# PRINT

## EJEMPLO 1

print("Hello" , "My name is" , "John")

## EJEMPLO 2

print("Model S" , "Model 3" , sep="--")

## EJEMPLO 3

print("USA" , "France" , end="|")

## EJEMPLO 4

my\_text="probar resultado"

print(my\_text)

# VARIABLES

## EJEMPLO 1

glass\_of\_water= 3

print("I drank", glass\_of\_water, "glasses of water today.")

## EJEMPLO 2

glass\_of\_water=3

glass\_of\_water=glass\_of\_water + 1

print(glass\_of\_water)

# TIPOS DE DATOS

1. **int** : this type of data consists of numbers and particularly integers.

men\_stepped\_on\_the\_moon= 12

print(men\_stepped\_on\_the\_moon)

1. **float** : this type of data refers to numbers with decimals

global\_mean\_sea\_level\_2018=21.36

print(global\_mean\_sea\_level\_2018)

1. **str** : standing for string, an str type of variable keeps data as a text string.

my\_reason\_for\_coding='PRUEBA'

print(my\_reason\_for\_coding)

1. **bytearray**
2. **datetime**
3. **boolean**

staying\_alive=True

print(staying\_alive)

**print(type(staying\_alive))**

# CONVERSIÓN DE DATOS

## EJEMPLO 1

men\_stepped\_on\_the\_moon=12

answer\_1=type(men\_stepped\_on\_the\_moon)

print(answer\_1)

## EJEMPLO 2

my\_grade="10"

answer\_5=int(my\_grade)

print(answer\_5)

## EJEMPLO 3

my\_temp=97.70

answer\_6=int(my\_temp)

print(answer\_6)

## EJEMPLO 4

gross\_world\_product=84.84

gwp\_str=str(gross\_world\_product)

answer\_8="In 2018 gross product of the world (GWP) was " + gwp\_str + " in trillion US dollars."

print(answer\_8)

# DATOS ESTRUCTURADOS

**list : []  
tuple : ()  
dictionary : {}**

## LIST

gift\_list=["prueba 1",3,3.43,"prueba 2"]

print(gift\_list)

lst=[1,2,3,4]

for i in lst:

print(i)

## DICTIONARY

grocery\_list={"prueba 1":1,"prueba 2":2}

print(grocery\_list)

## TUPLE

bucket\_list=("PRUEBA",3,4.56)

print(bucket\_list)