

## Unit:2 Overview

# Python Basics: Complete Overview

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# Introduction to Python

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- Versatile programming language.
- Easy to learn and use.
- Supports multiple paradigms: procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.
- Widely used in web development, data science, AI, and more.

## **Applications in Projects:**

- Web application development.
- Automating repetitive tasks.
- Data analysis and visualization.

# Basic Data Types and Casting

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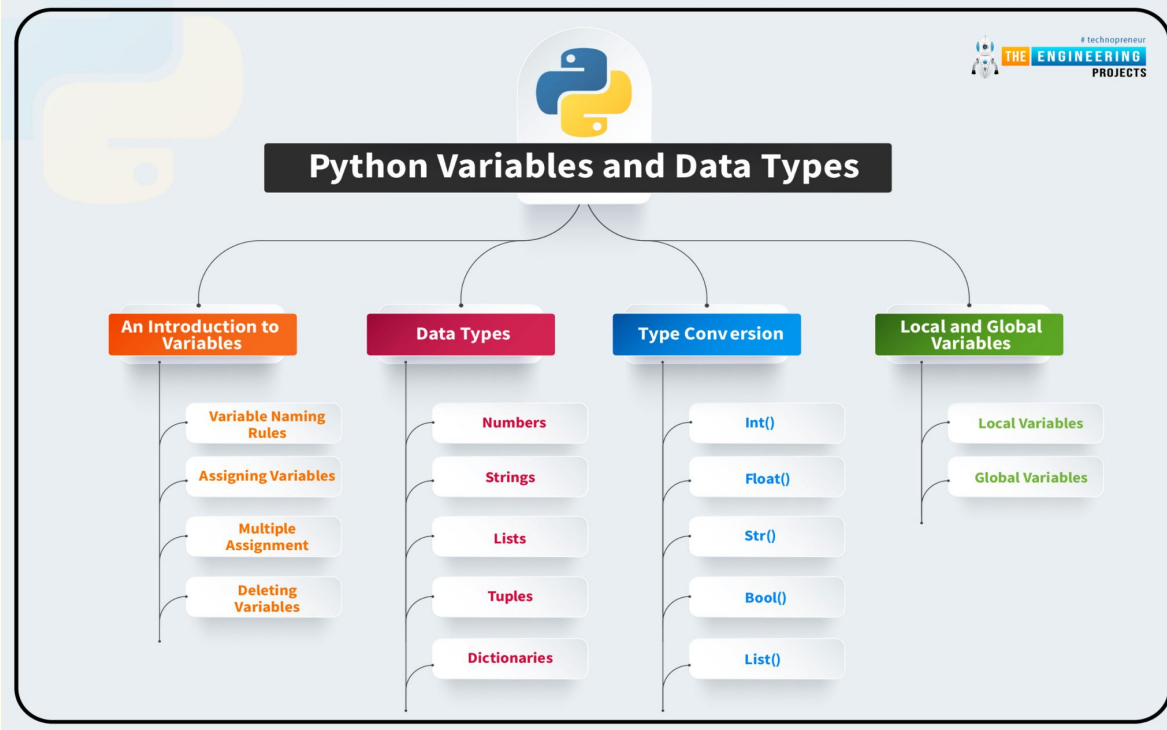
- Integers (`int`)
- Floating-point numbers (`float`)
- Strings (`str`)
- Booleans (`bool`)

## Casting:

```
x = int("5")  
y = float("3.14")  
z = str(100)
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Converting user input to appropriate types.
- Handling data from external sources like files.



# Lists

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- **Indexing:** Access elements using their position.
- **Adding/Removing Elements:** `append()`, `remove()`.
- **Modifying Elements:** Change values using indexing.
- **Looping:** Iterate through lists with `for`.
- **Nested Lists:** Lists inside lists.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]  
fruits.append("orange")  
print(fruits)
```

## List in Python

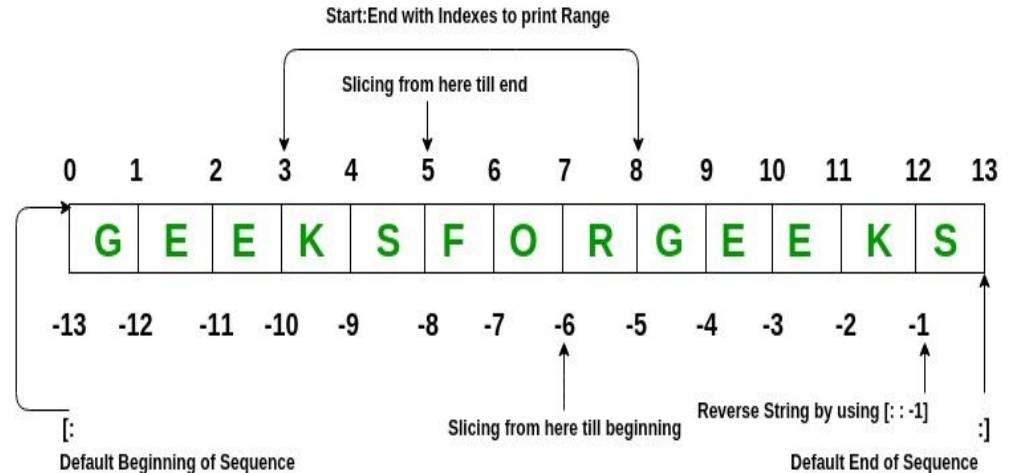
L = [ 20, 'Jessa', 35.75, [30, 60, 90] ]

L[0]      L[1]      L[2]      L[3]

- ✓ **Ordered:** Maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ **Changeable:** List is mutable and we can modify items.
- ✓ **Heterogeneous:** List can contain data of different types
- ✓ **Contains duplicate:** Allows duplicates data

## Applications in Projects:

- Storing multiple user inputs.
- Managing collections of data, e.g., shopping carts.



# Conditionals

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- `if` for conditions.
- `elif` for multiple conditions.
- `else` for default actions.

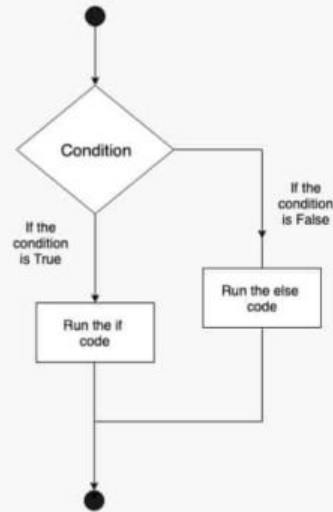
```
age = 18
if age < 18:
    print("Minor")
elif age == 18:
    print("Just Adult")
else:
    print("Adult")
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Implementing user authentication.
- Creating decision-making algorithms.



## DECISION MAKING IN PYTHON



# Loops

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- **for**: Loop over a sequence.
- **while**: Loop until a condition is met.
- **Special Keywords**:
  - **break**: Exit loop early.
  - **continue**: Skip the current iteration.

```
for i in range(5):  
    if i == 3:  
        break  
    print(i)
```

## Applications in Projects:

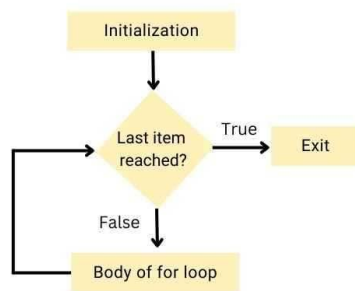
- Processing items in a queue.
- Automating repetitive tasks.

## Nested For loop

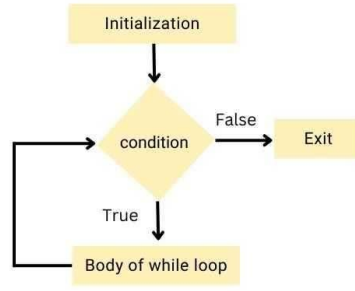
```
for i in range(1, 11):  
    for j in range(1, 11):  
        print(i*j, end=" ")  
    print('')
```

Diagram illustrating a nested for loop structure. The outer loop (labeled "Outer Loop") iterates over `i` in `range(1, 11)`. The inner loop (labeled "Inner loop") iterates over `j` in `range(1, 11)`. The body of the inner loop is `print(i*j, end=" ")`, and the body of the outer loop is `print('')`.

### For Loop



### While Loop



# Dictionaries

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- Key-value pairs.
- Updating: `dict[key] = value`.
- Deleting: `del dict[key]`.
- Looping through keys, values, or both.

```
person = {"name": "Alice", "age": 25}
person["age"] = 26
del person["name"]
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Storing user profiles or configurations.
- Mapping data to unique keys.

## Python Dictionary Methods

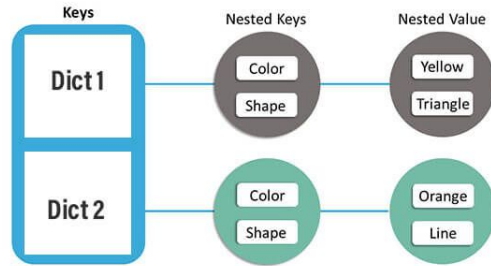


# Nested Dictionaries

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- Dictionaries within dictionaries.
- Access nested values using multiple keys.

## Nested Dictionary Python



`nes_dict = {'dict1': {'Color': 'Yellow', 'Shape': 'Triangle'}, 'dict2': {'Color': 'Orange', 'Shape': 'Line'}} print(nes_dict)`

```
students = {
    "101": {"name": "Alice", "grade": "A"},
    "102": {"name": "Bob", "grade": "B"}
}
print(students["101"]["name"])
```

```
[{'Name': 'Paras Jain',
  'Student': [{'Exam': 90, 'Grade': 'a'},
               {'Exam': 99, 'Grade': 'b'},
               {'Exam': 97, 'Grade': 'c'}]},
 {'Name': 'Chunky Pandey',
  'Student': [{'Exam': 89, 'Grade': 'a'}, {'Exam': 80, 'Grade': 'b'}]}]
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Managing hierarchical data, e.g., organization charts.
- Handling complex configurations.



# Sets

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- No duplicate values.
- Operations: union, intersection, difference.

## Set in Python 🐍

PYnative.com

S = { 20, 'Jessa', 35.75 }

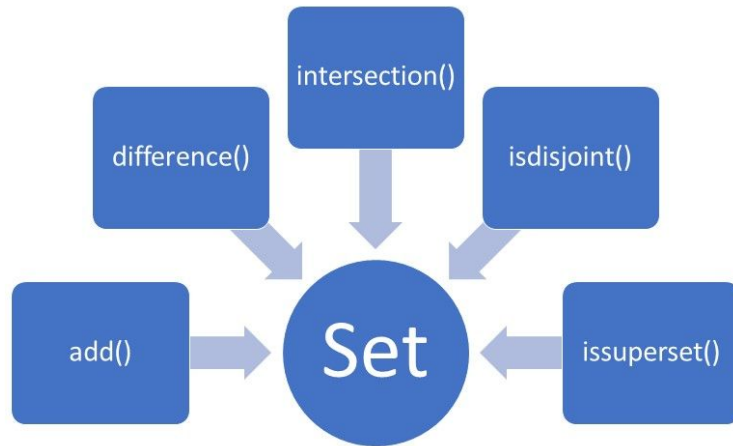
- ✓ **Unordered:** Set doesn't maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ **Unchangeable:** Set are immutable and we can't modify items.
- ✓ **Heterogeneous:** Set can contains data of all types
- ✓ **Unique:** Set doesn't allows duplicates items

### Applications in Projects:

- Removing duplicate entries.
- Performing set operations like recommendations.

```
set1 = {1, 2, 3}
set2 = {3, 4, 5}
print(set1 | set2)  # Union
```

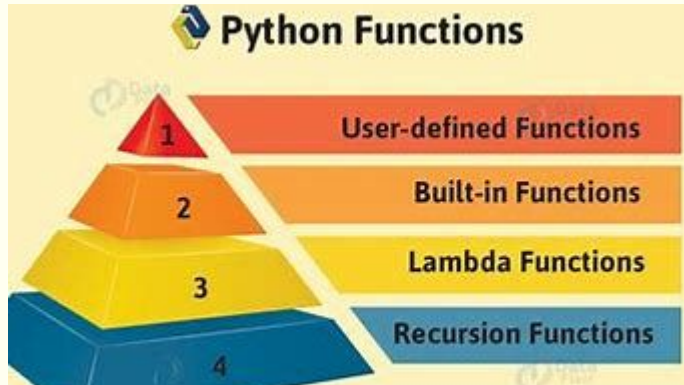
## Python Set



# Functions

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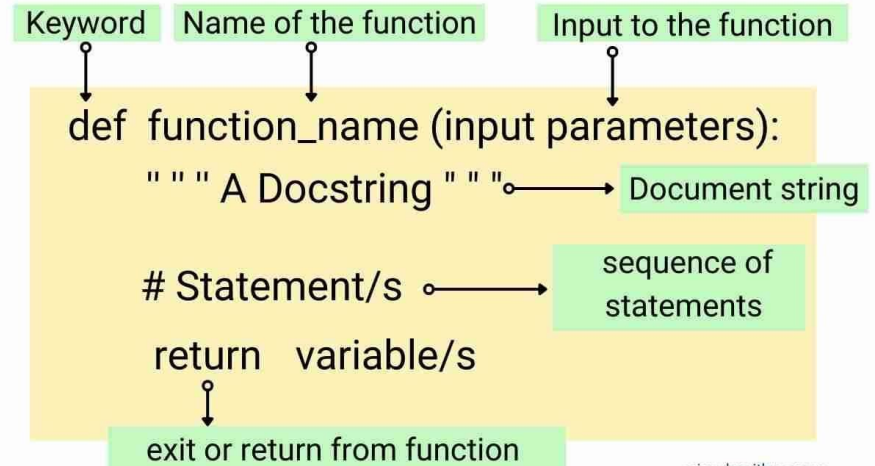
- Create functions using `def`.
- Use keyword and positional arguments.
- Built-in functions: `len()`, `sum()`, `max()`, etc.



## Applications in Projects:

- Modularizing code for better organization.
- Creating reusable utilities.

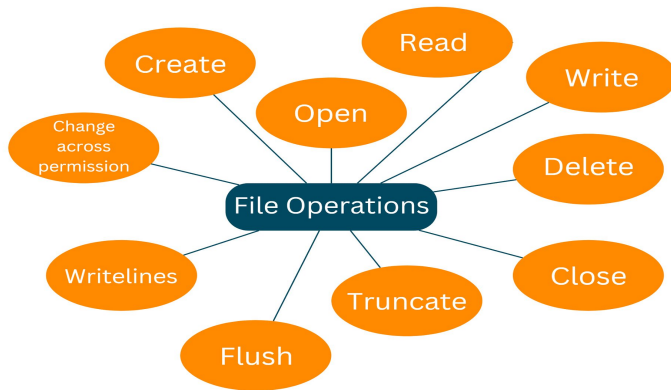
```
def greet(name):  
    return f"Hello, {name}!"  
  
print(greet("Alice"))
```



# File Operations

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- Open files with `open()`.
- Modes: `r` (read), `w` (write), `a` (append).
- Always close files or use `with`.



## Applications in Projects:

- Storing user data.
- Logging application activities.

```
with open("example.txt", "w") as file:  
    file.write("Hello, World!")
```

# Modules and Packages

```
import math  
print(math.sqrt(16))
```

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- Import built-in modules: `math`, `os`, etc.
- Create custom modules.

## Packages:

- Collection of modules in directories.
- Use `__init__.py` to initialize.

## Applications in Projects:

- Extending application functionality.
- Structuring large codebases.

# String Manipulation

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- Common methods: `split()`, `strip()`, `replace()`.
- Slicing: Access substrings.
- Formatting: `f-strings` or `.format()`.

## Applications in Projects:

- Processing user input.
- Generating dynamic content for websites.

```
text = " Hello, World! "  
print(text.strip().replace("World", "Python"))
```

# List Comprehensions

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- Create lists in one line.

```
squares = [x**2 for x in range(5)]  
print(squares)
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Filtering data efficiently.
- Generating test datasets.

# Python Debugging Tools

```
import pdb  
pdb.set_trace()
```

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- `print()` for simple debugging.
- `pdb` module for step-by-step debugging.

## Applications in Projects:

- Fixing errors during development.
- Understanding complex code flows.

# Logical and Membership Operators

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- Logical: `and`, `or`, `not`.
- Membership: `in`, `not in`.

```
nums = [1, 2, 3]  
print(2 in nums) # True
```

## Applications in Projects:

- Building search functionalities.
- Creating conditional logic for games.



# Summary

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- Core Python concepts from data types to debugging.
- Hands-on examples for real-world applications.
- Strong foundation for advanced programming.



Thank You

**Do the Quiz Please, you have  
10 minutes to do that!**