

# Day 1

**Presented on June 20,2021** 

BEGINNER'S COURSE ON

# PYTHON

VIRTUAL SESSION (JUNE 20- JUNE 24)





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### Ground Rules

- Don't just watch, try yourself too
- Don't let me sleep! (2)
- Don't worry about slides and recordings



Make your PYTHON ready!



### Choose your level of experience in Programming / Python:

(Write on chatbox)

- A. Didn't ever write a single line of code in Python
- B. Know a little bit about Python
- C. Good at Python
- D. Experienced in Python



Why do you want to learn programming?



Why we have chosen **Python** over C++ or Java?



- Simple programming syntax,
- Code readability
- English-like commands etc.



### Top advantages of Python

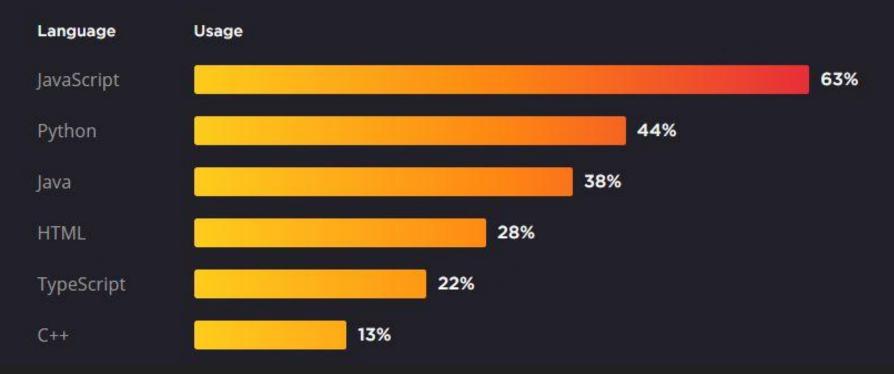
- Large community
- Open-source
- Robust and extensive library
- support availability
- User-friendly data structure
- Supports Object-oriented programing paradigm

### Many global brands around the world use python for backend development.

- Instagram
- Netflix
- Facebook
- Reddit
- Google
- etc

#### Most Commonly Used Programming Languages by Software Engineers







Why Python is called programming 'language'?

## What is the difference between natural language and programming language?

- Natural languages are used for communication between people
- programming languages enable human to interact with machines.

Programming languages need a high degree of expertise, completeness and precision because computer can not think outside the statement while in speaking, some minor errors are ignored.



Is it important to know a lot of

MATH

for programming?



# Let's TALK With computers



### Let's get ready!

- Install Python
- Install PyCharm

**Video Tutorial:** 

https://youtu.be/j-IHogyAaK0



# How to write "Hello World"

in different languages?

### **Binary Code**



#### Java



```
class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```





```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
  std::cout << "Hello World!";
  return 0;
```

### Python



print("Hello World")



#### Variables

We use variables to temporarily store data in computer's memory.

$$price = 10$$
  
rating = 4.9

course\_name = 'Beginner's Course on Python'
is\_published = True



#### **Variables**

In the previous example,

- price is an integer
   (a whole number without a decimal point)
- rating is a float

   (a number with a decimal point)
- course\_name is a string (a sequence of characters)
- is\_published is a boolean (Boolean values can be True or False)



#### **Class Task**

```
Suppose,
a = 50;
b = 150;
```

Now print the sum of this two number.

Output:

The addition of 50 and 150 is 200



### **Receiving Inputs**

We can receive input from the user by calling the input() function.

birth\_year = int (input('Birth year: '))

The input() function always returns data as a string. So, we're converting the result into an integer by calling the built-in int() function.



### Strings

We can use formatted strings to dynamically insert values into our strings: name = 'Akif Islam'

print( f"Hi, my name is {name}")

#Output : Hi, my name is Akif Islam

#### **Home Work (Day 1)**



1. Write a program that will print Elon Musk said - "Don't confuse schooling with education. I didn't go to
Harvard but the people that work for me did."

2. Write a program that will take 2 integer input and output their sum.

**Input: 2** 9 **Output: 11** 

Input: 5 21 Output: 26