

## # Python 3 - Working with Numbers

```
print("Numbers are the most common data type in Python.")  
print("Numbers are used within the print() command a lot of ways.")  
# Positive/Negative, Whole/Decimal, Math Operations, Order of Operations
```

### # Numbers as Variables

```
num = 5 # Python reads this data as a number.  
print(num) # What prints in the shell? 5
```

# print(num + " is my fav number.") # What prints in the shell? It shows an error. Wrong data type.

```
print(str(num) + " is my fav number.") # Add str() to the variable to make all the data the same.
```

### # Two Types of numbers.

# Integer - int() - Shows numbers in whole form. Can be Postive or Negative.

```
print(4)  
print(-30) # Python reads Number Data as an Integer.
```

# Float - float() - Shows numbers in decimal form. Can be positive or negative.

```
print(float(4))  
print(float(-30))
```

### # Math Operations.

```
# Add = +  
# Subtract = -  
# Multiply = *  
# Divide = /
```

```
print(3 + 2) # Shell = 5  
print(10 - 6) # Shell = 4  
print(12 * 5) # Shell = 60  
print( 81 / 9) # Shell = 9.0 - Divide displays a float because of remainders.  
print(80 / 9) # Shell = 8.888888888888889
```

# Showing the remainder - %

```
print(80 % 9)
```

# Use print() to solve the following:

```
# 5 x 25  
# 124 divided by 6  
# (6 + 4) - 17 x 8
```

# Create two variable for different numbers.

# Use these variables in a print() command to ADD them together.