

- Anatomy of a Python Script
- Interacting with Python
 - Data types, variables
 - Comparisons



2 - 3:15PM



4 - 5:15PM

Google Colab

<https://colab.research.google.com/>

Data types

- **Integers** (like 1) are whole numbers.
- **Floats** (like 1.0) are numbers with decimals, and are treated a little differently than integers.
- **Strings** (like "Hello there!") are arbitrary sets of characters, such as letters and numbers. You can think of them as a way to store text.
- **Boolean** (True/False) represents the "truthiness" and "falsiness" of a value.
- **Lists** (like [1, 2, 3]) are ordered collections of values. You can put any of the other types in a list: ["hello", "goodbye", "see ya later"] is also a valid list.

Variable names

Which of the variable expressions are allowed in Python?

- `1 = one`
- `one = 1`
- `$$$ = "dollar_signs"`
- `first_book = "Orlando"`

Comparisons

Comparison	Operator	True example	False Example
Less than	<	2 < 3	2 < 2
Greater than	>	3 > 2	3 > 3
Less than or equal	<=	2 <= 2	3 <= 2
Greater or equal	>=	3 >= 3	2 >= 3
Equal	==	3 == 3	3 == 2
Not equal	!=	3 != 2	2 != 2

f Strings

- `lemonade_snippet = "Hold up, they don't love you like I love you"`
- `print(f"Beyonce burst out of the building and sang{lemonade_snippet}")`

Remember, = is not ==

- Single equals sign = is the “assignment operator.”
- Double equals sign == is the “real” equals sign.

Practice: Getting to know your partner

- name =
- age =
- home_town =
- favorite_food =
- dog_years_age = age * 7.5
- student = True
- age_diff = 32 - age
- favorite_movie =

Practice: Getting to know your partner

- `print(f' ✨ This is...{name}! ✨')`
- `print(f""{name} likes {favorite_food} and once lived in {place}. {name} is {age} years old, which is {dog_years_age} in dog years. The statement "{name} is a student" is {student}. Di is {age_diff} years older than {name}. YOUR NEW SENTENCE HERE)`