

python presentation

Learning Python

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4110e206



Python

Objective:



- ❖ **LEARNING PYTHON**
- ❖ **INPUT AND OUTPUT**
- ❖ **DATA TYPES**
- ❖ **OPERATORS**

CONTENT:

01

WHAT IS PYTHON?

02

PYTHON JOBS

03

WHY TO LEARN
PYTHON

04

PYTHON ONLINE
INTERPRETER

- ONE
- TWO

05

GOOGLE COLAB

06

PYTHON CODES



WHY IS PYTHON?

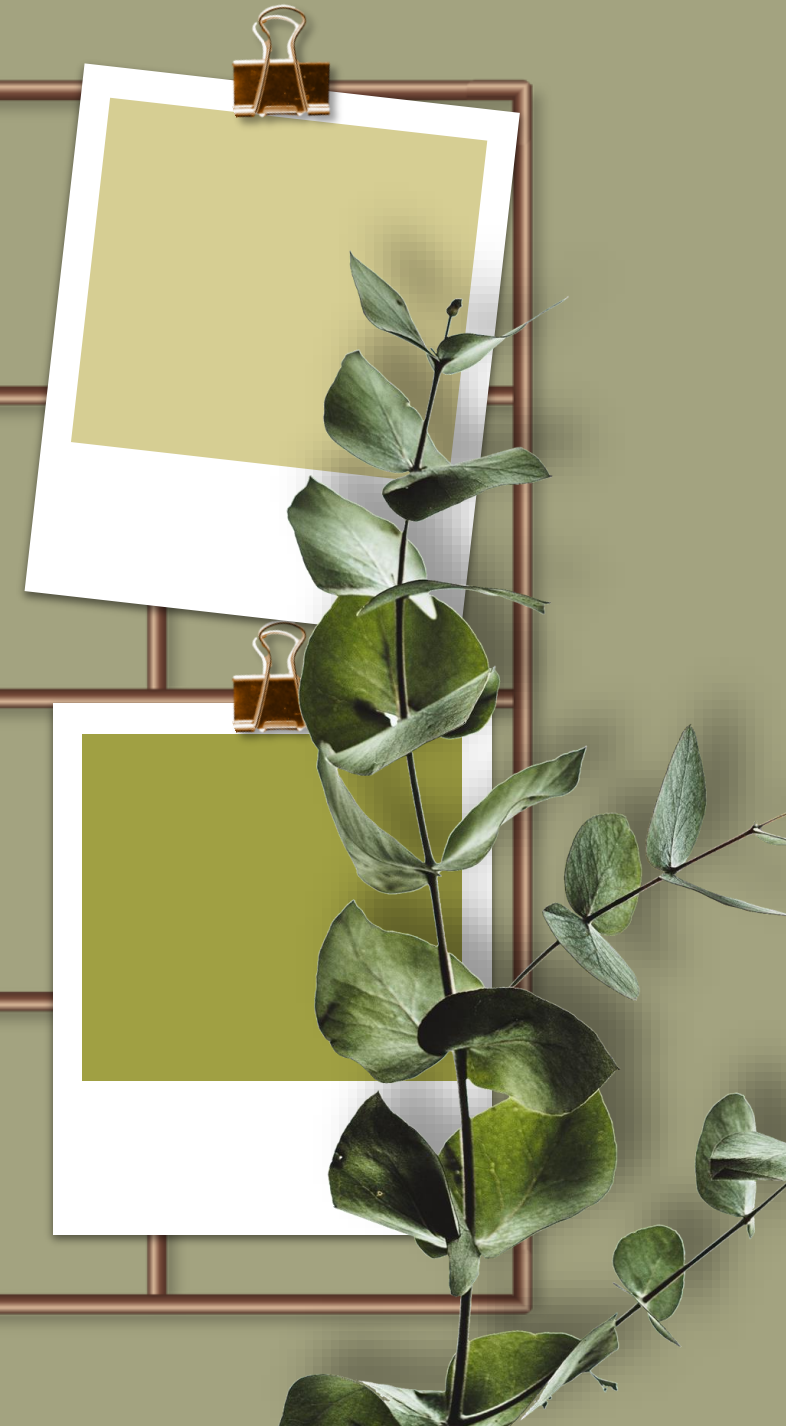
PYTHON:

- Python is dynamically-typed and garbage-collected. It supports and functional programming. multiple programming, paradigms, including structured, object oriented
- Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics developed by Guido van Rossum.
- Python supports modules and packages, which encourages program modularity and code reuse.
- The Python interpreter and the extensive standard library are available in source or binary form without charge for all major platforms, and can be freely distributed.

PYTHON JOBS

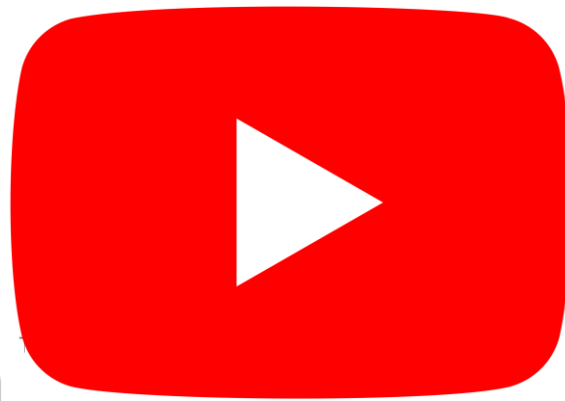
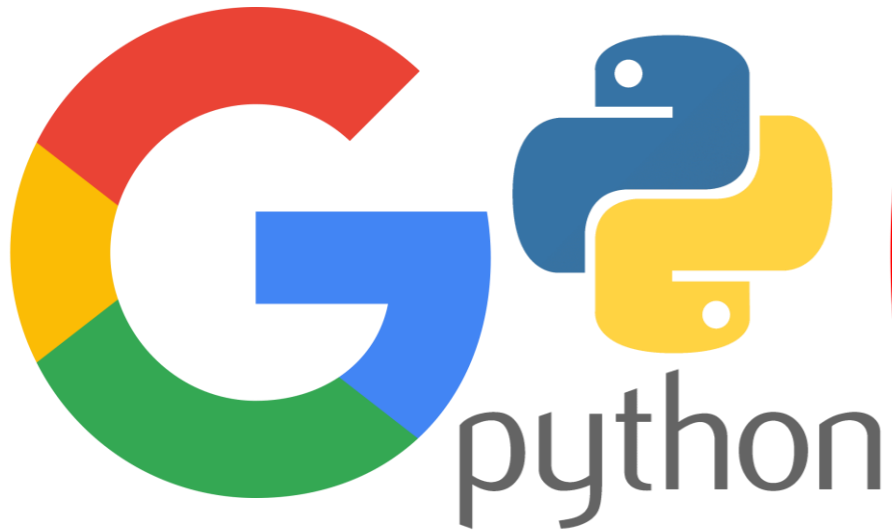


- ❑ Python is not only one of the most popular programming languages across the globe, but it is one that offers the most promising career opportunities as well. This demand for Python developers is increasing every year. There is a reason why this high-level programming language is so popular.
- ❑ There are big Companies that uses python programming language such as:
 - Facebook
 - YouTube
 - Google
 - Netflix



BIG COMPANIES

USES PYTHON



WHY TO LEARN PYTHON?



1. Portable and Extensible
2. Career Opportunities and Salary
3. Web Development
4. Machine L
5. Become Part of a Supportive Python Community
6. Scripting and Automation
7. Active Community



Python Online Interpreter No. 01

```
main.py +
1
2 # Online Python - IDE, Editor, Compiler, Interpreter
3
4 def sum(a, b):
5     return (a + b)
6
7 print ("4110E206 WORKS HARD")
8 a = int(input('Enter 1st number: '))
9 b = int(input('Enter 2nd number: '))
10
11 print(f'Sum of {a} and {b} is {sum(a, b)}')
12
```

Python Online Interpreter No. 01

```
4110E206 WORKS HARD
Enter 1st number:
1
Enter 2nd number:
1
Sum of 1 and 1 is 2

** Process exited - Return Code: 0 **
Press Enter to exit terminal
```


Python Online Interpreter No. 02

main.py

```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.  
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.  
3 print("4110E206 WORKS HARD")  
4 print("Hello world")
```

Python Online Interpreter No. 02

Shell

4110E206 WORKS HARD

Hello world

> 3**5

243

> | **INTERACTIVE**

INPUT AND OUTPUT

QUESTION:

DATA TYPE

```
print("4110E206 WORKS HARD")  
a = input('Enter 1st number: ')  
b = a + 2
```

```
4110E206 WORKS HARD  
Enter 1st number: 1
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
  <ipython-input-1-c6fac742b2cf> in <module>  
      1 print("4110E206 WORKS HARD")  
      2 a = input('Enter 1st number: ')  
----> 3 b = a + 2
```

TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

WAY NO.01



```
print("4110E206 WORKS HARD")  
a = int(input('Enter 1st number: '))  
type(a)  
# b = a + 2
```

```
4110E206 WORKS HARD  
Enter 1st number: 1  
int
```

WAY NO.02



```
print("4410E206 WORKS HARD")  
a = eval(input('Enter 1st number: '))  
type(a)  
# b = a + 2
```

```
4410E206 WORKS HARD  
Enter 1st number: 1  
int
```


**ANSWER
NO.01**

```
▶ print("4410E206 WORKS HARD")  
a = int(input('Enter 1st number: '))  
# type(a)  
b = a + 2  
b|
```

```
↳ 4410E206 WORKS HARD  
Enter 1st number: 1  
3
```

**ANSWER
NO.02**



```
print("4410E206 WORKS HARD")  
a = eval(input('Enter 1st number: '))  
# type(a)  
b = a + 2  
b
```



```
4410E206 WORKS HARD  
Enter 1st number: 1  
3
```

PYTHON DATA TYPES

DATA TYPES

- In programming, data type is an important concept.
- Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.
- Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

Text type:	<u>str</u>
Numeric types	int, float, complex
Sequence Types:	list, tuple, range
Mapping Types:	dict
Set Types:	set, <u>frozenset</u>
Boolean Type:	<u>bool</u>
Binary Types:	bytes, <u>bytearray</u> , <u>memoryview</u>
None Types:	<u>nonetype</u>

SETTING THE SPECIFIC DATA TYPE

Example	Data Type	Try it
<code>x = "Hello World"</code>	str	Try it »
<code>x = 20</code>	int	Try it »
<code>x = 20.5</code>	float	Try it »
<code>x = 1j</code>	complex	Try it »
<code>x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]</code>	list	Try it »
<code>x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")</code>	tuple	Try it »
<code>x = range(6)</code>	range	Try it »
<code>x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}</code>	dict	Try it »
<code>x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}</code>	set	Try it »
<code>x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})</code>	frozenset	Try it »
<code>x = True</code>	bool	Try it »
<code>x = b"Hello"</code>	bytes	Try it »
<code>x = bytearray(5)</code>	bytearray	Try it »
<code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>	memoryview	Try it »
<code>x = None</code>	NoneType	Try it »

Python Data



```
print(4110E206)
```

```
x = range(6)
```

```
for i in range(6):  
    print(i)
```

```
#display x:
```

```
print(x)
```

```
#display the data type of x:
```

```
print(type(x))
```

Python Data

```
↳ 4.11e+209
```

```
0
```

```
1
```

```
2
```

```
3
```

```
4
```

```
5
```

```
range(0, 6)
```

```
<class 'range'>
```

DICT: Key Value Pair

```
▶ print("4110E206")  
x = {"name" : "Mary", "age" : 18}  
  
#display x:  
print(x)  
  
#display the data type of x:  
print(type(x))  
  
print(x["name"])
```

DICT: Key Value Pair

4110E206

{'name': 'Mary', 'age': 18}

<class 'dict'>

Mary

PYTHON OPERATORS

Python Arithmetic Operators

```
▶ print("4110E206")
```

```
x = 13
```

```
y = 3
```

```
#print(x / y)
```

```
print(x // y)
```

```
print(x % y)
```

Python Arithmetic Operators

4110E206

4

1

Python Assignment Operators

```
print("4110E206")
```

```
x = 5
```

```
y = x%3
```

```
x %= 3
```

```
print(x)
```

```
print(y)
```

Python Assignment Operators

4110E206

2

2

Python Comparison Operators

```
print("4110E206")
```

```
x = 5
```

```
y = 3
```

```
print(x>=y)
```

Python Comparison Operators

4110E206

True

Python Logical Operators

```
print("4110E206")  
x = 15
```

```
print(x > 3 and x < 10)
```

```
print(x > 3 or x < 10)
```

Python Logical Operators

4110E206

False

True

Python Bitwise Operators

```
print("4110E206")
```

```
x = 5
```

```
y = 3
```

```
print(x & y)
```

```
print(x | y)
```

Python Bitwise Operators

4110E206

1

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THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
TIME

THANKYOU





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This is my website...

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*Thank
you!*

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