

Concepts

Data Type	the type of the value
Variable	stores a value
Identifier	name of a variable

Data Types

String	Sequence of characters	"Hello World"
Integer	Whole numbers	101
Float	Decimal numbers	71.24
Boolean	True or False	4 > 3

String Concatenation

A method for combining strings

```
print("Hello" + " World!")
```

Type Casting

A method for changing the data type of a value

```
price = 2.00
print("The apple is " +
      str(price) + "dollars")
```

Type Cast Functions

str()	converts a value to a string
int()	converts a value to an integer
float()	converts a value to a float
bool()	converts a value to a boolean

Basic Mathematical Operators

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division

Example of Mathematical Operations

```
num1 = 5
num2 = 3
product = num1 * num2
print("Product:" + str(product))
```

Condition

an expression that uses **relation operators** and is either True or False also known as a **boolean expression**

Relational Operators

==	Checks if the values are equal
!=	Checks if the values are not equal
>	Checks if the left value is greater than the right value
<	Checks if the left value is less than the right value
>=	Checks if the left value is greater than or equal to the right value
<=	Checks if the left value is less than or equal to the right value

If statement

used to run instructions when the condition is True

```
if grade >= 90:
    print("Letter grade: A")
```

If-else statement

used to run instructions when the condition is True and when the condition is False

```
if grade >= 90:
    print("Letter grade: A")
else:
    print("You did not get an A")
```

If-elif

used to run instructions when multiple conditions are met

```
if grade >= 90:
    print("Letter grade: A")
elif grade >= 80:
    print("Letter grade: B")
else:
    print("Letter grade: unknown")
```

For Loop

used to repeat a set of instructions for a sequence of values

```
grade_list =
[88, 90, 68, 78, 89, 96, 100, 40]
for grade in grade_list:
    print(grade)'
prints each grade in grade_list
```

range(stop)

is a function that returns a sequence of numbers starting from 0 to stop-1.

```
for x in range(6):
    print(x)
prints x when x is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
```

range(start, stop)

is a function that returns a sequence of numbers starting from start to stop-1.

```
for x in range(1, 6):
    print(x)
prints x when x is 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
```

range(start, stop, step)

is a function that returns a sequence of numbers starting from start to stop-1 while increasing by step.

```
for x in range(1, 6, 2):
    print(x)
prints x when x is 1, 3 and 5
```



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Page 1 of 1.

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