divided by 3. This is going to print 3 because 10 is going to be divided by 3. Which is 3. Now let's look at a final example. In this case, we have a string that has two integers in it 10 and 5 and we want to divide them. So in Python. We can use the / operator, so we can write 10 / 5. This is going to print 2. Because 10 is going to be divided by 5. Which is 2.'m going to declare a variable called a and set it to 10 plus 5 and then I 'm going to declare another variable called b and set it to 5.. Now what we want to do is we want to compare or compare these. two values, so we can use the == operator. So this is equal to or it's the same as the regular assignment operator, but it also works with comparison operators. So in this case it's going to return True. If these two values are equal and False if they're not equal. all right. Let me ask you another question suppose I have a variable called x and I set it to 10.5. Now what do you think is the result of this expression. This is again a basic math question that unfortunately, a lot of people fail to answer. The answer is 15.5 because 10.5 plus 5.5 equals 15.5.

Ia, you can see the course variable has been updated to say y y y y now I 'll delete that line and let's run the program again. You should see two now. We can also use the find method to look for a specific character in our string. So if we wanted to find the character at index 3 in our string. We could do course.find(3) and as Ia you can see that function returned the value 4. So this is another really useful function for finding specific values in strings. Now let's take a look at one last function called split and this function will take a string as input and it will split that string into an array of characters. So if we pass course.split() as ia, you can see that function has divided our string into an array of three characters. Now let's use this array. to do some math. We can use the len function to get the length of our array and then we can use the range function to see if our number is between 0 and 9. So in this case our number is 5. So we would type 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and so on now. This is a really useful function because it allows us to do basic math operations on strings without having to worry about the individual characters in the string okay so that's all for today folks thank you for watching look at the first one so in this case, we have division with one slash so what this operator is going to do is it 's going to divide the first number by the second number and that's it so let 's print 5 divided by 2. This is going to print 1 because 5. is going to be divided by 2. Which is 1. Now let's look at the second division operator. Let 's print 10 divided by 3. This is going to print 3 because 10 is going to be divided by 3.

the subsequent characters okay so that 's why we use double quotes here so we can have an apostrophe in our string, so it 's not a hot day Now If I press enter again. The carrot is indented so the code that right here will be part of our if block and it will get executed. If this condition is true. So here we can print a second message drink plenty of water now to terminate this block. We press enter and then press shift and tab. The carrot is no longer indented. So the code that we write here will always get executed no matter what whether this condition is true or not okay. Now in C-based programming languages like C plus C, sharp, Java and Javascript. We present a block of code using curly braces. So you start a block of code using a left brace and then end it using a right brace. In python we do n't have curly braces. So we use indentation to represent a block of code okay so in this case. These two lines are indented and that means they are part of this block of code. Now let 's go back to our if statement and let's say if temperature is greater than or equal to 30, then we want to print a message, saying it's cold today. So we type if then we type another condition and this is where we use. Our comparison operators so we type temperature greater than or equal to 30.. Then so we add an equals sign and see what happens when I press enter now. The character is indented and this represents a block of code. So the code that we write over here will be executed only if this condition is true in kilograms. So I type K and press enter now. It tells me to multiply the weight by 2.2 to get the pounds. So I type m and press enter now. It says to divide the weight by 12 to get the kilograms so I type KD and press enter now It asks me if I want to convert to pounds or kilograms. So I type P and press enter now. It tells me the result in pounds. So I type P and press enter again. Now let's take a look at our. If statement here we have three conditions. One is that the weight is in kilograms. The second is that the weight is in pounds and the third is that the weight is between 170 and 220. So. If any of these conditions are met, then we're going to print a message saying the weight is in this range okay, so what we have here is a range of weights from 170 to 220, so we can print it says the weight is in this range.

This expression is going to be false because the value of price is 5.. Then we 're going to have another Boolean expression price less than 30 and the result of this expression is also going to be false because price is 10. then we 're going to have the not operator and the result of this expression is going to be true because price doesn't equal 10 or 5.. So these are the five comparison