WORKSHEET 1

PRINT STATEMENTS

STRINGS: print("Enter your text here.")

>> Enter your text here.

COMMENTS are plain language description of what a block of code does or does not do, which is only intended to be read by a human and will be ignored by Python.

#This is a comment and will not affect the code in any way.

STRINGS

- Quotation marks act as delimiters, marking the start and end limits of pieces of text.
- String operations:

  print("Hello" + "Everyone")

  >> HelloEveryone

  print("Hello" * 3)

  >> HelloHelloHello

VARIABLES can help you store and reuse a previously computed value, created through an operation called assignment.

message (identifiers) = "Hello world" (literals)

print(message)

>> Hello world

In naming your variables, there are some rules to follow:

- Variable names must start with either an alphabetic letter or an underscore.
- The rest of the name can contain digits, alphabetic letters, or underscore.
- Nothing else is allowed in a variable name.
- Variable name must not be words with special meanings in Python.

If you want a statement to continue over multiple lines, use a backlash \ at the end of the line.

INPUT FUNCTION can be used to get keyboard input from the user as a string.

```
name = input("What is your name? ")
age = input("What is your age? ")
print("I know that", name, "is", age, "years old!")
>>  What is your name? [USER INPUT] Jessica
    What is your age? [USER INPUT] 12
    I know that Jessica is 12 years old!
```

WORKSHEET 2

EXPRESSIONS

- The general form of expression is such that: operand1 operator operand2.
- Types of operands include int, float, bool, str, tuple, list, and dict.

TYPE FUNCTION checks for the variable's types.

```
a = 3 + 4
print(type(a))
>> <class 'int'>
```

INTEGERS (int) is for whole numbers, while FLOAT is for numbers with decimal places.

TYPE CONVERSIONS (type casting) – can also be done with the input function.

```
print(int("32"))
>> 32
print(str(32))
>> 32
```