IMPORTANT STATEMENTS:

TO ASK A USER FOR A NUMBER/INPUT:

1: age = int(input("Please enter your age: "))

2: Python allows multiple assignment. The statement

x, y = 2, 3

binds x to 2 and y to 3. All of the expressions on the right-hand side of the assignment are evaluated before any bindings are changed. This is convenient since it allows you to use multiple assignment to swap the bindings of two variables.

For example, the code

x, y = 2, 3

x, y = y, x

print 'x =', x

print 'y =', y

will print

x = 3

y = 2

3: IDENTATION IN PYTHON MEANS “SPACES”. REMEMBER IF YOU HAVE USED TAB OR SPACE BAR.

PRACTICE CODES:

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HOW TO FIND IF A NUMBER IS EVEN OR ODD:

x = int(input("Please enter a number: "))

if x%2==0:

print'THE NUMBER IS EVEN'

else:

print'THE NUMBER IS ODD'

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HOW TO FIND IF A NUMBER IS DIVISIBLE BY 2,3 OR BOTH (YOU CAN USE ANY NUMBER BESIDE 2 AND 3)

x=int(input("Please enter a number: "))

if x%2==0:

if x%3==0:

print 'The number is divisible by 2 and 3'

else:

print 'The number is divisible by 2'

elif x%3==0:

print 'The number is divisible by 3'

Note: In the above program spaces are very important because they do the job of Brackets.

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**Finger exercise:** Write a program that examines three variables—x, y, and z—

and prints the largest odd number among them. If none of them are odd, it should print a message to that effect:

x=int(input('Please enter a number'))

y=int(input('Please enter another number'))

z=int(input('Please enter one more number'))

if x%2!=0 and y%2!=0 and z%2!=0:

print'These are odd numbers'

if x>y and x>z:

print'x is the greatest'

elif y>z:

print'Y is the greatest'

else:

print'z is the greatest'

if x%2==0 and y%2==0 and z%2==0:

print'These numbers are invalid'

) ( This code is still not fully functional)