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## Day 1: Working with Variables in Python to Manage Data

We use the ‘print()’ command to print to the console. You can use ‘\’ placed around words to ensure that the text is printed (in cases where you need to use apostrophes), or use ‘ and then ‘’. You can use \n to start a new line in the print statement.

You can then use the ‘input()’ function to prompt the user for a response.

## Day 2: Understanding Data Types and How to Manipulate Strings

To access elements within a string, you use [] and the number of the element you want to access. Always starts from 0.

Int, Float, String, Boolean

Use the type() function to check whatever type of data type something is.

+ - \* / basic maths operators

round(), floor() etc

F strings: f”…{}…{}”

## Day 3: Control Flow and Logical Operators

If else statements

Logical operators

## Day 4: Randomisation and Python Lists

Import random

Lists

Datas strucutes

## Day 5: Python Loops

For loops

Range function

## Day 6: Function Code Blocks and While loops

Stuff

## Day 7: Hangman

Stuff

## Day 8: Functions with Inputs

Functions with Inputs

Positional vs keyword arguments

## Day 9: Dictionaries and Nesting

Key value pair

Identified using the key

Nesting lists in dictionaries for example

## Day 10: Functions with Outputs

Docstrings “””

While loops flags recursion

## Day 11: Project

D

## Day 12: Scope

Few

## Day 13: Debugging

## Day 14: Project

## Day 15:

## Day 16: OOP

Object -> attributes and methods

Classes

Object attributes

Python packages

## Day 17: Benefits of OOP

Pascalcase, camelCase, snakecase

Constructors - \_\_init\_\_

Adding methods to a class

## Day 18: