Introduction and syntax basics

Variables and data types

Creating and using variables

In
```
english = 378.2
russian = 153.9
german = 76.0
chinese = 908.7

top3_total = english + russian + german

print(chinese - top3_total)
```

Out
```
300.6
```

Finding out variable types

In
```
russian_web_share = 0.061
print(type(russian_web_share))
```

Out
```
<class 'float'>
```

Commenting on code

In
```
# the number of websites in Chinese
# in the most popular 10 million
print(0.017 * 10000000)
```

Out
```
170000.0
```

Converting float to int and vice versa

In
```
russian_web_popular_2 = int(russian_web_popular)
english_native_2 = float(english_native)
```

Printing out

Printing text to the screen

In
```
print("Research on language popularity.")
```

Out
```
Research on language popularity.
```

Making fractions with the format() function

In
```
print("Web popularity index: {:.2f}".format(2.31))
```

Out
```
Web popularity index: 2.31
```

Making percentages with the format() function

In
```
print("Percentage of websites in the language: {:.1%}".format(0.061))
```

Out
```
Percentage of websites in the language: 6.1 %
```

Glossary

Function
A built-in program that perform a specific action in Python. Using a function in the program code is referred to as calling that function (or a **function call**).

```
print("Read and remember")
```

Function arguments
The data the function performs the operation with. Arguments are **passed** to functions, while functions **accept** them.

Assignment operator
The equals sign, which is used to assign values to variables.

```
english = 378.2
#       = is an assignment operator
```