Lesson 2

Python Essentials

Overview

1. Print
2. Comments
3. Strings
4. Numbers

Print

```
print('Hello world')
print()
print("Hello world double quotes")
print('Blank line \nin the middle of string')
```

Comments

```
# This is a comment in my code it does nothing
# print('Hello world')
# print("Hello world")
# No output will be displayed!
```

Data Types

Text: str **Numeric:** int, float, complex **Sequence:** list, tuple, range **Mapping:** dict **Set:** set, frozenset **Boolean:** bool **Binary:** bytes, bytearray, memoryview

String

```
first_name = 'Susan'
last_name = 'Ibach'
```

```
print(first_name + last_name)
print('Hello ' + first_name + ' ' + last_name)
print('Hello {} {}'.format(first_name, last_name))
print('Hello {0} {1}'.format(first_name, last_name))
print(f'Hello {first_name} {last_name}') # maybe best

sentence = 'The dog is named Sammy'
print(sentence.upper())
print(sentence.lower())
print(sentence.capitalize())
print(sentence.count('a'))
```

Numbers

```
first_num = 6
second_num = 2
print(first_num + second_num)
print(first_num ** second_num)

days_in_feb = 28
print(str(days_in_feb) + ' days in February')

first_num = '5'
second_num = '6'
print(first_num + second_num) #Output: 56

first_num = input('Enter first number ')
second_num = input('Enter second number ')
print(int(first_num) + int(second_num)) # Output: 11
```

Symbol	Operation
+	Addition
-	Substraction
	Multiplication
/	Division
	Exponent

Notes:

- When displaying a string that contains numbers you must convert the numbers into strings.
- Numbers can be stored as strings

- Numbers stored as strings are treated as strings.
- The input function always returns strings.