

Day – 11(Python)

Thursday, February 05, 2026 12:10 PM

Python : multi-paradigm language

Kernel – diff versions

Markdown – text comment

Implicit – Python can automatically decide which data type when you declare a variable. Data types

Explicit - For this, you give the data type to the variable.

Int – var without dec pogrom recognizes automatically

There are implicit and explicit conversions on string. You can't concatenate string with the integer, but you can change the integer value, assign it as a string, and you can concatenate.

Syntax type(x) of something is their particular int, float value.

Example : type(b2)

Boolean if b2 is false

Type casting : Converting one data type to a different data type.

```
# string
name1 = "my name is joeys tribiani"

name3 = """ "my" name i's joye """
```

Naming convention's like (max or min) built-in function should not be used as user defined functions

Complex literals can be created by using the notation $x + yj$ where x is the real component and y is the imaginary component.

#complex numbers: note the use of 'j' to specify the imaginary part

```
j = 1.0 - 2.0j
```

```
j
```

```
type(j)
```

```
print(j.real, j.imag)
```

In Python, the variable value will be the last declared data.

Ex : $x = 5$ // but still in the memory

$X = 10$ // but just reassigned

Then print x Ans: 10

Dynamic typing : dynamic in nature

```
] : ten = 10
    type(ten)
```

```
] : int
```

```
] : ten = 'ten'
    type(ten)
```

```
] : str
```

Operators : Arth: * + - / % ** (// - floor operation – cuts deciaml)

Compari : == ,!= ,<, >, <=, >=
Logical : and or not
Assign : +=, -=, *= (x+y, ,x*y)

F string – to take variable values in to string

```
x = f"I am {age} years old, born in {year}"  
print("I love {}, my subject is {}".format(language,subject))
```

True is false ans L: false

Branching : if/elif/else

Syntax: if condition:

Elif cond:

Elif con:

Else: