Python’s Data Types:

Different Data Types have different attributes.

**Boolean:**

* True
* False

Booleans are most useful in logical operations.

Nine , zero and empty strings/lists all evaluate to False, everything else is True.

You can use bool() to convert a value to a Boolean.

**Comparison:**

== equal to

!= not equal to

> greater than

< less than

>= greater than or equal to

<= less than or equal to

**Arithmetic operators:**

/ divide

+ add

- minus

\* multiply

% modulo

**Strings:**

A string is a series of characters.

Strings can also treated like a *list* of characters. (*List is contained within []*)

Use the addition operator + to concatenate (join together) strings.

You can also substitute values into strings with the format () method.

**Numbers:** Integers, floats and longs

**Lists:** A list is just a sequence of stuff, usually numbers

Some of the ways to interact with a list:

li.append() = to add to a list

li.pop() = to remove the last record from a list

li[] = to check the record in a list under a certain index. Example : li[3]

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