Concept: Python Primitive Data Types   **Day:** 4

Filename: day-4-data-types.py

#Comments

```python
01  # String
02  print("Hello")
03  print("Hello"[0])
04  print("Hello"[4])
05
06  # Integer
07  123456789
08  "123456789"
09  print(123 + 456)
10  123_456_789
11
12  # Float
13  Pi = 3.14159
14  print(Pi)
15
16  # Boolean
17  True
18  False
```

Comments:
- Line 02: when this line is executed, the string "Hello" is printed to the console.
- Line 03: when this line is executed, the number 0 in the square bracket represents the first character in the string and is then printed out.
- Line 04: The number 4 in the square bracket represents the 5th character in the string and 'o' is then printed out to the console.
- Line 07: In Python, numbers that are either positive or negative or equal to 0 are called integers.
- Line 08: If we place the numbers inside the double quotes, they are treated as Strings and not as Integers
- Line 09: In Python, math calculation can be done by using the math operators such as + - * / %
- Line 10: For easy readability, underscores '_' are used as decimal separator to divide groups of digits in the number e.g. 1,000
- Line 13: Numbers that has a decimal point '.' are considered as floating point numbers
- Line 16: Boolean data types are either True or False. Notice that True/False starts with a capital letter or Uppercase. true/false is not considered as Boolean data types and will generate a NameError

Summary:

Lecture:

The App Brewery

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Concept:

Day:

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