• Python uses bodmas. Eg:1267-56\*14+18/2 in this python multiply 56 by 14 and divide 18 by 2.

• In python programming we use parantheses or ( ) to control the order of operations.

• If we wish that python perform the equation first which we want we use parantheses.

• variables are like named place holders .

• In python, we place numbers into variables using the ‘=’ sign.

• to find out what value a variable hold, we use the print command.

• variable names are made up of numbers, letters and the underscore.

• the variable name cannot have spaces in between or any other special characters.

• you can use the underscore characters to separate words.

• you cannot use variable name with a number .

• variable names are case sensitive.

• we can use ‘\_’ instead of using space in variables because variables does not have space in between

• In programming languages a text is called a ‘string’.

• string can be letters, words, address, numbers and name.

• variable is used to store a string is called a string variable.

• string values are always closed in single quotes or double quotes.

• in python every instruction must be given accordig to the syntax or rules or else python does not understand .

• if you start a string with a single or quote, you should end it with a single quote only.

• if you start a string with a double or quote, you should end it with a double quote only.

• use a backslash (\) before each quotation mark that you want to show python to be a part of your string.

• multiple text strings are called multiline strings.

• you should start and end multiline string with three single quotes (‘ ‘ ‘).

• a variable called ‘age’

• add its value to another varible ‘display\_text’ which holds a sentence telling how old lakshya is.

• in that case we use placeholder in the final display\_text string.

• place holder ‘%s’ (modulus s) to tell python that this the place where I will insert the value of another variable

• you can also use more than one placeholder in a string.

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