**Summary Notes for Python**

**Hello World: print("This line will be printed.")**

Indentation

Python uses indentation for blocks, instead of curly braces. Both tabs and spaces are supported, but the standard indentation requires standard Python code to use four spaces. For example:

x = 1

if x == 1:

# indented four spaces

print("x is 1.")

### Numbers

Python supports two types of numbers - integers(whole numbers) and floating point numbers(decimals). (It also supports complex numbers, which will not be explained in this tutorial).

myint = 7

print(myint)

To define a floating point number, you may use one of the following notations:

myfloat = 7.0

print(myfloat)

myfloat = float(7)

### print(myfloat) Strings

Strings are defined either with a single quote or a double quotes.

mystring = 'hello'

print(mystring)

mystring = "hello"

print(mystring)

The difference between the two is that using double quotes makes it easy to include apostrophes (whereas these would terminate the string if using single quotes)

Assignments can be done on more than one variable "simultaneously" on the same line like this

a, b = 3, 4

print(a, b)

Python also supports multiplying strings to form a string with a repeating sequence:

lotsofhellos = "hello" \* 10

print(lotsofhellos)

Here are some basic argument specifiers you should know:

%s - String (or any object with a string representation, like numbers)

%d - Integers

%f - Floating point numbers

%.<number of digits>f - Floating point numbers with a fixed amount of digits to the right of the dot.

%x/%X - Integers in hex representation (lowercase/uppercase)