In [1]:
```
# Integers
print('Addition: ', 1 + 2)
print('Subtraction: ', 2 - 1)
print('Multiplication: ', 2 * 3)
print ('Division: ', 4 / 2)                          # Division in python gives floa
print('Division: ', 6 / 2)
print('Division: ', 7 / 2)
print('Division without the remainder: ', 7 // 2)   # gives without the floating nu
print('Modulus: ', 3 % 2)                           # Gives the remainder
print ('Division without the remainder: ', 7 // 3)
print('Exponential: ', 3 ** 2)        # it means 3* 3
```

```
Addition:  3
Subtraction:  1
Multiplication:  6
Division:  2.0
Division:  3.0
Division:  3.5
Division without the remainder:  3
Modulus:  1
Division without the remainder:  2
Exponential:  9
```

In [3]:
```
#floating numbers
print('floating number,pi',3.14)
print('floating number,gravity',9.81)
```

```
floating number,pi 3.14
floating number,gravity 9.81
```

In [7]:
```
#complex numbers
print('complex number:',1+1j)
print('multiplying complex number:',(1+1j)*(1-1j))
```

```
complex number: (1+1j)
multiplying complex number: (2+0j)
```

In [13]:
```
# I should have used sum instead of total but sum is a built-in function try to avo
print(total) # if you don't label your print with some string, you never know from
print('a + b = ', total)
print('a - b = ', diff)
print('a * b = ', product)
print('a / b = ', division)
print('a % b = ', remainder)
print('a // b = ', floor_division)
print('a ** b = ', exponential)
```

```
5
a + b =  5
a - b =  1
a * b =  6
a / b =  1.5
a % b =  1
a // b =  1
a ** b =  9
```

In [19]:
```
# Printing values with label
print('total: ', total)
print('difference: ', diff)
print('product: ', product)
print('division: ', div)
print('remainder: ', remainder)
```

```
total:  7
difference:  1
product:  12
division:  1.0
remainder:  1
```

In [21]:
```
# Calculating area of a circle
radius = 10                                 # radius of a circle
area_of_circle = 3.14 * radius ** 2         # two * sign means exponent or power
print('Area of a circle:', area_of_circle)
```

```
Area of a circle: 314.0
```

In [23]:
```
# Calculating area of a rectangle
length = 10
width = 20
area_of_rectangle = length * width
print('Area of rectangle:', area_of_rectangle)
```

```
Area of rectangle: 200
```

In [27]:
```
# Calculating a weight of an object
mass = 75
gravity = 9.81
weight = mass * gravity
print(weight, 'N')
print(3 > 2)     # True, because 3 is greater than 2
print(3 >= 2)    # True, because 3 is greater than 2
print(3 < 2)     # False,  because 3 is greater than 2
print(2 < 3)     # True, because 2 is less than 3
print(2 <= 3)    # True, because 2 is less than 3
print(3 == 2)    # False, because 3 is not equal to 2
print(3 != 2)    # True, because 3 is not equal to 2
print(len('mango') == len('avocado'))  # False
print(len('mango') != len('avocado'))  # True
print(len('mango') < len('avocado'))   # True
print(len('milk') != len('meat'))      # False
print(len('milk') == len('meat'))      # True
print(len('tomato') == len('potato'))  # True
print(len('python') > len('dragon'))   # False
```

```
735.75 N
True
True
False
True
True
False
True
False
True
True
False
True
True
False
```

In [29]:
```python
# Boolean comparison
print('True == True: ', True == True)
print('True == False: ', True == False)
print('False == False:', False == False)
print('True and True: ', True and True)
print('True or False:', True or False)
```

```
True == True:  True
True == False:  False
False == False: True
True and True:  True
True or False: True
```

In [31]:
```python
# Another way comparison
print('1 is 1', 1 is 1)                    # True - because the data values are the
print('1 is not 2', 1 is not 2)             # True - because 1 is not 2
print('A in Asabeneh', 'A' in 'Asabeneh') # True - A found in the string
print('B in Asabeneh', 'B' in 'Asabeneh') # False -there is no uppercase B
print('coding' in 'coding for all') # True - because coding for all has the word co
print('a in an:', 'a' in 'an')      # True
print('4 is 2 ** 2:', 4 is 2 ** 2)   # True

print(3 > 2 and 4 > 3) # True - because both statements are true
print(3 > 2 and 4 < 3) # False - because the second statement is false
print(3 < 2 and 4 < 3) # False - because both statements are false
print(3 > 2 or 4 > 3)  # True - because both statements are true
print(3 > 2 or 4 < 3)  # True - because one of the statement is true
print(3 < 2 or 4 < 3)  # False - because both statements are false
print(not 3 > 2)     # False - because 3 > 2 is true, then not True gives False
print(not True)      # False - Negation, the not operator turns true to false
print(not False)     # True
print(not not True)  # True
print(not not False) # False
```

```
1 is 1 True
1 is not 2 True
A in Asabeneh True
B in Asabeneh False
True
a in an: True
4 is 2 ** 2: True
True
False
False
True
True
False
False
False
True
True
False
```

```
<>:2: SyntaxWarning: "is" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
<>:3: SyntaxWarning: "is not" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "!="?
<>:8: SyntaxWarning: "is" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
<>:2: SyntaxWarning: "is" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
<>:3: SyntaxWarning: "is not" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "!="?
<>:8: SyntaxWarning: "is" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
C:\Users\arpan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5108\4230409570.py:2: SyntaxWarning: "i
s" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
  print('1 is 1', 1 is 1)                  # True - because the data values are the
same
C:\Users\arpan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5108\4230409570.py:3: SyntaxWarning: "is
not" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "!="?
  print('1 is not 2', 1 is not 2)           # True - because 1 is not 2
C:\Users\arpan\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5108\4230409570.py:8: SyntaxWarning: "i
s" with 'int' literal. Did you mean "=="?
  print('4 is 2 ** 2:', 4 is 2 ** 2)   # True
```

In [ ]: