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### LAB DAY 1 ###

### Python "Tutorial" ###

# NO NEED FOR SEMI COLONS!

# Python does not use variable types. In other words
# unlike Java or C++, no need to declare "double", "float", "char", etc.

### EXAMPLE ###
x = 30
x = "string"
x = 'c'

# You have some operators that you can use: (+, -, /, //, *, %)
# each of which work differeently depending on data type. You should
# Explore!

### EXAMPLE ###
string1 = "apple"
string2 = "banana"

string3 = string1 + string2

print(string3) # applebanana

x = 30
y = 20
z = x + y #50
x//y

print (x//y) # 1


# Flow control
# if, else and else if become:
#           if
#           else
#           elif
# DO NOT USE {}, rather, use : and indentation
# PYTHON IS INDENTATION ONLY FOR CODE BLOCKS

# Comparison operators are the same as with other languages: >, <, >=, <=, ==, !=

### EXAMPLE ###
if (condition):
        line 1
        line 2
        line 3

elif (condition):
        line 1
        line 2
```

```
        line 3

else:
        line 1
        line 2
        line 3

outside the if statements


# && becomes and
# || becomes or
# ! becomes not

### EXAMPLE ###
#Python
if(conditionA and conditionB):
        stuff happens

#C++ example
if(conditionA && conditionB)
{
        ...stuff
}



# get input from end-user using "input()"
# you can always type cast using <var_type>(intput())
# for example: int(input())
# note this works for any variable - for example:

#                       char(3), int(var1), double(2), double(var2)


### EXAMPLE ###

x = 256
xDouble = double(x)
xString = string(x)

int(input())

#####################################
try a simple program on their own. Get user input (a number)
if it is positive, print positive.
If it is negative, print negative.
If it is zero, print zero.
#############################
```