1.1 Values, types and input/output

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 20 marks**

KEY WORDS value • type • string • variable • float

Objective

Use the four core types with their operations, convert between them explicitly, read input and format output – and predict the type of every expression before running it.

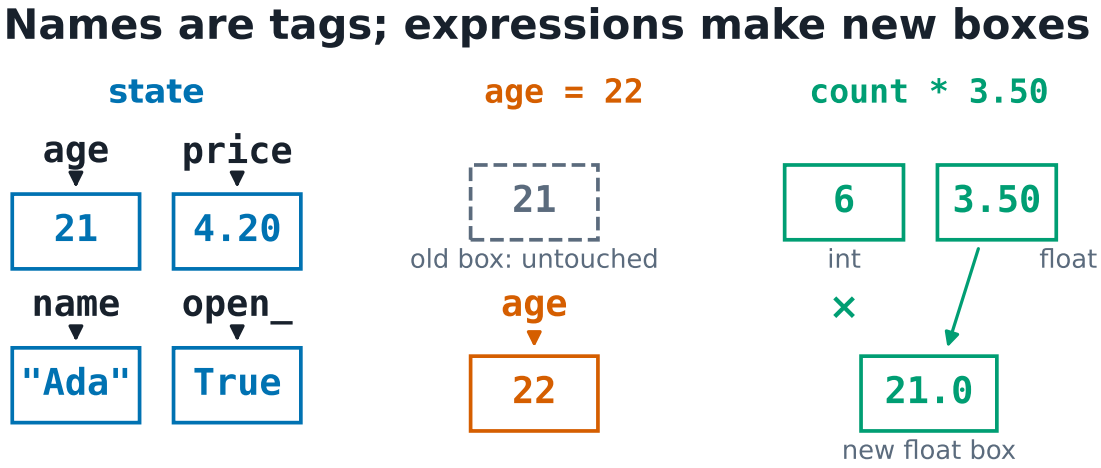
1 Key knowledge and worked examples

The type decides what you can do

A **value** has a **type** : `int`, `float`, `str`, `bool`. Operations follow the types: `"4" + "2"` is `"42"` (string joining), `4 + 2` is `6`, `"4" + 2` is a `TypeError` – Python never guesses a conversion.

```
age = 21
print(type(age))        # <class 'int'>
name = "Ada"
print(name * 2)         # AdaAda - str * int repeats
```

Variables are names bound to values; `age = 22` rebinds the name to a new value, it does not change the old one.



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■ Worked example: the café till

```
count = int(input("Coffees? "))
print("Total:", count * 3.50)
```

With 6 entered, this prints `Total: 21.0`. The `.0` is the tell: `int * float` promotes to **float** . With `count * 350` (pence) it would print an `int` with no decimal point. Which type comes out of an expression is unit 1.1's whole habit – predict it first, then run.

`input` always returns a **string** : `int("21")` converts, and `int("21.0")` raises `ValueError` (use `float` first, then `int`, for such strings).

■ f-strings: formatted output

```
name = "Ada"
balance = 12.5
print(f"{name} has £{balance:.2f}")   # Ada has £12.50
```

The `f` prefix turns `{...}` into slots; `:.2f` fixes two decimals. Formatting never changes the value – `balance` is still `12.5`.

2 Practice

2.1 Give the type and value of each: `7 / 2`, `7 // 2`, `7 % 2`, `2 ** 3`. [4]

2.2 Explain in one sentence each why `"3" + "4"` and `3 + 4` give different results, and why `"3" * 4` works but `"3" + 4` raises an error. [3]

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2.3 Write two lines that read a price as a decimal number from the user and print it rounded to whole currency units, stating what happens if the user types `seven`. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A membership system reads a birth year and today's year, both typed by the user, then prints the member's age and whether they are an adult (18+).

Write the program (about five lines) using `input`, explicit conversion, and one comparison. State the exact output for birth year 2000 with today 2026, and name the exception raised if the user enters `oops`. [5]

3.2 A receipt line must print $3 \times £4.20 = £12.60$ from `count = 3` and `unit = 4.2`.

Write the f-string that produces exactly that line, with the total always at two decimals. Then state why `count * unit` gives `12.600000000000001` on some systems and what your formatting does about it. [5]

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Solutions

2.1

- `7 / 2` → `float` `3.5`.
- `7 // 2` → `int` `3` (floor division).
- `7 % 2` → `int` `1` (remainder).
- `2 ** 3` → `int` `8`.

2.2

- `"3" + "4"` joins strings: `"34"`.
- `3 + 4` adds ints: `7`.
- `"3" * 4` repeats a string (defined); `"3" + 4` mixes types and Python refuses rather than guess.

2.3

- `price = float(input("Price? "))`
- `print(f"Rounded: {round(price)}")`
- Typing `seven` raises `ValueError` – `float` cannot parse it.

3.1

```
birth = int(input("Birth year? "))
today = int(input("This year? "))
age = today - birth
print("Age:", age)
print("Adult:", age >= 18)
```

- Reading with conversion (2 marks for both conversions).
- Age computed and printed with the label.
- Adult check as a comparison printed as a boolean.
- Birth 2000, today 2026 → `Age: 26` then `Adult: True`; `oops` raises `ValueError`.

3.2

- $print(f"count \times £unit : .2f = £count * unit : .2f")$.
- Prints $3 \times £4.20 = £12.60$.
- Binary floating point cannot store 12.6 exactly, so the raw product can show a long tail.
- The `:.2f` format rounds at display to two decimals – the printed value is correct even though the stored float is imprecise.