



Python Basics





0

Introduction

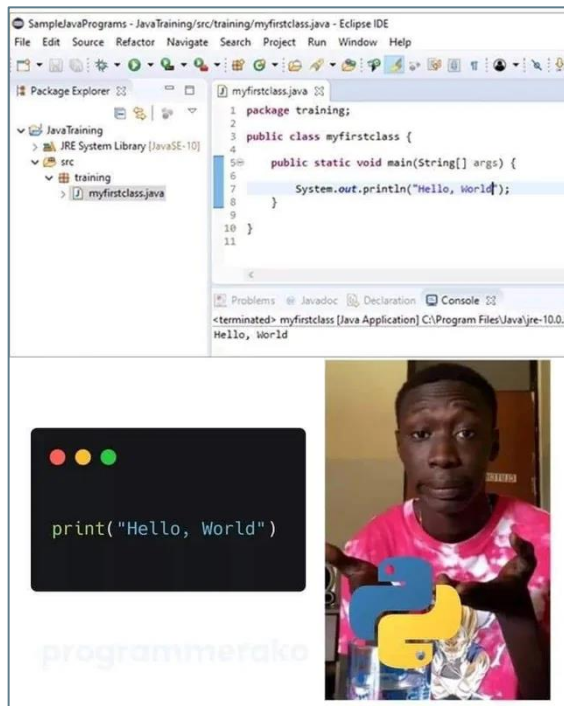
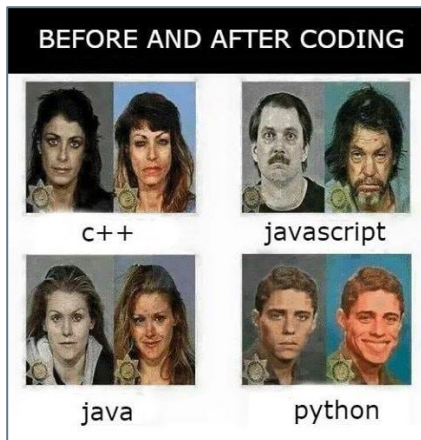
What is Python?

Python is a popular programming language which was created by **Guido van Rossum**, and released in 1991.

It is used for web development, software development, mathematics, Statistics, system scripting, etc.



Why Python?



C++: Can not compare
float and int
Python:



Syntax

Variables

```
x = 5  
y = 'Hello World!'
```

Comments

```
# This is a comment.
```

Indentation

```
if 5 > 2:  
    print('Five is greater than two!')
```

Output and Input

Display output on the screen

```
print('Hello World!')  
print('Hello' + 'World!')  
print('Hello', 'World!')  
print('Hello', 'World', sep = '-', end = '!')
```

Take input from user

```
name = input('Enter your name: ')  
print('Hello', name)
```

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are solid grey and others are hollow with a grey outline. The lines are thin and grey, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

1

Variables

Variables

Containers for storing data values

```
x = 4  
x = 'Sally'  
print(x)
```

Assign multiple values

```
x, y, z = 'Orange', 'Banana', 'Cherry'
```

One value to multiple variables

```
x = y = z = 'Orange'
```

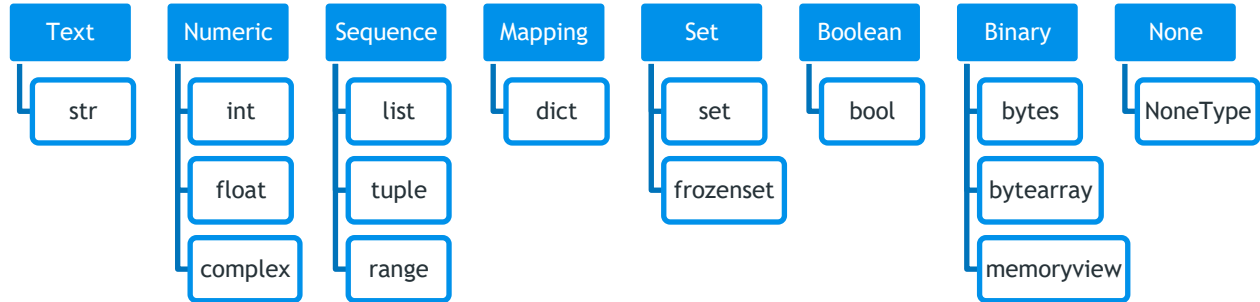

Data Types

Get the type

```
x = -5j  
print(type(x))
```

Casting

```
a = str(3)  
b = int(3)  
c = float(3)  
d = bool(3)
```



Numbers

Three numeric types

```
a = 1    # int  
b = 2.8  # float  
c = 1j   # complex
```

Functions

```
min() max() abs()
```

Operators

```
+ - * / % ** //
```

Strings

Single line and multiline string

```
a = 'Hello!'
```

```
b = '''Hello!
```

```
How are you?'''
```

F-strings

```
name, age = 'Alireza' , 24
```

```
message = f'Hello {name}, you are {age} years old!'
```

Operators

+ *

Booleans

True or False

a = True

b = False

c = 10 >= 9

d = 10 == 9

e = 10 > 9 and 2 + 2 == 5

e = 10 > 9 or 2 + 2 == 5

f = not 2 + 2 == 5

Operators

< <= > >= == != and or not

Collections

Lists

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

Tuples

```
fruits = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
```

Sets

```
fruits = {'apple', 'banana', 'cherry'}
```

Dictionaries

```
fruits = {'apple': 'green', 'banana': 'yellow', 'cherry': 'red'}
```

Lists

Ordered, changeable, and allow duplicate values

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'apple', 'cherry']  
print(fruits[0], fruits[-3], fruits[1:3], fruits[:-1], fruits[0:-1:2], fruits[::-1])  
print('orange' in fruits)  
print(len(fruits))
```

Update Lists

```
fruits[3] = 'orange'  
fruits.append('kiwi')  
fruits.remove('banana')  
fruits.pop(3)
```

Tuples

Ordered, **un**changeable, and allow duplicate values

```
fruits = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'apple', 'cherry')  
print(fruits[0], fruits[-3], fruits[1:3], fruits[:-1], fruits[0:-1:2], fruits[::-1])  
print('orange' in fruits)  
print(len(fruits))
```

Update tuples

```
fruitsList = list(fruits)  
fruitsList[3] = 'orange'  
fruitsList.remove('banana')  
fruits = tuple(fruitsList)
```

Sets

Unordered, unchangeable, and no duplicate values

```
fruits = {'apple', 'banana', 'cherry'}  
print('orange' in fruits)  
print(len(fruits))
```

Update sets

```
fruits.add('orange')  
fruits.remove('banana')  
fruits.pop()
```


Dictionaries

Ordered, changeable, and **no** duplicate values

```
fruits = {'apple': 'green', 'banana': 'yellow', 'cherry': 'red'}  
print(fruits['apple'])  
print('orange' in fruits)  
print(len(fruits))  
print(fruits.keys())  
print(fruits.values())
```

Update Dictionaries

```
fruits['apple'] = 'red'  
fruits['kiwi'] = 'green'  
fruits.pop('banana')
```

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are solid dark gray, while others are hollow with a light gray outline. The lines connecting them are thin and light gray, creating a dense, organic structure that tapers off towards the right.

2

Conditions

If Statements

If statement

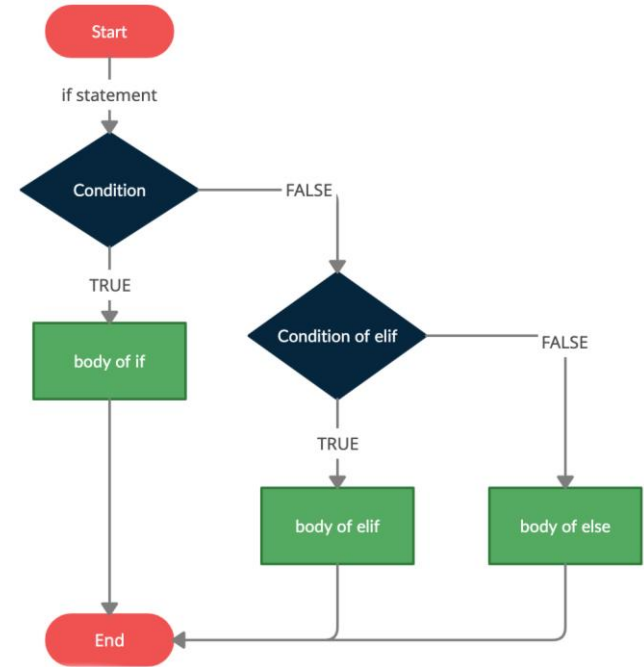
```
a, b = 200, 100
```

```
if a > b:  
    print('a')  
elif a < b:  
    print('b')  
else:  
    print('=')
```

Shorthand if statement

```
a, b = 200, 100
```

```
print('a') if a > b else print('b') if a < b else print('=')
```



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and edges. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are highlighted with a double-circle outline. The edges are thin lines connecting the nodes, creating a dense, branching structure.

3 Loops

While Loops

Execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true

```
i = 1
while i < 10:
    print(i)
    i += 1
else:
    print(f'Finished after {i} loops')
```

For Loops

Iterating over a collection

```
for fruit in ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']:  
    print(fruit)  
  
else:  
    print('Finished!')
```

Iterating over a string

```
for letter in 'apple':  
    print(letter)
```

Looping Through a Range

```
for number in range(20):  
    print(number)
```

```
for number in range(5, 20):  
    print(number)
```

```
for number in range(5, 20, 2):  
    print(number)
```

Break and Continue

Break and continue

```
for i in range(10):  
    if i == 2:  
        continue  
    if i == 5:  
        break  
    print(i)  
else:  
    print(f'Finished after {i} loops')
```

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4

Functions

Functions

Blocks of code which only run when they are called

```
def greeter():  
    print('Hello!')  
greeter()
```

Arguments and return

```
def greeter(firstName, lastName):  
    greeting = f'Hello {name}!'  
    return greeting  
message = greeter('Alireza', 'Nezhadshamsi')  
print(message)
```

Functions

Keyword arguments

```
def greeter(firstName, lastName):  
    return f'Hello {firstName} {lastName}!'  
print(greeter(lastName = 'Nezhadshamsi', firstName = 'Alireza'))
```

Default parameter value

```
def greeter(firstName = 'Dear', lastName = 'user'):  
    return f'Hello {firstName} {lastName}!'  
print(greeter('Alireza', 'Nezhadshamsi'))
```

Lambda

Small anonymous functions

```
greeter = lambda: print('Hello')  
print(greeter())
```

Arguments

```
greeter = (lambda name = 'Dear user': f'Hello {name}!')  
print(greeter(name = 'Alireza'))
```



5 Errors



Try Except

Test a block of code for errors and handle the error

```
try:
    print(x)
except NameError:
    print('Variable x is not defined')
except:
    print('Something else went wrong')
else:
    print('Nothing went wrong')
```

Exceptions

Handle the error

```
try:  
    print(x)  
except Exception as e:  
    print(e)
```

Raise an error

```
x = -1  
if x < 0:  
    raise Exception("Please enter a posetive number")
```



Thanks!

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