Expressions

The C++ Way:

```
// declare a variable
int age = 37;
// assign a new value to the variable
age = 28;
// examples of some simple expressions
age++; // age is now 29
age = age * 2; // age is now 58
age = age - 13; // age is now 45
```

The Python Way:

```
# declare a variable
age = 37
# assign a new value to the variable
age = 28
# examples of some simple expressions
age = age * 2 # age is now 56
age = age - 13 # age is now 43
```

Note: No “++” or “--” operator in Python.

Conditionals & Branching

If/Else

The C++ Way:

```
if (age < 50) {
        std::cout << "Save now for retirement!" << std::endl;
}
else {
        std::cout << "Your AARP membership is in the mail" << std::endl;
}
```

The Python Way:

```
if (age < 50):
        print("Save now for retirement!")
else:
        print("Your AARP membership is in the mail")
```

Indentation is Important!

```
if (age < 50):
        print("Save now for retirement!")
else:
        print("Your AARP membership is in the mail")
        print("Please look carefully")
```

Is not the same as

```
if (age < 50):
        print("Save now for retirement!")
else:
        print("Your AARP membership is in the mail")
print("Please look carefully")
```

Whitespace serves the same function as C++'s { }

If/Elif/Else

The C++ Way:

```
if (age < 50) {
        std::cout << "Save now for retirement!" << std::endl;
}
else if (age == 50) {
        std::cout << "Your AARP membership is in the mail" << std::endl;
}
else {
        std::cout << "Enjoy your retirement!" << std::endl;
}
```

The Python Way:

```
if (age < 50):
        print("Save now for retirement!")
elif (age == 50):
        print("Your AARP membership is in the mail.")
else:
        print("Enjoy your retirement!")
```

No Switch Statement in Python

- There is a way to implement the same functionality.
  - Look it up if you desire.

No Constant Expressions

- There is a way to implement the same functionality.
  - Look it up if you desire.