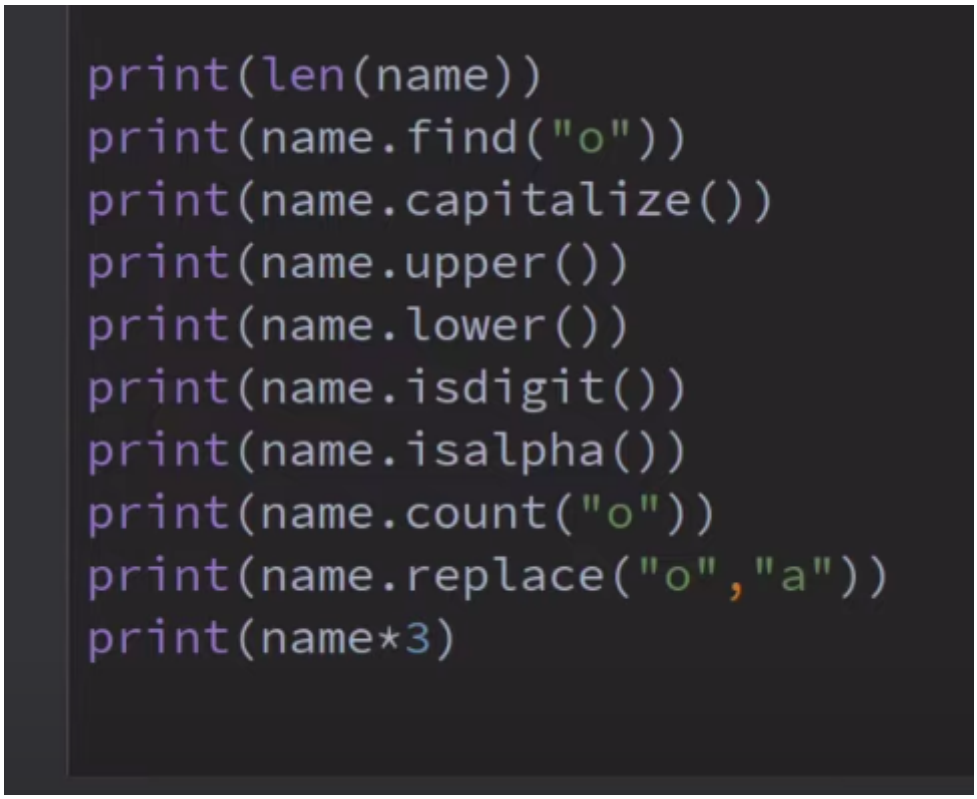
Segunda Clase - Pauta



```
print(len(name))
print(name.find("o"))
print(name.capitalize())
print(name.upper())
print(name.lower())
print(name.isdigit())
print(name.isalpha())
print(name.count("o"))
print(name.replace("o","a"))
print(name*3)
```

`dir()` un tipo de objeto

y ver documentacion de un método

ej: `"hola".isdigit.__doc__`

balance = 100

balance += 10 // agregar 10 a balance

balance -= 10 // quitar 10 a balance

The other assignment operators work in exactly the same way. These are:

- `*=`
- `/=`
- `**=`
- `//=`
- `%=`

> - Equal: `==`
> - Not equal: `!=`
> - Greater than: `>`
> - Less than: `<`
> - Greater than or equal: `>=`
> - Less than or equal: `<=`

a	b	a and b
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

a	b	a or b
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

a	not a
True	False
False	True

```
a = 2
b = 3
c = 9

a ** b > 5 and c - a // b >= 9 or b ** 2 == c
```

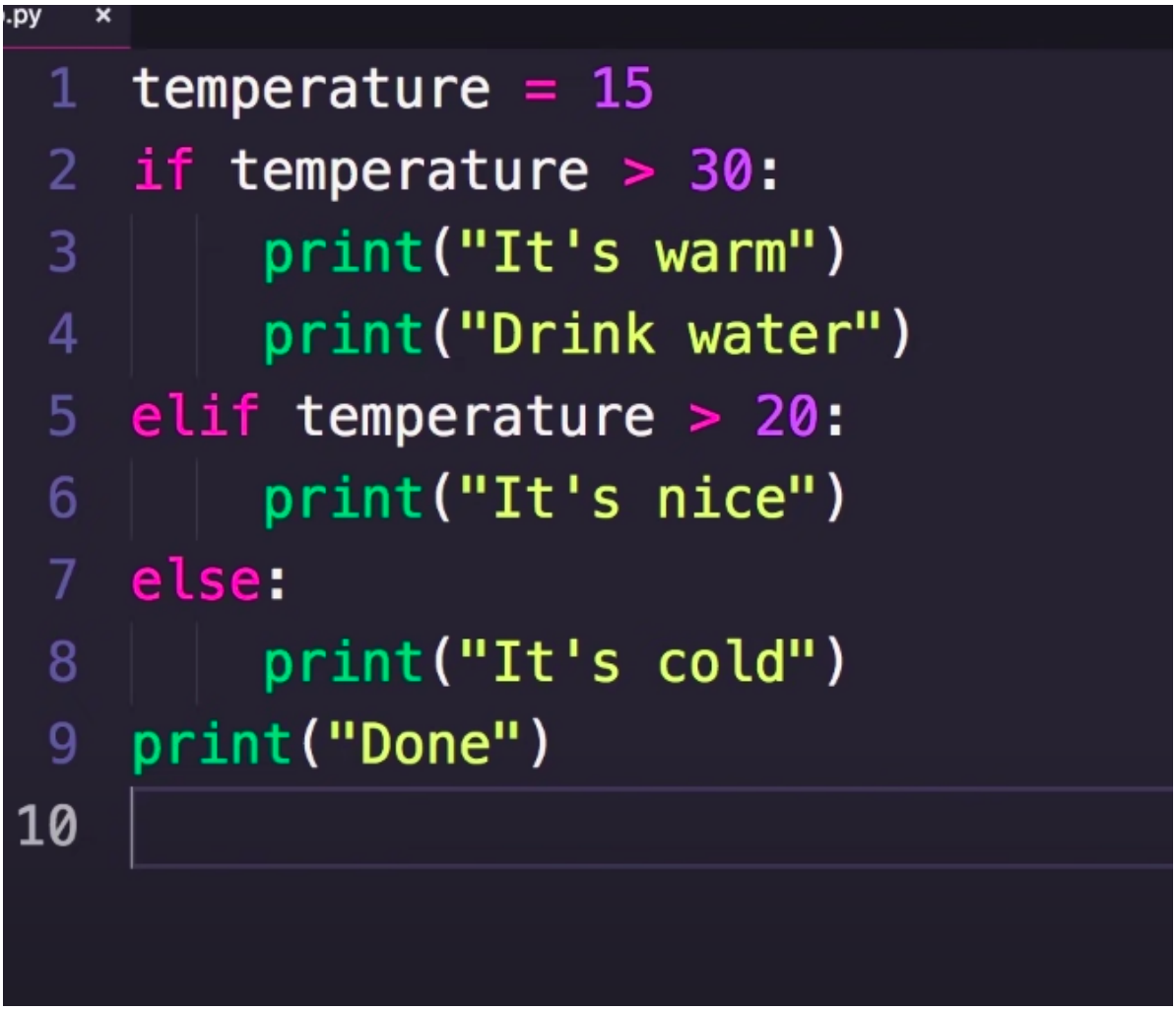
Precedence	Operator	Description
1	**	exponent
2	*, /, %, //	multiply, divide, modulo, floor division
3	+, -	plus, minus
4	>, <, >=, <=	comparison
5	==, !=	equality
6	= %= /= //= -= += *= **=	assignment
7	and, or, not	logical

Associativity

```
print(5 * (2 // 3))
```

```python
x = 5
y = 8
z = 5

if z < y > x:
    print('y is greater than z and greater than x')
```




```python
age = 22

message = "Eligible" if age >= 18 else "Not eligible
```

```python
high_income = True
good_credit = True
student = True

if high_income and good_credit and not student:
    print("Eligible")

```

```python
# age should be between 18 and 65
age = 22
if age >= 18 and age < 65:
    print("Eligible")

18 <= age < 65
```