data types

1. “**int**” (short for **integer**) - represents whole numbers, such as -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, etc. 2. 'float' - represents decimal numbers, such as -3.14, 0.5, 1.0, etc.

3. “**str**” (short for **string**) - represents text, such as "hello", "world", "42", etc.

In the calculator project, you will mainly be using `int` and `float` data types.

functions

Next, let's talk about the functions you will need:

1. “**input()**” - This function is used to get input from the user. It takes one argument, which is a string that is used as a prompt to the user. The function returns a string, which can be converted to an "int' or 'float' using the appropriate functions.

2. “**print()**” - This function is used to display output to the user. It takes one or more arguments, which can be **strings**, **numbers**, or **variables**. The values are separated by commas, and the function automatically adds a space between each value.

Now, let's talk about the operators you will need:

1. "**+**" - addition

2. “**-**” - subtraction

3. “*****” - multiplication

4. “**/**” -division

5. “**//**” -integer division (divides and returns only the whole number portion of the result)

6. “**%**” - modulus (returns the remainder of a division)

7. “******” - exponentiation (raises a number to a power)

built-in functions

Finally, let's talk about some built-in functions you may find useful:

1. “**abs()**” - returns the absolute value of a number

2. `**round()**` - rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places

3. “**max()**” - returns the maximum value in a sequence of numbers

4. “**min()**” - returns the minimum value in a sequence of numbers

5. “**pow()**” - raises a number to a power

An example using all of this will also be in the folder called calculatorExample.py, look at that file and copy and paste some stuff to get a working calculator.