VARIABLES AND SIMPLE DATA TYPES

1.print () -----function

Definition of print ():

The print () function in Python is used to display output on the console.

Properties of print ():

Prints values to the screen.

By default, it adds a newline (\n) after each output.

Allows customization of separators (sep) and line endings (end).

Can redirect output to a file (file=).

Useful for debugging and checking variable values.

2.(message) -------Variables

The term "message" in the image refers to a variable in Python.

Definition of message (in this context):

message is a variable that stores a string ("Hello Python world!").

It can be updated with a new value ("Hello Python Crash Course world!").

The print(message) function displays the value of message on the screen.

Example from the image:

message = "Hello Python world!"

print(message)

message = "Hello Python Crash Course world!"print(message)

Output:

Hello Python world!

Hello Python Crash Course world!

This shows how variables in Python can change their values dynamically.

3.string ----- " " ' '

4.title () ----- Maede

5.upper () --- MAEDE

6.lower () --- maede

7.(f-string)

f"" (f-strings) in Python:

A modern way to format strings.

Place variables inside {} within an f"" string.

Easier and more readable than format () or %.

Example:

name = "Maede"

age = 22

print (f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")

Output:

My name is Maede and I am 22 years old.

✓ Short, readable, and supports expressions inside {}.

8. \n

9. \t

10.rstrip ()

11.lstrip ()

12.strip ()

13.removeprefix ()

14.Integers --- 345

15. Floats ---- 0.34455

16. جمع → Addition+

تفريق → Subtraction-

ضرب → Multiplication*

توان → Exponentiation**

تقسيم → Division/ - //

17. Constant

If all letters are uppercase, it indicates that programmers cannot change it; it's a constant.

18. Underscores in Numbers 14_000_000

19. How do you write comments? #

20. The Zen of Python ---- Import this

Bye