

# Worksheet

2

Name: .....

Roll No: ..... Class: ..... Section: .....

Date: .....

## DATA TYPES AND OPERATORS IN PYTHON

### Chapter-2

#### A. Fill in the blanks using the hints given below:

1. A ..... is an unordered collection of unique elements enclosed within curly braces {}.
2. The ..... operator in Python is used for integer division, returning the quotient without the remainder.
3. Python provides built-in ..... functions to convert data from one type to another, such as `int()`, `float()`, and `str()`.
4. The ..... data type in Python represents a collection of key-value pairs enclosed within curly braces {}.
5. Python supports various ..... operators such as less than (<), greater than (>), equal to (==), and not equal to (!=) for comparisons.

#### B. Rectify the given statements:

1. Strings in Python can only be defined using double quotes, not single quotes.
2. Python's // operator always returns a floating-point result, even if both operands are integers.
3. The bool data type in Python can take any value, not just True or False.
4. Python's != operator is used to test for equality between two values.
5. The set data type in Python allows duplicate elements.

#### C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are comments? How to apply single line and multiline comment?

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2. Why do we use logical operators? Name and explain three logical operators.

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