Chapter 2:

Constants: fixed values such as numbers, letters, and strings they do not change

Example: print ‘hello world’

Variable: named a place in the memory where a programmer can store data and later retrieve the data using the variable. This can change. Case sensitive. Must start with a letter or underscore \_ and can not be reserved words.

Example: x = 12

Math:

Parenthesis

Power

Multiplication/division

Addition/Subtraction

Left to right

Type:

Variables, literals, and constants

Ddd = 1

Python knows the difference between an integer number and a string

Eee = ‘hello’ + ‘there’

Concatenate = put together

Function:

Raw\_input

Nam = raw\_input(‘Who are you?’)

Print ‘Welcome’, Nam

Inp = raw\_input(‘Europe floor?’) Gives prompt – input 0 and that becomes inp variable but is a string

Usf = int(inp) + 1 Here takes variable inp and make it into an intiger int(inp)

Print “US Floor”, usf

Anything after a # sign anything in ignored.

Good to comment to help define code

Float(variable)

Hours = raw\_input(‘How many hours did you work?’)

Manyhours = int(hours)

Rate = raw\_input(‘What is your pay rate?’)

Payrate = float(rate)

Pay = manyhours \* payrate

Print pay