- Midterm next monday, practice problems will be released on friday for us to review. 6:30-8 mccbride hall
- Make sure u know what problem is asking
- First attempt, test on test problems

- Comparison operators return Boolean Values

Comparison operators on Sequence Types:

- >>> ‘orbit’ < ‘ordinary’
- True
- >>>‘Orbit < ‘Ordinary’ #capitalization matters
- False
- >>>(1,2,3) > (,3,2,1)
- False
- >>> (1,2,3) < (3,2,1)
- True
- >>> 0 in {0:1, 1:2, 2:3}
- True
- 3 not in{0:1, 1:2, 2:3}
- Got to know expressions stuff for exam
- >>> {2:1} < {1,2}
- False #set on left has to have every set in right
- >>> {2,1} <= {1,2}
- {} < {2,1}
- #error
- >>> set() < {2,1} #use set() for empty sets
- True
- set(‘abracadabra’} > set(‘abc’) #type conversion
- True

None:

- None is a special constant
- None is the value your function returns when you dont have a return statement; when None is printed, nothing happens
- It represents the absence of a value and can be tested separately from the booleans
- >>> None
- >>>
- #no value returned
- None is not the sameas 0,[],(), set(): these are in fact “null” values, while None is absence of a value

Expressions:

- They are combinations of operators, *(take ss of lecture with these operations)
- W
- When in doubt, use parentheses to disambiguate.
- >>> 3 - - - - -4

- -1
- >>> 'timing'.upper()[-4] + 'timing'.lower()[-2] == 'Mn'
- True
- or True will always give True unless there is error in code
- >>>“big < small”
- ‘big < small’
- You do not need to declare type of name variable in Python
- >>> x=5
- >>> #no value returned
- >>> x
- 5
- >>>x, y = 3,6
- >>>x,y
- (3,6)
- >>> x = y = z = 0.0
- >>> x[2:8] = [1] *2