Starter – answers

Fill in the missing boxes:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value Example | Data type | Definition | Keyword |
| 1 | **1** | Integer | **Whole numbers** | int |
| 2 | **True** | Boolean | Determines the truth of a value - i.e. true or false | **bool** |
| 3 | 2.5 | **Floating point** | **Number with a decimal point** | float |
| 4 | **“Sam”** | String | An ordered sequence of characters | **str** |
| 5 | **50** | Integer | **Whole numbers** | int |
| 6 | **‘Serena’** | String | An ordered sequence of characters | str |
| 7 | **False** | **Boolean** | **Determines the truth of a value - i.e. true or false** | bool |
| 8 | **2.5** | Floating point | Number with a decimal point | float |
| 9 | **‘5’** | String | An ordered sequence of characters | str |
| 10 | **0.0** | Floating point | Number with a decimal point | float |

**Challenge question:**

What do you think happens to the data type if you add a float to an integer? Like below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| num\_int = 42  num\_flo = 4.2  print("Value of num\_new:",num\_new)  print("datatype of num\_new:",type(num\_new)) | Value of num\_new: 46.2  datatype of num\_new: <class 'float'> |

Python always converts smaller data types to larger data types to avoid the loss of data.