**Download Your Daily Notes**

**My own views on Data Types**

 This provides an overview of the data types used in Python, including integers, Booleans, floating point numbers, complex numbers, and strings. It emphasizes the importance of selecting the right data type in a program to ensure optimal computer performance. It also introduces the concept of literals, which are constant values that do not change. Examples of literals include strings and integers. It concludes with a table summarizing the different data types and their examples.

**Daily Notes - Data Types**

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**Daily Notes - Integers**

 Python has three numeric types: integers, floats, and complex numbers. Integers are whole numbers, positive or negative. Python is a static language, meaning that only values of a certain type can be assigned to particular variables. The four main operators used for calculations are '+', '-', '\*', and '/'. 'input()' command is used to get input from users. An example program for a fresh food company is given, where the total amount due is calculated based on the weight of each product the store buys, with fixed and discounted prices for certain products.

**Daily Notes - Floating point numbers**

 This discusses float data type in Python which handles decimal numbers with high precision. Float can be called as a function with or without an argument, and the function tries to convert the argument into a float. However, not all values can be converted into float data type. It also provides examples of formatting float numbers using different tokens in Python.

**Daily Notes - Unpacking Argument Lists**

 This covers the concept of strings in Python. Strings are a sequence of Unicode characters that form a single manageable string and are represented by the immutable str data type. The str function is used to create a string, and when no argument is supplied, it returns an empty string. The function is often used to convert other data types to strings.  
  
The example code provided demonstrated how to use strings and input to produce a suitable output. The ‘+=‘ operator was also introduced, which adds values to an existing variable, and the end of line escape sequence was used to make code more readable. Enclosing expressions in brackets is another way to make code easier to read.

**Daily Notes - Lambda Expressions**

 Lambda expressions allow you to create small anonymous functions with the lambda keyword, which can be used wherever function objects are required. They are restricted to a single expression but can reference variables from the containing scope. Lambda functions can be used to pass a small function as an argument or to return a function. An example of this is shown, where a lambda function is used to sort a list of tuples based on the second element of each tuple.

**Daily Notes - Conventions about the content and formatting of documentation strings**

 The conventions for formatting documentation strings are outlined, including the importance of a concise summary and the use of blank lines to separate the summary from the rest of the description. Function annotations are also discussed, as well as the importance of coding style, including the use of 4-space indentation and following PEP 8 guidelines.

**Activity 1 - Consolidating Learnings**

 This has been completed and has been screenshotted and uploaded.

**My Views on the Day**

 1. Learning the different data types, lambda expression and concatenation.  
  
2. Activity 1 & 2  
  
3. Activity 1 & 2  
  
4. None

**Daily Notes - Day 3 Reflections**

 1. Learning the different data types, lambda expression and concatenation.  
  
2. Activity 1 & 2  
  
3. Activity 1 & 2  
  
4. None

**Activity 2**

 This activity has been completed, screenshotted and uploaded.