Concept:

100 DAYS OF PYTHON

Day:

Filename:

#Comments

01	print(len(444))			This means that the len function does not work on a integer and only a string
02	Output: int has no len()			
03				
04	print("hello"[0])			The square brackets indiciates the index. In coding you always start from 0 therefore the first letter of the word “Hello” is at index 0 . This is called subscripting
05	Output: h			
06	print("hello"[-1])			Using an negative index starts counting from the end of the string therefore -1 would be the last letter which is “o”. The same outcome would be if we used the index [4]
07	Output: o			
08				An integar means a whole number no decimal places ect
09	print(123456789) print(123,456,789)			Adding commas to the numbers gives an output of spaces inbwetween the numbers therfore making it easier to read
10	Output: 123456789 123 456 789			
11				
12	print(12.4)			Having a decimal place in a number makes it a float number and not an intergar
13				
14	print(True) print(False)			This is a Boolean, they only have 2 values True or Flase , they need to have capital letters
15	Output:True False			
16		print(type("Hello")) print(type(1))	Output: <class 'str'> <class 'int'>	
17		print(type(True)) print(type(4.6))	<class 'bool'> <class 'float'>	The function Type tells us what kind of data type it is as you can see it is telling us “Hello” is a string and you can do this for any data type
18				

Summary:

Lecture:

The App Brewery

100daysofpython.dev

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```
01 print(int("456") + int("34"))
02 output: 490
03
04 print("Number of letters in your name: " + str(len(input("Enter your name"))))
05 Output: What is your name: Anna
06 Output: Number of letters in your name: 4
07
08 ()
   **
09 * or /
   + or -
10 print(3 * 3 + 3 / 3 - 3)
11 # first it will be 3 *3
   print(9 + 3 / 3 - 3)
12 # second 3/3
   print(9 + 1 -3)
13
14 # third 9+ 1
   print(10 - 3)
15 # Final = 7
16
17 print(int(bmi))
   print(round(bmi))
18 print(round(bmi, 3)
```

This converts a string to an integar therefore allowing the numbers within the string to add up togther rather than concatenate

To convert a data type into a string you need to use str()

If this was still an integar it wouldnt be able to concatenate as strings can only concatenate with integars

This is the order of how Python uses mathematical symbols

int = rounds down to the whole number
round = rounds to the nearest whole number

round = AND can also decide to how many decimal places to round to for example to 3 decimal places

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