

...cont'd

- 1 Start a new Python script by initializing two variables with integer values
`a = 8`
`b = 2`
- 2 Next, display the result of adding the variable values
`print('Addition:\t' , a , '+' , b , '=' , a + b)`
- 3 Now, display the result of subtracting the variable values
`print('Subtraction:\t' , a , '-' , b , '=' , a - b)`
- 4 Then, display the result of multiplying the variable values
`print('Multiplication:\t' , a , 'x' , b , '=' , a * b)`
- 5 Display the result of dividing the variable values both with and without the floating-point value
`print('Division:\t' , a , '÷' , b , '=' , a / b)`
`print('Floor Division:\t' , a , '÷' , b , '=' , a // b)`
- 6 Next, display the remainder after dividing the values
`print('Modulo:\t' , a , '%' , b , '=' , a % b)`
- 7 Finally, display the result of raising the first operand to the power of the second operand
`print('Exponent:\t' , a , '^2 = ' , a ** b , sep = ")`
- 8 Save the file in your scripts directory, then open a Command Prompt window there and run this program – to see the result of the arithmetical operations



arithmetic.py



The `\t` escape sequence shown here adds an invisible tab character to format the output.



You can use the `sep` parameter to explicitly specify the separation between output – here it specifies no spaces by assigning two unspaced single quote marks.

```
C:\MyScripts>python arithmetic.py
Addition:      8 + 2 = 10
Subtraction:   8 - 2 = 6
Multiplication: 8 x 2 = 16
Division:      8 ÷ 2 = 4.0
Floor Division: 8 ÷ 2 = 4
Modulo:        8 % 2 = 0
Exponent:      82 = 64

C:\MyScripts>
```