

### Print

You can print by saying  
`print ("Hello World")`

### Strings in python

String literals in python are surrounded by either single or double quotation marks.  
`my_name = "Angus"`

### Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic Operators are used with numeric values.

- + Addition
- Subtraction
- \* Multiplication
- / Division
- % Modulus
- \*\* Exponentiation
- // Floor division

### Identity operators

`is` Returns true if both variables are the same object

`is not` Returns true if both variables are not the same object.

### Lists in python

A list is a collection which is ordered and changeable.

```
my_list = ["chair", "table", "sofa"]  
print(my_list)
```

You can access specific items in a list by using its index numbers. (REMEMBER: Items in a list always start from 0!)

For example:

```
print(my_list[1])
```

 would return table

### Line breaks

Line breaks should always occur BEFORE binary operators. This is to ensure it is readable to humans.

### Reserved words

These words are reserved and cannot be used as identifiers:

- `and` `del` `from` `not` `while`
- `as` `elif` `global` `or` `with`
- `assert` `else` `if` `pass` `yield`
- `break` `except` `import` `print`
- `class` `exec` `in` `raise`
- `continue` `finally` `is` `return`
- `def` `for` `lambda` `try`

### Creating variables

A variable is created when a value is assigned to it:

```
x = 18  
y = "angus"  
print (x)  
print (y)  
print (f"{y} is {x} years old")
```

### Comparison Operators

Comparison operators are used to compare values.

- > Greater than
- < Less than
- == Equal to
- != Not equal to
- > = Greater than or equal to
- < = Less than or equal to

### Membership operators

`in` Returns true if a sequence with the specified value is present in the object.

`not in` Returns true if a sequence with the specified value is not present in the object.

### Indentation

Code should be indented with 4 spaces. This is to ensure it is clean, readable and high quality.

### Maximum line length

Lines of good should be limited to 79 characters. This is to ensure that the code can easily be read by humans.

### imports

Imports should always be put on the top of the file and should be placed on separate lines. For example:

```
import os  
import sys
```

### Comment rules

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### Numbers in Python

There are three numeric types in python. For example:

```
x = 1 This is an int  
y = 3.5 This is a float  
z = 1j This is a complex
```

You can see the type of data with the type function:

```
print(type(x))
```

### Logical Operators

`and` Returns true if both statements are true  
`or` Returns true if one of the statements is true  
`not` Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true



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### String Quotes

With strings, if using single quotes stick to it, and if using double quotes, stick to it.

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