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# Python Basics 1

# Types of Data

# Type 1 - Strings
print("This is a string. It uses letters, numbers, symbols, spaces.")
print("$499")
print(" ") # This makes an extra line space in the Shell.

# Type 2 - Numbers
# Integers - (int) 1, 2, 3, -5, -10
# Floats - (float) 1.0, 4.2, -5.8

# Type 3 - Boolean (bol)
# True or False
num = (3 > 5) # Bol example
print(num) # What does this print in the Shell?
print(" ")


# Variables and Constants

# Constants are set in stone. They cannot be changed without re-writing code.

print("My name is Nancy.")
print("I work as a Weather Reporter.")
print(" ")

# Variables can be changed at different point in you code.

name = "Dale" # Variables need a container to hold their data.
print("There was a clown named " + name + ".")
print(" ")

job = "Chef"
name = "Ned" # You can change the value of a variable by redeclaring it.
print(" ")

 # Concatenation. Adding variables to longer data.
print(name + " went to Clown College.") # Who??
print("Sometimes " + name + " worked as a " + job + ".")
print(" ")

# Variables also work with numbers.

lives = 5
print("You have " + str(lives) + " lives") # We add str to the front of our variable to change it to a string.
print(" ")

print("Ooops! You touched a cactus!")
lives -= 1
print("You have " + str(lives) + " lives")


# Practice - Create & Declare the Following Variables...
# Your Name
# Your Grade
# Your School

# Use these 3 variables to write a print() command that introduces yourself.

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