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 )
```

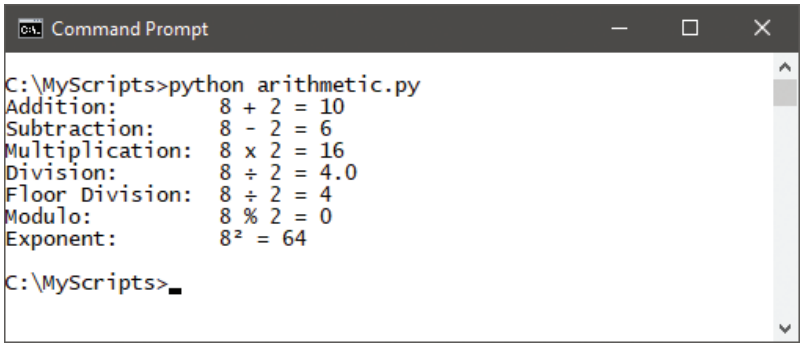
6. Next, display the remainder after dividing the values

```
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 insert special characters, such as superscript and ÷ symbol, using the Character Map app. On Windows, this can be launched from Start, Windows Accessories, Character Map.

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.