PYTHON LEARNING

LESSON 2

The journey from mediocrity to mastery

01

COMMENTS

Comments are lines in the code that are ignored by the Python interpreter. They are written for developers to add notes or explanations about what the code does.

02

PRINT

The print() function is used to output data to the console or terminal. It allows you to display strings, numbers, or variables.

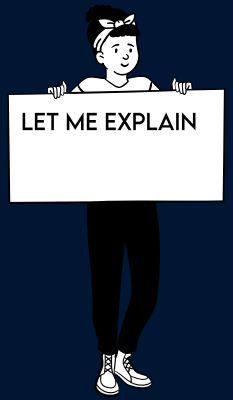
03

DATA TYPES

Data types in Python represent the kinds of values that can be stored and manipulated in variables. Each data type defines what operations can be performed on it and how it’s stored

01 COMMENTS

Let’s look at the examples to understand more



02

PRINT

Let’s look at the examples to understand more

03 DATA TYPES

Let’s look at the examples to understand more

LET’S GO AND LOOK AT THE VS-CODE

"Practice is the key to mastery; it transforms potential into achievement and dreams into reality."

WHOA!

```
# Define the width and height of the rectangle
width = 5  # Width in units
height = 10  # Height in units

# Calculate the area of the rectangle
area = width * height  # Area formula: width * height

# Display the result
print("The area of the rectangle is:", area)
# Output the result to the console

# End of program
# The program successfully calculates and prints the area of a rectangle
```

NICE!

```python
# Print a simple message
print("Hello, World!")  # Outputs: Hello, World!

# Print multiple values with automatic spaces
name = "Alice"
age = 25
print("Name:", name, "Age:", age)  # Outputs: Name: Alice Age: 25

# Concatenating strings
greeting = "Hello, " + name + "!"
print(greeting)  # Outputs: Hello, Alice!

# Using print() with a custom end parameter
print("This is line 1", end=" ")
print("and this is line 2.")
# Outputs: This is line 1 and this is line 2.

# Printing numbers and results of calculations
print("2 + 2 =", 2 + 2)  # Outputs: 2 + 2 = 4
```

NEAT!

```python
# Integer data type (int)
age = 30
print("Age:", age)  # Outputs: Age: 30

# Floating-point data type (float)
pi = 3.14159
print("Value of pi:", pi)  # Outputs: Value of pi: 3.14159

# String data type (str)
name = "Alice"
print("Name:", name)  # Outputs: Name: Alice

# Boolean data type (bool)
is_student = True
print("Is student:", is_student)  # Outputs: Is student: True

# List data type (list)
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print("Numbers list:", numbers)
# Outputs: Numbers list: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```