

Week 1 Summary

Print()

- The print() function is used to write text output from our code, which can be seen in our shell.
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- The print() function sometimes has trouble printing certain characters or kinds of text, but we can usually get around that with escape characters.

Strings

- Strings can be added together to create new strings.
- Strings cannot be added to numeric data types.
- Strings, however, can be multiplied.

Variables

- Variables should be descriptive and have meaning so we can understand them.
- snake_case is recommended for variable naming styles.
- We use '=' to assign values to variables.

Numbers and operators

- There are two major numeric data types we use in Python : **integers** and **floats**.
- **Arithmetic** operators are similar to the ones we use in math.
- There are **comparison** operators to compare if one value is greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), less than or equal to (<=), equal to (==), and not equal to (!=) another.
- **Logical operators**: 1. The and operator helps us determine if two expressions are both True. 2. The or operator checks that at least one expression we pass to it is True. 3. The not operator determines if the expression we pass to it is False.