* Need to learn tuples and that stuff, and modulus
* Go back and finish 911 lecture
* There is mistake in reading assignment, 10.12 -> 10.8
* QOTD5 after class
* Midterm1 is MOnday Sept 23 63-8 MH AUD
* Put in all classes midterms in Calender
* In python when you have a sequence of some length, python runs as much as it can. So if :15 is longer than the character amount of sequence it just prints the most it can.
* -0 is just 0 in python when slicing
* AI can help with Python but wont help u all the time, like the mid term
* He encourages it to learn but not use any code written by AI

Sets:

* Sets are mutuable and have curly brackets. Duplicate elements are removed.
* You can to urn lists and dictionaries into sets
* Operator for sets:
* >>>{1,2,3} & {2,3,4} #only returns in both sets
* {2,3} #intersection
* >>> {1,2,3} | {2,3,4} #EVERYTHING no duplicates
* {1,2,3,4} #union
* >>>{1,2,3} - {2,3,4} #set difference operator?
* {1}
* >>>{2,3,4} - {1,2,3}
* {4}
* >>>{1,2,3} ^ {2,3,4}
* {1,4} #symmetric Difference

Comparison Operators:

* These operators return Boolean values like the membership(in) sequence operator
* *< less than*
* *<=* less than or equal to
* *> greater than*
* *>= greater than or equal to*
* == equal to
* != not equal to
* *Some of the operators also work quite logically on things that are not numbers such as for sets(proper subset, subset, superset, proper superset)*
* == is not the same as =
* >>> 3>=4
* False
* >>>5.0>5 #type adjustment
* False
* >>>0.0 != 0 #type adjustment
* False
* >>>4 != 3.99999
* True
* >>>-200 < 60 and 60 < 200 #and is boolean operator, True and True, both subexpressions are true
* True
* >>> -200<60<200 #
* True
* ‘orbit’ < ‘ordinary’ # less then because b<d # z>a
* True
* ‘Orbit < ‘Ordinary’ #capitalization matters
* False
* (1,2,3) > (,3,2,1)
* False