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In [1]: # Arithmetic Operations in Python
         # Integers
In [3]: print('Addition: ', 1 + 2)
         print('Subtraction: ', 2 - 1)
         print('Multiplication: ', 2 * 3)
         print ('Division: ', 4 / 2)
                                                             # Division in python gives floa
         print('Division: ', 6 / 2)
         print('Division: ', 7 / 2)
         print('Division without the remainder: ', 7 // 2)
                                                             # gives without the floating nu
         print('Modulus: ', 3 % 2)
                                                             # Gives the remainder
         print ('Division without the remainder: ', 7 // 3)
         print('Exponential: ', 3 ** 2)
                                                            # it means 3 * 3
        Addition: 3
        Subtraction: 1
        Multiplication: 6
        Division: 2.0
        Division: 3.0
        Division: 3.5
        Division without the remainder: 3
        Modulus: 1
        Division without the remainder: 2
        Exponential: 9
In [5]: # Floating numbers
         print('Floating Number,PI', 3.14)
         print('Floating Number, gravity', 9.81)
        Floating Number, PI 3.14
        Floating Number, gravity 9.81
In [7]: # Complex numbers
         print('Complex number: ', 1 + 1j)
         print('Multiplying complex number: ',(1 + 1j) * (1-1j))
        Complex number: (1+1j)
        Multiplying complex number: (2+0j)
In [13]: # Declaring the variable at the top first
         a = 3 # a is a variable name and 3 is an integer data type
         b = 2 # b is a variable name and 3 is an integer data type
         # Arithmetic operations and assigning the result to a variable
         total = a + b
         diff = a - b
         product = a * b
         division = a / b
         remainder = a % b
         floor division = a // b
         exponential = a ** b
         # I should have used sum instead of total but sum is a built-in function try to avo
         print(total) # if you don't label your print with some string, you never know from
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print('a + b = ', total)
         print('a - b = ', diff)
         print('a * b = ', product)
         print('a / b = ', division)
         print('a % b = ', remainder)
         print('a // b = ', floor division)
         print('a ** b = ', exponential)
        5
        a + b = 5
        a - b = 1
        a * b = 6
        a / b = 1.5
        a \% b = 1
        a // b = 1
        a ** b = 9
In [15]: # Declaring values and organizing them together
         num_one = 3
         num_two = 4
         # Arithmetic operations
         total = num_one + num_two
         diff = num two - num one
         product = num_one * num_two
         div = num_two / num_two
         remainder = num two % num one
         # Printing values with label
         print('total: ', total)
         print('difference: ', diff)
         print('product: ', product)
         print('division: ', div)
         print('remainder: ', remainder)
        total: 7
        difference: 1
        product: 12
        division: 1.0
        remainder: 1
In [17]: # Calculating area of a circle
         radius = 10
                                                     # radius of a circle
         area of circle = 3.14 * radius ** 2
                                                     # two * sign means exponent or power
         print('Area of a circle:', area_of_circle)
         # Calculating area of a rectangle
         length = 10
         width = 20
         area_of_rectangle = length * width
         print('Area of rectangle:', area_of_rectangle)
         # Calculating a weight of an object
         mass = 75
         gravity = 9.81
         weight = mass * gravity
         print(weight, 'N')
```

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print(3 > 2) # True, because 3 is greater than 2
         print(3 >= 2) # True, because 3 is greater than 2
         print(3 < 2)  # False, because 3 is greater than 2</pre>
         print(2 < 3) # True, because 2 is less than 3</pre>
         print(2 <= 3) # True, because 2 is less than 3</pre>
         print(3 == 2) # False, because 3 is not equal to 2
         print(3 != 2) # True, because 3 is not equal to 2
         print(len('mango') == len('avocado')) # False
         print(len('mango') != len('avocado')) # True
         print(len('mango') < len('avocado')) # True</pre>
         print(len('milk') != len('meat')) # False
print(len('milk') == len('meat')) # True
         print(len('tomato') == len('potato')) # True
         print(len('python') > len('dragon')) # False
        Area of a circle: 314.0
        Area of rectangle: 200
        735.75 N
        True
        True
        False
        True
        True
        False
        True
        False
        True
        True
        False
        True
        True
        False
In [23]: # Boolean comparison
         print('True == True: ', True == True)
         print('True == False: ', True == False)
         print('False == False:', False == False)
         print('True and True: ', True and True)
         print('True or False:', True or False)
        True == True: True
        True == False: False
        False == False: True
        True and True: True
        True or False: True
In [31]: # Another way comparison
         print('1 is 1', '1 is 1') # True - because the data values are the same
         print('1 is not 2', '1 is not 2')  # True - because 1 is not 2
         print('A in Asabeneh', 'A' in 'Asabeneh') # True - A found in the string
         print('B in Asabeneh', 'B' in 'Asabeneh') # False -there is no uppercase B
         print('coding' in 'coding for all') # True - because coding for all has the word co
         print('a in an:', 'a' in 'an')
                                           # True
         print('4 is 2 ** 2:', '4 is 2 ** 2') # True
```

```
1 is 1 1 is 1
        1 is not 2 1 is not 2
        A in Asabeneh True
        B in Asabeneh False
        True
        a in an: True
        4 is 2 ** 2: 4 is 2 ** 2
In [33]: print(3 > 2 and 4 > 3) # True - because both statements are true
         print(3 > 2 and 4 < 3) # False - because the second statement is false</pre>
         print(3 < 2 and 4 < 3) # False - because both statements are false</pre>
         print(3 > 2 or 4 > 3) # True - because both statements are true
         print(3 > 2 or 4 < 3) # True - because one of the statement is true</pre>
         print(3 < 2 or 4 < 3) # False - because both statements are false</pre>
         print(not 3 > 2)  # False - because 3 > 2 is true, then not True gives False
         print(not True)
                            # False - Negation, the not operator turns true to false
         print(not False) # True
         print(not not True) # True
         print(not not False) # False
        True
        False
        False
        True
        True
        False
        False
        False
        True
        True
        False
 In [ ]:
```