**1 - Intro Video**

-Hello everyone, and welcome to the very first video in this python for beginners tutorial series.

This series is designed for beginner programmers, The aim of this series is establish a solid python

programming base from which you guys will be able to build on in the future.

-With that said, in this video we will be installing python 3, setting up the system environment variables,

and then creating our very first python program.

-Okay so first things first we need to install python, and we will do that by going to google

typing in download python

-open cmd type python

-open integrated development environment or integrated development and learning environment

-create first program (print create a newline character unlike C).

-test via cmd line

**2. Variable and Types**

welcome to part 2 of this python tutorial series, in this video we are going to be looking at variables and variable types.

To create a variable, you do that by picking a variable name lets pick var1 and then using the equal sign to assign a value to the variable, let’s go with 5

Var1 = 5

Var1

Unlike some other programming languages in python you do not need to declare a variable type when creating the variable.

**Numbers**

-Python supports two types of numbers - integers and floating point numbers.

**Integers**

myint = 7

print(myint)

type(myint)

**Floating point numbers**

myfloat = 7.0

print(myfloat)

myfloat = float(7)

print(myfloat)

type(myfloat)

**Strings**

mystring = 'hello'

print(mystring)

mystring = "hello"

print(mystring)

The difference between the two is that using double quotes makes it easy to include apostrophes (whereas these would terminate the string if using single quotes)

type(mystring)

mystring = "Don't worry about apostrophes"

print(mystring)

Simple operators can be executed on numbers and strings:

one = 1

two = 2

three = one + two

print(three)

hello = "hello"

world = "world"

helloworld = hello + " " + world

print(helloworld)

Assignments can be done on more than one variable "simultaneously" on the same line like this

a, b = 3, 4

print(a,b)

Mixing operators between numbers and strings is not supported:

# This will not work!

one = 1

two = 2

hello = "hello"

print(one + two + hello)

**3. Lists**