



✓ Why should you learn Python?

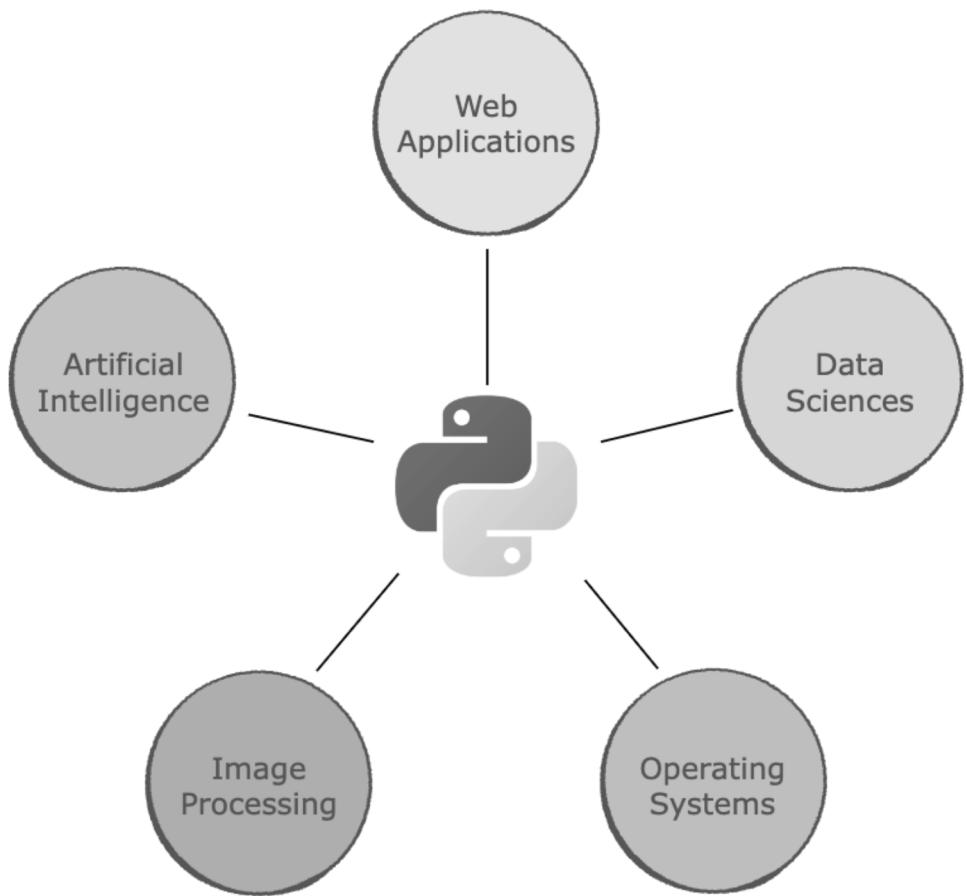
- Easy to learn: Python has a simple and readable syntax
- Large community massive and supportive community of programmers.
- High demand : Python is in high demand in the job market.

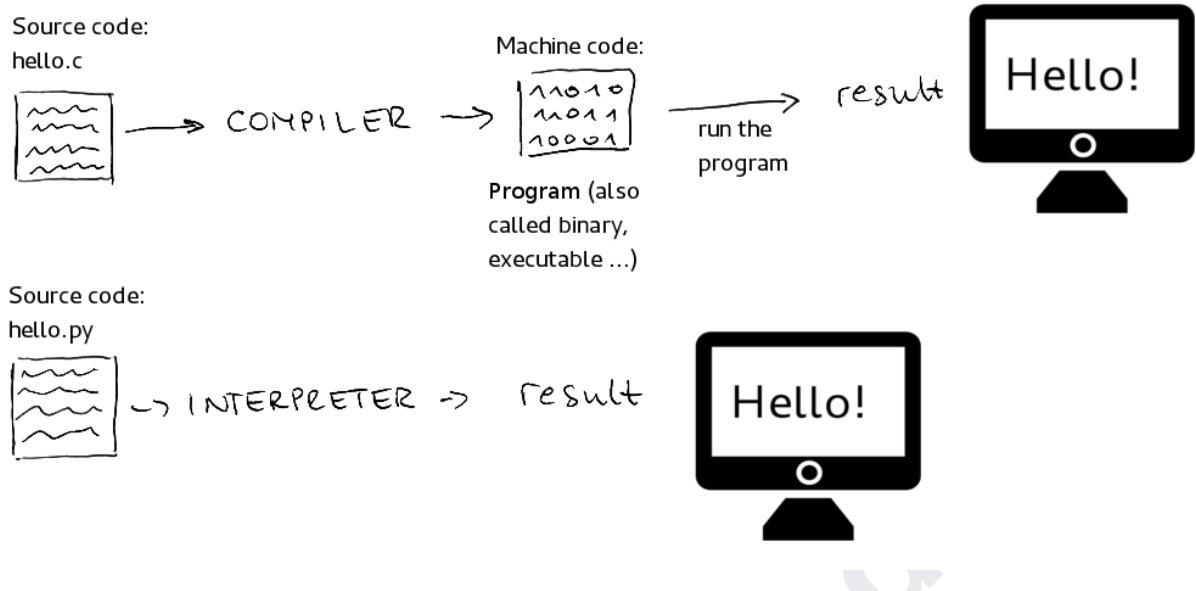
✓ What is Python?

Developed in 1990, Python is one of the most popular general-purpose programming languages in modern times.

- High-level programming language
- General-purpose
- Interpreted
- Object-oriented
- Dynamically typed
- Emphasizes readability
- Extensive libraries and frameworks
- Cross-platform compatibility

- Large supportive community
- Popular in web development, data analysis, AI, and more.





Python Case Sensitive

True , true

#Indentation in Python

```
print("Hello World")
print("Pramod")
```

Dynamically typed

Python determines the type of a variable during runtime, rather than during compilation.

```
age = 25
```

```
# The interpreter automatically determines the type of
# the variable:
print(type(age)) # Output: <class 'int'>
```

```
# You can also reassign a variable to a different type  
without any issues:  
age = "twenty-five"  
print(type(age)) # Output: <class 'str'>
```

TheTestingAcademy



Python 2.7 Vs 3.x ?

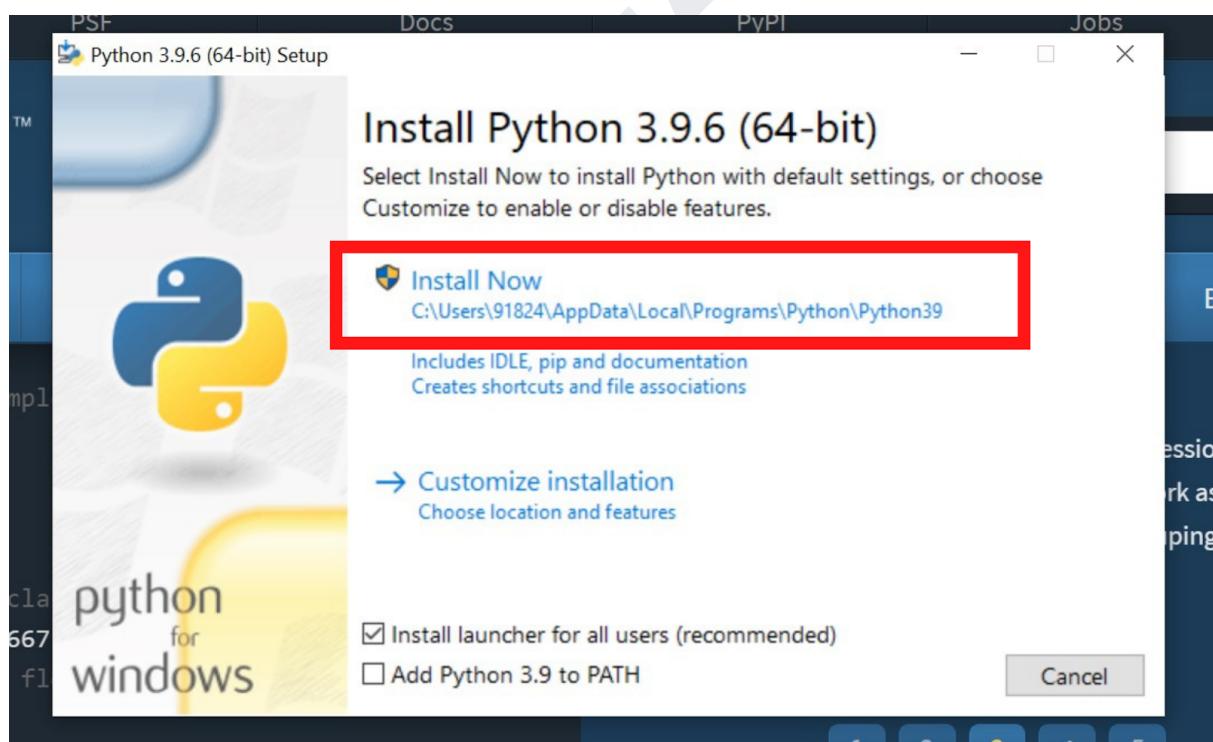
Feature	Python 2.7	Python 3
Release Date	July 3, 2010	December 3, 2008
End of Life	January 1, 2020	Ongoing (latest: 3.10.2)
Print function	<code>print "Hello, World!"`</code>	<code>`print("Hello, World!")`</code>
Integer Division	<code>`5 / 2 = 2`</code>	<code>`5 / 2 = 2.5`</code>
Unicode support	Limited, using <code>`u"..."`</code>	Native, all strings are Unicode
xrange function	<code>`xrange()`</code>	Replaced by <code>`range()`</code>
Exception Handling	<code>`except Exception, e:`</code>	<code>`except Exception as e:`</code>
Syntax for raising errors	<code>`raise ValueError, "error message"`</code>	<code>`raise ValueError("error message")`</code>
Dict comprehensions	Not built-in	Built-in
Ordering Comparisons	Comparisons like <code>`1 < '2`</code> allowed	Not allowed, requires explicit type conversion
Round function	<code>`round(0.5) = 1.0`</code>	<code>`round(0.5) = 0`</code>

👉 Highly recommended to use Python 3 for new projects and migrate existing projects to Python 3, if possible.

✓ Installation of Python 3.x?

For Windows:

- Visit the official Python website:
<https://www.python.org/downloads/>
- Click the "Download Python 3.x.x" button (replace 'x' with the latest version number).
- Run the downloaded installer (python-3.x.x.exe).
- In the installer, check the box next to "Add Python 3.x to PATH" to add Python to your system's environment variables.



- Choose the "Customize installation" option if you want to change the installation location or features, or just click "Install Now" for a default installation.
- Wait for the installation to finish.

- Click "Close" once the installation is complete.
- Open the Command Prompt or PowerShell and type `python --version` to verify the installation. The output should display the installed Python version.

For macOS:

- Visit the official Python website:
<https://www.python.org/downloads/>
- Click the "Download Python 3.x.x" button (replace 'x' with the latest version number).
- Open the downloaded installer (`python-3.x.x.pkg`).
- Follow the on-screen instructions in the installer.
- Click "Continue" and then "Install" to begin the installation process.
- You might be prompted to enter your macOS user password. Enter it and click "Install Software."
- Wait for the installation to finish.
- Click "Close" once the installation is complete.
- Open Terminal and type `python3 --version` to verify the installation. The output should display the installed Python version.
- Note that macOS comes with Python 2.x pre-installed, so using the `python` command will still refer to Python 2.x. Use the `python3` command to run Python 3.x.

Writing Our First Code

The print Statement

```
print("Hello World")
```

```
print(*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout,  
flush=False)
```

- ***objects:** This argument represents a variable number of objects to be printed. You can pass any number of objects separated by commas. These objects will be converted to strings using the `str()` function before being printed.
- **sep:** This is an optional argument that specifies the string that separates multiple objects when printed. The default separator is a space ''.
- **end:** This is an optional argument that specifies the string that is printed at the end of the line. The default value is a newline character '\n', which causes the output to move to the next line after printing.
- **file:** This is an optional argument that defines where the output is printed. By default, it is set to `sys.stdout`, which represents the console. You can change this to a file object if you want to print the output to a file.
- **flush:** This is an optional argument that, when set to True, forces the output to be written immediately. By default, it is set to False. When set to False, the output may be buffered until enough data is available to write or until the file is closed.

Here's an example using all the arguments:

```
python
```

```
with open("output.txt", "w") as file:  
    print("Hello", "World", sep="-", end="!", file=file,  
        flush=True)
```

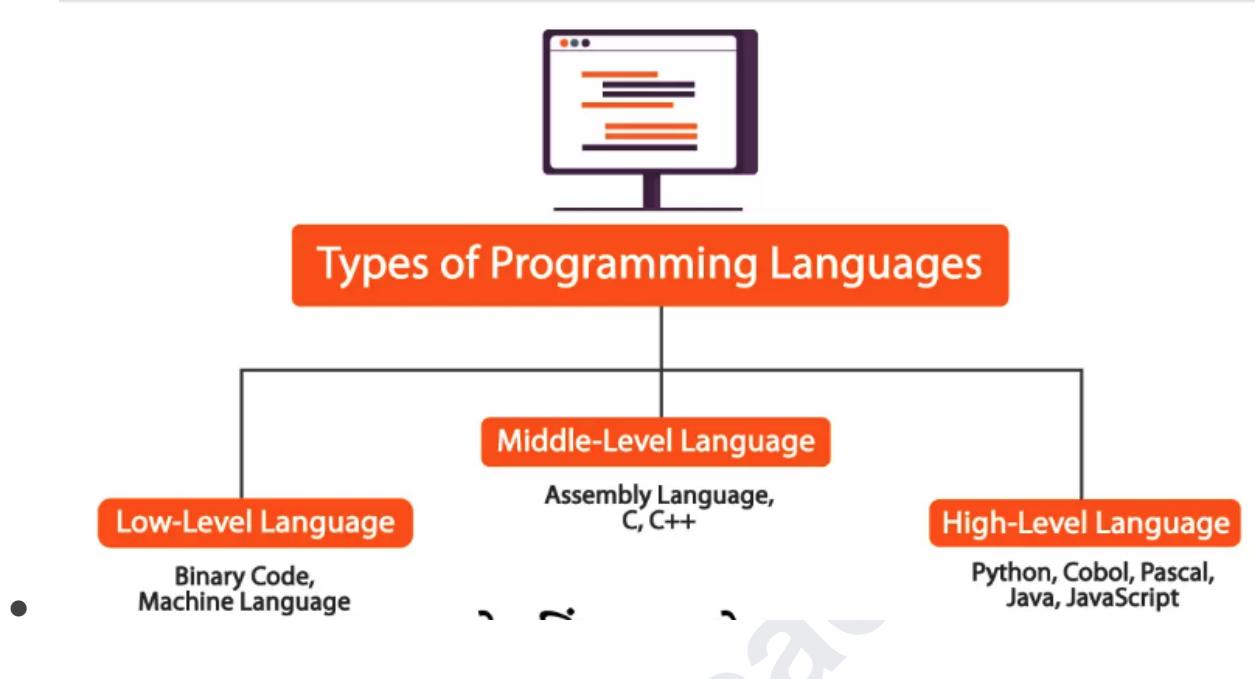
In this example, we print "Hello" and "World" with a dash separator, followed by an exclamation mark at the end.

The output is written to a file named "output.txt" instead of the console. The flush=True argument ensures the output is written immediately to the file.

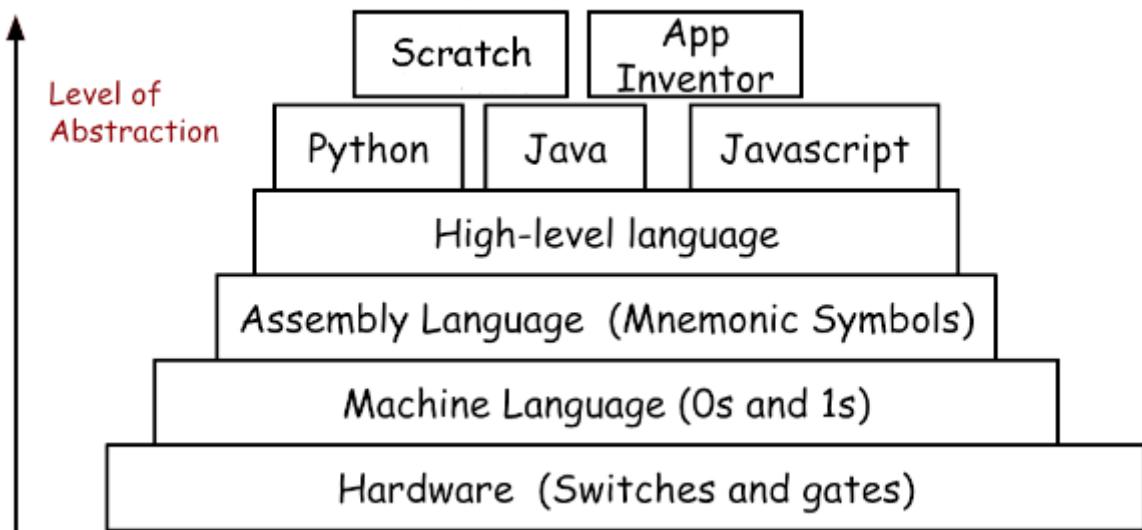
```
print(50, 1000, 3.142, "Hello World")
```

Python is Interpreted Language

Aspect	Interpreted Language	Compiled Language
Execution	Code is executed line-by-line by interpreter	Code is compiled to machine code/executable before running
Example Languages	Python, JavaScript, Ruby	C, C++, Java, Rust
Performance	Generally slower due to runtime interpretation	Generally faster due to pre-compiled machine code



Check the Languages, with the Level of Abstraction



Comments in Python

```
print(99) # This line prints 99
print("Hello World") # This line prints Hello World

# This is just a comment hanging out on its own!

# For multi-line comments, we must
# add the hashtag symbol
# each time
```

Multiple lines

```
""" Docstrings are pretty coofor writing longer comments or notes about
the code"""
```

What is Source Code?

Human understandable code written using High Level Programming language is called as Source Code. (NameOfFile.py)

Keywords & Identifiers

- Keywords are also called as Reserved Words.
- All the keywords can be in Lower Case or upper Case.
- We cannot use a keyword as a variable name, function name or any other identifier.
- They are used to define the syntax and structure of the Python language. In Python, keywords are case-sensitive.

```
python                                Copy code

False      await      else      import      pass
None       break       except     in         raise
True       class      finally   is          return
and        continue   for       lambda     try
as         def        from      nonlocal   while
assert    del        global    not        with
async     elif       if        or         yield
```

```
import keyword
print(keyword.kwlist)
```

Lab005.py

```
2
3 import keyword
4 print(keyword.kwlist)
5
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Documents/Code/PyTuts/PyBasics/Lab005.py
→ PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Documents/Code/PyTuts/PyBasics/Lab005.py
['False', 'None', 'True', '__peg_parser__', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'async', 'await', 'break', 'class', 'continue', 'def',
'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'for', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal',
'not', 'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']
→ PyTuts
```

Identifiers are the names used to identify a variable, function, class, module, or other objects.

- They start with a letter (A-Z or a-z) or an underscore (_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores, and digits (0-9).
- Python is case-sensitive, so myVariable and myvariable are two different identifiers.

Rules for writing identifiers:

Identifiers can be a combination of letters in lowercase (a to z) or uppercase (A to Z) or digits (0 to 9) or an underscore (_).

- An identifier cannot start with a digit.
- Keywords cannot be used as identifiers.
- We cannot use special symbols like !, @, #, \$, %, etc. in our identifier.
- An identifier can be of any length.

Examples of valid identifiers: myVar, var1, _var, _1_var

Examples of invalid identifiers: 1var, my-var, my@, my var, break

(break is a keyword)

✓ Variables and Data Types

Variables

- A variable is a container (storage area) used to hold data.
- Each variable should be given a unique name (identifier).
- Variables are created on demand whenever a value is assigned to them using the equals sign = which is known as the assignment operator.
- Value of the variable can be changed any number of times during the program execution

```
x = 5          # x is an integer
pi = 3.14      # pi is a floating point number
name = "Python" # name is a string
x,y,z = 0,1,2
```

Three main Types of Variables

There are two types of variables based on data type used to declare the variable.

1. Numbers
2. Strings

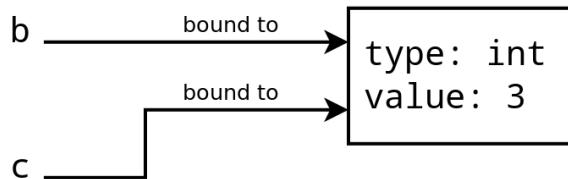
3. Booleans

Executed Code:

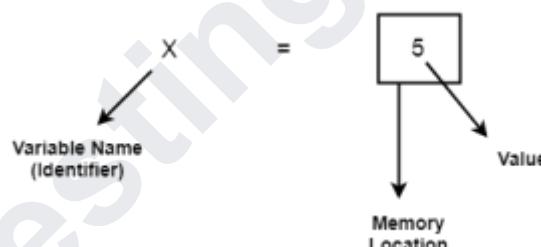
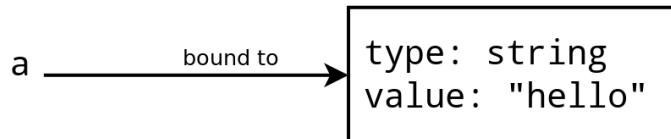
Variable Assignment

```
a = 3  
b = a  
c = a  
a = "hello"
```

Variables



Values in Memory



Naming Conventions

1. Variables: Use lowercase letters and separate words with underscores (snake_case). For example: user_name, count.
2. Constants: Use uppercase letters and separate words with underscores. For example: PI, MAX_SIZE.

3. Functions: Use lowercase letters and separate words with underscores (snake_case). For example: calculate_sum, read_file.
4. Classes: Use PascalCase (or CamelCase) for class names, capitalizing the first letter of each word. For example: MyClass, Person.
5. Modules: Use lowercase letters and separate words with underscores (snake_case). For example: my_module, file_handler.
6. Packages: Use lowercase letters and avoid underscores if possible. For example: mypackage, utilities.
7. Protected instance variables: Start with a single underscore followed by lowercase letters and underscores (snake_case). For example: _protected_variable.
8. Private instance variables: Start with two underscores followed by lowercase letters and underscores (snake_case). For example: __private_variable.
9. Methods: Use lowercase letters and separate words with underscores (snake_case). For example: get_name, set_value.

10. Avoid using single character names: Do not use single character names like i, x, etc., except in specific cases like loop counters. Use descriptive names that provide context.

Data Types

Numbers

1. Integers - Positive and negative whole numbers.
2. Floating Points Numbers
3. Complex Numbers
4. Strings, Lists, Tuples, Dictionaries, Booleans
5. Sets

There are different types of data types in Python. Some built-in Python data types are:

- **Numeric data types:** *int, float, complex*
- **String data types:** *str*
- **Sequence types:** *list, tuple, range*
- **Binary types:** *bytes, bytearray, memoryview*
- **Mapping data type:** *dict*
- **Boolean type:** *bool*
- **Set data types:** *set, frozenset*

Ref

[Python Data Types \(With Complete List\) | DigitalOcean](#)

Integers

0 will take up 24 bytes whereas 1 would occupy 28 bytes

```
PyBasics > 🐍 Lab002.py > ...
1  # Integers
2  print(99)  # A positive integer
3  print(-3001)  # A negative integer
4
5  num = 123456789  # Assigning an integer to a variable
6  print(num)
7  num = -16001  # Assigning a new integer
8  print(num)
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod
py
● ➔ PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Us
cs/Lab002.py
99
-3001
123456789
-16001
```

Add Two Numbers with User Input

In Python, the `input()` function is used to take user input. By default, the `input()` function returns data as a string.

To get a numerical input from a user, you should convert it to an integer or float using the `int()` or `float()` function, respectively.

```
x = input("Type a number: ")

y = input("Type another number: ")

sum = int(x) + int(y)

print("The sum is: ", sum)
```

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left is a file tree with files like 'Int001.py' selected. The main area contains Python code to sum two integers:

```
1 x = input("Type a number: ")
2 y = input("Type another number: ")
3 sum = int(x) + int(y)
4 print("The sum is: ", sum)
```

Below the code, there are tabs for PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, and TERMINAL. The TERMINAL tab is active, showing the command 'PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python Int001.py' followed by the program's output:

```
Type a number: 34
Type another number: 234
The sum is: 268
```

Floating Point Numbers

Python allows us to create decimals up to a very high decimal place.

This ensures accurate computations for precise values.

A float occupies 24 bytes of memory.

9 is considered to be an integer while 9.0 is a float.

Complex Numbers -

Complex numbers are useful for modelling physics and electrical engineering models in Python.

Here's the template for making a complex number:

`complex(real, imaginary)`

```
print(complex(2.5, -18.2)) # Represents the complex
```

number (2.5 - 18.2j)

```
Lab004.py 1.pytuts
Lab004.py ×
PyBasics > Lab004.py > ...
1 print(complex(2.5, -18.2)) # Represents the complex number (2.5 - 18.2j)
2
3 c = complex(2.5, -18.2)
4 c = c+1 # Addition
5 print(c)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
Python + ×
```

- PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Documents/Codecs/Lab004.py
(2.5-18.2j)
(3.5-18.2j)
- PyTuts []

Strings

Strings are sequences of characters. In Python, you can define strings using either single quotes ("), double quotes (") or triple quotes (''' or ''") for multiline strings.

s = "Hello, world!"

raw strings

print('C:\\some\\name') # - C:\\some name

Proper - print(r'C:\\some\\name')

Length of a String

```
random_string = "I am Batman" # 11 characters
print(len(random_string))
```

Indexing and Reverse Indexing

A string in Python is indexed from 0 to n-1 where n is its length.

```
batman = "Bruce Wayne"
first = batman[0] # Accessing the first character
print(first)
space = batman[5] # Accessing the empty space in
                  the string
print(space)
last = batman[len(batman) - 1]
print(last)
# The following will produce an error since the
# index is out of bounds
# err = batman[len(batman)]
```

```
batman = "Bruce Wayne"
print(batman[-1]) # Corresponds to batman[10]
print(batman[-5]) # Corresponds to batman[6]
```

String Immutability

```
string = "I am Immutable"
string[0] = '0' # Will give error
```

How to verify that String are immutable in python?

With ID method

```
str1 = "Pramod"  
print(id(str1))  
str1 = "Dutta"  
print(id(str1))
```

NoneType

We can assign None to any variable, but we can not create other NoneType variables.

- None is not a default value for the variable that has not yet been assigned a value.
- None is not the same as False.
- None is not an empty string.
- None is not 0.

```
val = None  
print(val) # prints "None" and returns None  
print(type(val))
```

String Slicing

Slicing is the process of obtaining a portion (substring) of a string by using its indices.

string[start:end]

```
PyBasics > Strings > 📁 String001.py > ...
1 my_string = "I am learning Python with The Testing Academy"
2 print(my_string[0:4]) # From the start till before the 4th index
3 print(my_string[1:7])
4 print(my_string[8:len(my_string)]) # From the 8th index till the end

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
● → PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Desktop/String001.py
I am
 am le
 rning Python with The Testing Academy
○ → PyTuts
```

Slicing with a Step

The default step is 1. Python 3 also allows us to slice a string by defining a step through which we can skip characters in the string.

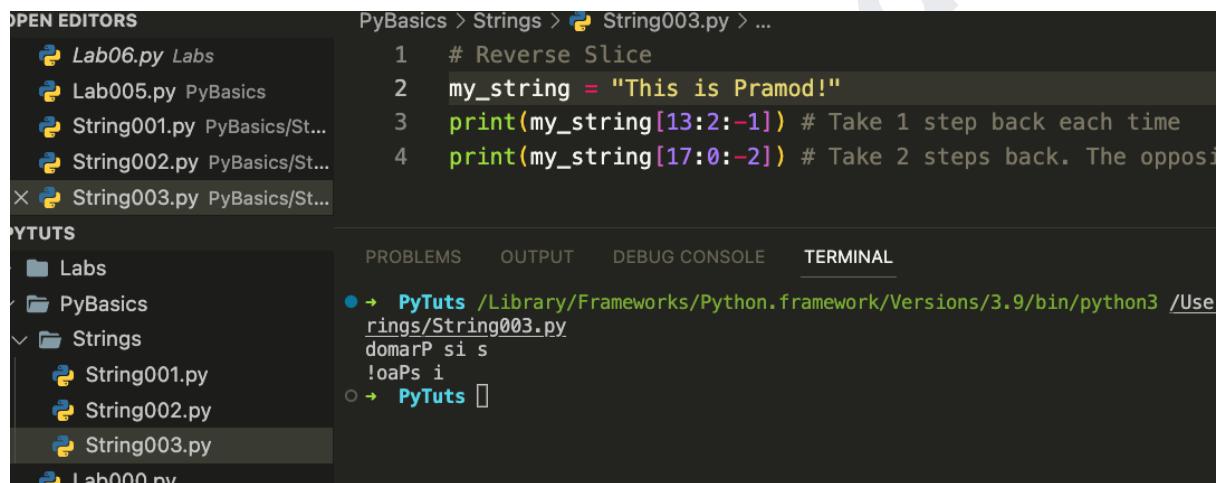
String002.py

```
PyBasics > Strings > 📁 String002.py > ...
<
3 my_string = "This is Pramod From The Testing Academy"
4 print(my_string[0:7]) # A step of 1
5 print(my_string[0:7:2]) # A step of 2
6 print(my_string[0:7:5]) # A step of 5

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
● → PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Desktop/String002.py
This is
Ti s
Ti
○ → PyTuts
```

Reverse Slicing

```
# Reverse Slice
my_string = "This is Pramod!"
print(my_string[13:2:-1]) # Take 1 step back each time
print(my_string[17:0:-2]) # Take 2 steps back. The opposite of what happens in the slide above
```



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with the following details:

- OPEN EDITORS:** PyBasics > Strings > String003.py > ...
List of files:
 - Lab06.py Labs
 - Lab005.py PyBasics
 - String001.py PyBasics/St...
 - String002.py PyBasics/St...
 - String003.py PyBasics/St...
- PyTUTS:** A sidebar with a tree structure:
 - Labs
 - PyBasics
 - Strings
 - String001.py
 - String002.py
 - String003.py
 - Lab000.py
- TERMINAL:** Shows the command `PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/PyTuts/String003.py` and its output:

```
domarP si s
!oaPs i
PyTuts []
```

Partial Slicing

```
my_string = "This is MY string!"
print(my_string[:8]) # All the characters before 'M'
print(my_string[8:]) # All the characters starting from 'M'
print(my_string[:]) # The whole string
print(my_string[::-1]) # The whole string in reverse (step is -1)
```

How to Reverse a String in Python

```
txt = "Hello World"[::-1]
print(txt)
```

Lists:

A list in Python is a collection of items which can be of different types. The items are enclosed within brackets [] and separated by commas.

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 'four', 5.0]
```

Deleting/Updating from a String

```
String1 = "Hello, I'm a Pramod"
list1 = list(String1)
print(list1)
list1[2] = 'p'
String2 = ''.join(list1)
print(String2)
```

Deletion of a character (String005.py)

The screenshot shows a VS Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows files in the "PyBasics > Strings" folder, including `ab06.py`, `Labs`, `ab005.py`, `PyBasics`, `String001.py`, `PyBasics/St...`, `String002.py`, `PyBasics/St...`, `String003.py`, `PyBasics/St...`, `Int001.py`, `PyBasics/Integers`, `String004.py`, `PyBasics/St...`, and `String005.py`.
- Code Editor:** Displays the content of `String005.py`:

```
1 String1 = "Hello, Pramod"
2 print("Initial String: ")
3 print(String1)
4
5 # Deleting a character
6 # of the String
7 String2 = String1[0:2] + String1[3:]
8 print("\nDeleting character at 2nd Index: ")
9 print(String2)
```
- Terminal:** Shows the execution of the script and its output:

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Documents/String005.py
● ➔ PyTuts /Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.9/bin/python3 /Users/pramod/Documents/String005.py
Initial String:
Hello, Pramod
Deleting character at 2nd Index:
Hello, Pramod
○ ➔ PyTuts □
```

Delete String

```
del String1
```

Escape Sequence

Escape sequences in Python are special combinations of characters that have a meaning other than the literal characters

Here's a list of Python's escape sequences:

- `\\` : Backslash
- `\'` : Single quote
- `\"` : Double quote
- `\\a` : ASCII Bell (BEL)
- `\\b` : ASCII Backspace (BS)
- `\\f` : ASCII Formfeed (FF)
- `\\n` : ASCII Linefeed (LF), it's used for a new line
- `\\r` : ASCII Carriage Return (CR)
- `\\t` : ASCII Horizontal Tab (TAB)
- `\\v` : ASCII Vertical Tab (VT)
- `\\ooo` : ASCII character with octal value ooo
- `\\xhh` : ASCII character with hex value hh

```
print("\nEscaping Backslashes: ")
```

```
print("This is a backslash \\")
print("She said: \"Hello, world!\"")
print("This is a new line \nThis is the second
line")
print("This is a tab\tThis is after the tab")
```

In Python, if you don't want escape sequences to be interpreted, you can use raw strings by prefixing the string literal with an r or R. For example:

```
print(r"This is a backslash \\")
#output
// This is a backslash \\
```

String Formatting

String formatting means substituting values into a string.

Following are some use cases of string formatting:

- Inserting strings within a string
- Inserting integers within a string
- Inserting floats within a string

```
string1 = "I like %s" % "Python"
print(string1) # 'I like Python'

temp = "Pramod"
string2 = "I like %s" % temp
print(string2) # 'I like TTA'

string3 = "I like %s and %s" % ("Python", temp)
print(string3) # 'I like Python and TTA'
```

```
my_string = "%i + %i = %i" % (1,2,3)
print(my_string) # '1 + 2 = 3'
```

```
string1 = "%f" % (1.11)
print(string1) # '1.110000'
```

```
string2 = "%.2f" % (1.11)
print(string2) # '1.11'
```

```
string3 = "%.2f" % (1.117)
```

```
print(string3) # '1.12'
```

Booleans:

The Boolean data type can have two values: True or False. It is used to represent the truth values of expressions.

```
is_true = True  
is_false = False
```

Sets:

A set is an unordered collection of unique items. Sets are defined within braces {}.

```
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5} # Duplicates will be removed, so this is equivalent to {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

You can use the type() function to find out the type of a variable:

```
x = 5  
print(type(x)) # Outputs: <class 'int'>
```


UNICODE Characters

- UNICODE stands for UNIversal CODE.
- Every character will have UNICODE value.
- UNICODE Notation
- Syntax:
 - \uXXXX - X will be hexadecimal digit
- Starts with \u followed by four hexadecimal digits.
- UNICODE Range
 - \u0000 (0) to \uFFFF (65535)

Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE	Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE
A	65	101	\u0041	a	97	141	\u0061
B	66	102	\u0042	b	98	142	\u0062
C	67	103	\u0043	c	99	143	\u0063
D	68	104	\u0044	d	100	144	\u0064
E	69	105	\u0045	e	101	145	\u0065
F	70	106	\u0046	f	102	146	\u0066
G	71	107	\u0047	g	103	147	\u0067
H	72	110	\u0048	h	104	150	\u0068
I	73	111	\u0049	i	105	151	\u0069
J	74	112	\u004A	j	106	152	\u006A
K	75	113	\u004B	k	107	153	\u006B
L	76	114	\u004C	l	108	154	\u006C
M	77	115	\u004D	m	109	155	\u006D
N	78	116	\u004E	n	110	156	\u006E
O	79	117	\u004F	o	111	157	\u006F
P	80	120	\u0050	p	112	160	\u0070
Q	81	121	\u0051	q	113	161	\u0071
R	82	122	\u0052	r	114	162	\u0072
S	83	123	\u0053	s	115	163	\u0073
T	84	124	\u0054	t	116	164	\u0074
U	85	125	\u0055	u	117	165	\u0075
V	86	126	\u0056	v	118	166	\u0076
W	87	127	\u0057	w	119	167	\u0077
X	88	130	\u0058	x	120	170	\u0078
Y	89	131	\u0059	y	121	171	\u0079
Z	90	132	\u005A	z	122	172	\u007A

Literals

- Literals are the actual values assigned
- Literals can be Numeric and Non Numeric.

Literal Type	Description
Integer literals	Whole numbers without decimal points, such as 42 or -123
Floating-point literals	Numbers with decimal points, such as 3.14 or -0.0025
Character literals	A single character enclosed in single quotes, such as 'a'

Boolean literals	A value of either true or false
String literals	A sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes, such as "hello world"
None literals	A special literal that represents None

Types of Literals

- 1) Boolean Literals - true, false
- 2) Character Literals -
- 3) String Literals
- 4) Integral Literals
- 5) Floating Literals
- 6) None Literal

1. Boolean Literals

There are two boolean literals 1) true 2) false

2. Character Literals

A char type variable can hold following:

- Single character enclosed in single quotation marks
- Escape Sequence
- ASCII Value
- UNICODE Character
- Octal Character

Escape Sequence - Task_12.java

Escape Sequence	Description
\t	Tab Space.
\b	Backspace.
\n	Newline.
\r	Carriage return.
\f	Formfeed.
\'	Single quote character.
\"	Double quote character.
\\\	Backslash character.

ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

- Every character enclosed in single quotation marks will have an integer equivalent value
- called as ASCII value.
- ASCII Value Range is 0 – 255.
- ASCII Value can be assigned to a char type variable

Octal Value as char type (0)

061 -> 49

$$061 = (0 \times 8^2) + (6 \times 8^1) + (1 \times 8^0) = 49$$

<https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/octal-to-decimal.html>

Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE	Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE
0	48	060	\u0030	5	53	065	\u0035
1	49	061	\u0031	6	54	066	\u0036
2	50	062	\u0032	7	55	067	\u0037
3	51	063	\u0033	8	56	070	\u0038
4	52	064	\u0034	9	57	071	\u0039

Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE	Character	ASCII	OCTAL	UNICODE
A	65	101	\u0041	a	97	141	\u0061
B	66	102	\u0042	b	98	142	\u0062
C	67	103	\u0043	c	99	143	\u0063
D	68	104	\u0044	d	100	144	\u0064
E	69	105	\u0045	e	101	145	\u0065
F	70	106	\u0046	f	102	146	\u0066
G	71	107	\u0047	g	103	147	\u0067
H	72	110	\u0048	h	104	150	\u0068
I	73	111	\u0049	i	105	151	\u0069
J	74	112	\u004A	j	106	152	\u006A
K	75	113	\u004B	k	107	153	\u006B
L	76	114	\u004C	l	108	154	\u006C
M	77	115	\u004D	m	109	155	\u006D
N	78	116	\u004E	n	110	156	\u006E
O	79	117	\u004F	o	111	157	\u006F
P	80	120	\u0050	p	112	160	\u0070
Q	81	121	\u0051	q	113	161	\u0071
R	82	122	\u0052	r	114	162	\u0072
S	83	123	\u0053	s	115	163	\u0073
T	84	124	\u0054	t	116	164	\u0074
U	85	125	\u0055	u	117	165	\u0075
V	86	126	\u0056	v	118	166	\u0076
W	87	127	\u0057	w	119	167	\u0077
X	88	130	\u0058	x	120	170	\u0078
Y	89	131	\u0059	y	121	171	\u0079
Z	90	132	\u005A	z	122	172	\u007A

Syntax: \DDD - D will be octal digit

OCTAL Range Range in Decimal 0 - 255 Range in Octal \0 - \377

In Python, a literal refers to any number or text that appears directly in your code. In other words, literals are data given in a variable or constant. Python supports various types of literals, including:

1. **Numeric Literals**: Numeric Literals are immutable. There are three types of Numeric literals:

- **Integer**: It consists of a set of all positive and negative integers without a fractional component. For example, 123, -786, 0, 777.
- **Float**: Float literals comprise integer and fractional components. For example, 12.23, -97.56, 0.123.
- **Complex**: Complex literals are in the form $a+bj$, where a forms the real part, and b forms the imaginary part of complex number. For example, 3.14j, 4+3.14j.

2. **String Literals**: String literals can be formed by enclosing a text in the quotes. We can use both single as well as double quotes to create a string. For example, "Hello", 'World'. A string in Python can be multi-line if it's enclosed in triple quotes: """...""" or '''''.

3. **Boolean Literals**: A Boolean literal can have any of the two values: True or False.

4. **Special Literals**: Python contains one special literal i.e., None. 'None' is used to specify that a field is not created.

5. **Literal Collections**: There are four types of literal collection: List literals, Tuple literals, Dict literals, and Set literals.

- **List literals**: Lists are enclosed in square brackets [] and each item is separated by a comma. For example, [1, 2, "a", "b"]

- **Tuple literals**: Tuples are enclosed in parentheses () and each item is separated by a comma. For example, (1, 2, "a", "b")

- **Dict literals**: Dictionaries are enclosed in curly brackets { } and values are assigned by key-value pairs. Each key is separated from its value by a colon (:). For example, {"name": "John", "age": 30}

- **Set literals**: Sets are unordered collection of unique items. Set is defined by values separated by comma inside braces { }. For example, {1, 2, 3}

6. **None Literal**: None is a special constant in Python that represents the absence of a value or a null value. It is an object of its own datatype, the `NoneType`.

For example:

```
```python
```

```
Numeric literals
a = 0b1010 #Binary Literals
```

```
b = 100 #Decimal Literal
c = 0o310 #Octal Literal
d = 0x12c #Hexadecimal Literal

Floating Point Literal
float_1 = 10.5
float_2 = 1.5e2

Complex Literal
x = 3.14j

print(a, b, c, d)
print(float_1, float_2)
print(x, x.imag, x.real)

String literals
char = "hello world"
multiline_str = """This is a multiline
string with more than one
line code."""
unicode = u"\u00dcnic\u00f6de"
raw_str = r"raw \n string"

print(char)
print(multiline_str)
print(unicode)
print(raw_str)

Boolean literals
x = (1 == True)
y = (1 == False)
a = True + 4
b = False + 10

print("x is", x)
```

```
print("y is", y)
print("a:", a)

print("b:", b)

Special literal
drink = "Available"
food = None

def menu(x):
 if x == drink:
 print(drink)
 else:
 print(food)

menu(drink)
menu(food)

Literal Collections
fruits = ["apple", "mango", "orange"] #list
numbers = (1, 2, 3) #tuple
alphabets = {'a':'apple', 'b':'ball', 'c':'cat'}
#dictionary
vowels = {'a', 'e', 'i' , 'o', 'u'} #set

print(fruits)
print(numbers)
print(alphabets)
print(vowels)
```
```

| Question | Answer |
|--|---|
| What is a literal? | A literal is a fixed value that is directly used in a program without needing to be computed or evaluated. |
| How many types of literals are available? | There are six types of literals available in programming languages: numeric literals, character literals, boolean literals, string literals, array literals, and null literals. |
| How many boolean literals are available? | There are only two boolean literals available, which are true and false. |
| What will happen when I assign 1 to boolean type variable? | When you assign the value 1 to a boolean type variable, it will be interpreted as true because any non-zero value is considered as true in boolean expressions. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Can we store empty character in char type variable? | No, you cannot store an empty character in a char type variable because it requires at least one character. |
| How to store single quote in char variable? | To store a single quote in a char variable, you need to use the escape sequence ' because the single quote is a reserved character in programming languages. |
| What is Escape Sequence? | An escape sequence is a combination of characters used to represent special characters or non-printable characters in a string literal. It usually starts with a backslash () character. |
| What will be displayed when UNICODE value is found in String Literal?

String str="UNICODE of A is A is \u0041"; | The string "UNICODE of A is A" will be displayed because \u0041 represents the Unicode value of the letter A. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>What will be displayed when Octal representation is found in String Literal?</p> <pre>String str="Octal of A is \101";</pre> | <p>The string "Octal of A is A" will be displayed because \101 represents the octal value of the letter A.</p> |
| <p>What will happen when Escape Sequence is found in String Literal?</p> <pre>String str="Hello\nGuys";</pre> | <p>The string "Hello" will be displayed on the first line, and "Guys" will be displayed on the next line because \n represents the newline character.</p> |

Integer Literals

- Decimal Literals -
- Octal Literals - int b=0101;
- Hexadecimal Literals - int c=0Xface; // base 16 rather than base 10
- Binary Literals () - int b2 = 0b101;

Operators

Operators are used to perform operations by using operands.

There are three types of operator depending on the number of operands required.

- 1) Unary Operator
 - Only one operand is required.
- 2) Binary Operator
 - Two operands are required.
- 3) Ternary Operator
 - Three Operands are required.

Unary Operator:

Unary operators operate on just one operand. An example in Python would be the negative sign in front of a number, which flips the sign of the number, or the "not" operator, which inverts a boolean value.

```
n = 7
print(-n) # Prints: -7
flag = True
print(not flag) # Prints: False
```

In Python, unary operators are operators that operate on a single operand. Here are the common unary operators:

1. **Unary Plus (+)**: This operator doesn't really do anything. It's more for clarity and symmetry in your code.

```
```python
```

```
a = 5
print(-a) # Prints: -5
```

```
```
```

2. **Unary Minus (-)**: This operator negates the value of the operand.

```
```python
```

```
a = 5
print(-a) # Prints: -5
```

```
```
```

3. **Logical Negation (not)**: This operator returns `True` if the operand is `False`, and `False` if the operand is `True`.

```
```python
```

```
a = True
print(not a) # Prints: False
```

```
```
```

4. **Bitwise Not (~)**: This operator returns the bitwise complement of the operand. In other words, it switches each 1 for a 0 and each 0 for a 1. It's equivalent to `~x - 1`.

```
a = 5 # binary: 101  
print(~a) # Prints: -6, binary: -110
```

5. **Identity Operators (is, is not)**: These are used to check if two variables are located on the same part of the memory. Two variables that are equal does not imply that they are identical.

```
a = 5  
b = 5  
print(a is b) # Prints: True
```

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [1, 2, 3]
print(list1 is list2) # Prints: False

print(a is not b) # Prints: False
print(list1 is not list2) # Prints: True
```

...

Even though `list1` and `list2` contain the same elements, they are not the same object, so `list1 is list2` is `False`.

Remember, it's important to know that `is` and `==` are different operators: `is` checks for identity, while `==` checks for equality.

Binary Arithmetic Operators

Binary operators operate on two operands. Common examples include arithmetic operators like +, -, *, /, and logical operators like and, or

| Operator | Description |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| + | Addition (SUM) |
| - | Subtraction (DIFFERENCE) |
| * | Multiplication (PRODUCT) |
| / | Division (QUOTIENT) |
| % | Modulus (REMAINDER) |

```
x = 10
y = 20

print(x + y) # Prints: 30
```

```

print(x < y) # Prints: True

# Logical Operators
a = True
b = False

print(a and b) # Prints: False
print(a or b) # Prints: True

```

AND Truth Table

| A | B | Y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

OR Truth Table

| A | B | Y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

XOR Truth Table

| A | B | Y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

NOT Truth Table

| A | B |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

Ternary Operator:

The ternary operator is a more concise way of writing an if-else statement. It allows to quickly test a condition instead of a multiline if-else statement.

```

x = 10
y = 20
# "a if condition else b" - if the condition is true, it
returns a, else it returns b.
print("x is greater" if x > y else "y is greater") #
Prints: "y is greater"

```

String Concatenation Operator (+)

+ operator can be used for two purposes:

```
str1 = "Hello, "
str2 = "World!"
str3 = str1 + str2
print(str3) # Prints: Hello, World!
```

If you try to concatenate a string with a non-string, you will get a TypeError

```
str1 = "Hello, "
num = 7
str3 = str1 + num # This will raise a TypeError
# Fixed - str3 = str1 + str(num)
```

Python also supports string concatenation using the += operator:

```
greeting = "Hello, "
greeting += "World!"
print(greeting) # Prints: Hello, World!
```

| Operator | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| <code>+=</code> | Add right operand to left operand and assign the result to left operand. |
| <code>-=</code> | Subtract right operand from left operand and assign the result to left operand. |
| <code>*=</code> | Multiply right operand to left operand and assign the result to left operand. |
| <code>/=</code> | Divide right operand to left operand and assign the result to left operand. |
| <code>%=</code> | Calculate modulus using two operands and assign the result to left operand. |

Increment (++) / Decrement (--) Operators

```
# Increment
x = 5
x += 1 # This is equivalent to x = x + 1
print(x) # Prints: 6

# Decrement
y = 10
y -= 1 # This is equivalent to y = y - 1
print(y) # Prints: 9
```

Relational Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|--|--|
| `>` | Greater than: True if left operand is greater than the right | `x = 10; y = 3; print(x > y) # Prints: True` |
| `<` | Less than: True if left operand is less than the right | `x = 10; y = 3; print(x < y) # Prints: False` |
| `==` | Equal to: True if both operands are equal | `x = 10; y = 10; print(x == y) # Prints: True` |
| `!=` | Not equal to: True if operands are not equal | `x = 10; y = 3; print(x != y) # Prints: True` |
| `>=` | Greater than or equal to: True if left operand is greater than or equal to the right | `x = 10; y = 10; print(x >= y) # Prints: True` |
| `<=` | Less than or equal to: True if left operand is less than or equal to the right | `x = 10; y = 20; print(x <= y) # Prints: True` |

Logical Operators

Logical OR and Logical AND

Here's a truth table that illustrates these operators:

| A | B | A and B | A or B | not A |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| True | True | True | True | False |
| True | False | False | True | False |
| False | True | False | True | True |
| False | False | False | False | True |

Bitwise Operators

| Operator | Description |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <code>~</code> | Bitwise NOT |
| <code>&</code> | Bitwise AND |
| <code> </code> | Bitwise OR |
| <code>^</code> | Exclusive OR (XOR) |
| <code><<</code> | Left Shift |
| <code>>></code> | Right Shift |

Bitwise operators in Python operate on binary representations of integers. Here are the main bitwise operators:

1. **AND (&)**: Takes two numbers as operands and does AND on every bit of two numbers. The result of AND is 1 only if both bits are 1.

```
```python
a = 10 # 1010 in binary
b = 4 # 0100 in binary

print(a & b) # Prints: 0 (0000 in binary)
```

```

2. **OR (|)**: Takes two numbers as operands and does OR on every bit of two numbers. The result of OR is 1 if any of the two bits is 1.

```
```python
a = 10 # 1010 in binary
b = 4 # 0100 in binary

print(a | b) # Prints: 14 (1110 in binary)
```
```

3. **NOT (`~`)**: Takes one number and inverts all bits of it.

```
```python
a = 10 # 1010 in binary

print(~a) # Prints: -11 (Inverts all bits and adds
one due to two's complement)
```
```

4. **XOR (`^`)**: Takes two numbers as operands and does XOR on every bit of two numbers. The result of XOR is 1 if the two bits are different.

```
```python
a = 10 # 1010 in binary
```

```
b = 4 # 0100 in binary

print(a ^ b) # Prints: 14 (1110 in binary)
```
```

5. **Right Shift (>>)**: The right shift operator shifts the bits of the number to the right and fills 0 on voids left as a result. Similar effect as of dividing the number with some power of two.

```
```python  
a = 10 # 1010 in binary

print(a >> 1) # Prints: 5 (Shifts all bits to the
right, 0101 in binary)
```
```

6. **Left Shift (<<)**: The left shift operator shifts the bits of the number to the left and fills 0 on voids right as a result. Similar effect as of multiplying the number with some power of two.

```
```python  
a = 10 # 1010 in binary

print(a << 1) # Prints: 20 (Shifts all bits to the
```

```
left, 10100 in binary)
```

```
```
```

Remember, the operands of bitwise operators must be integers and the operations work on the binary representations of these numbers.

Bitwise AND o Bitwise OR o Exclusive OR (XOR)

<https://bit-calculator.com/bit-shift-calculator>

✓ Conditions and Loop

If Else

```
x = 10
```

```
y = 20
```

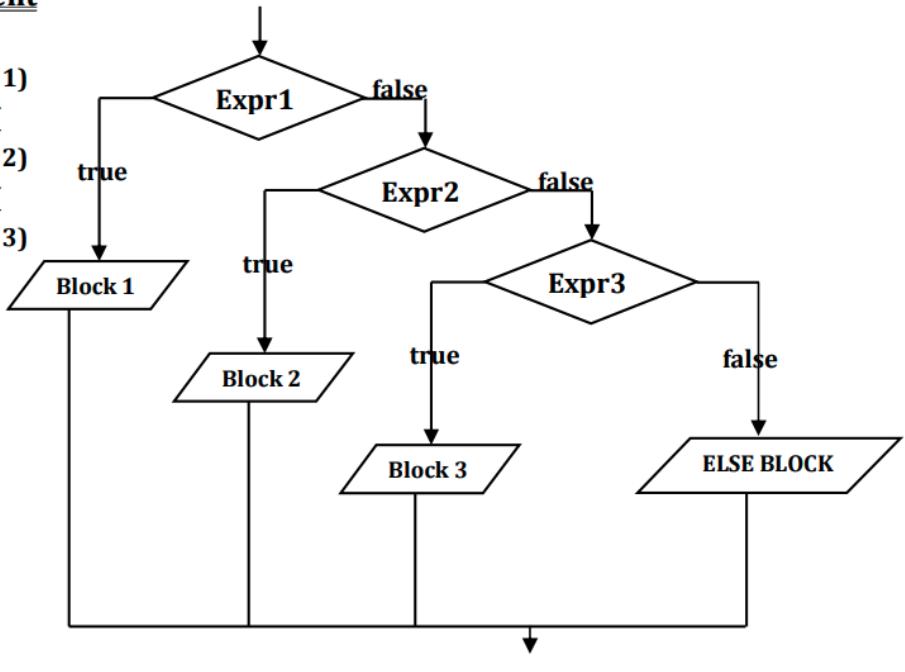
```
if x < y:  
    print("x is less than y")  
elif x > y:  
    print("x is greater than y")  
else:  
    print("x is equal to y")
```

Problem to find the MAX three

```
If a>b and a>c:  
    max=a;  
else if(b>a and b>c)  
    max = b;  
else  
    max=c;  
System.out.println("Max value is "+max);
```

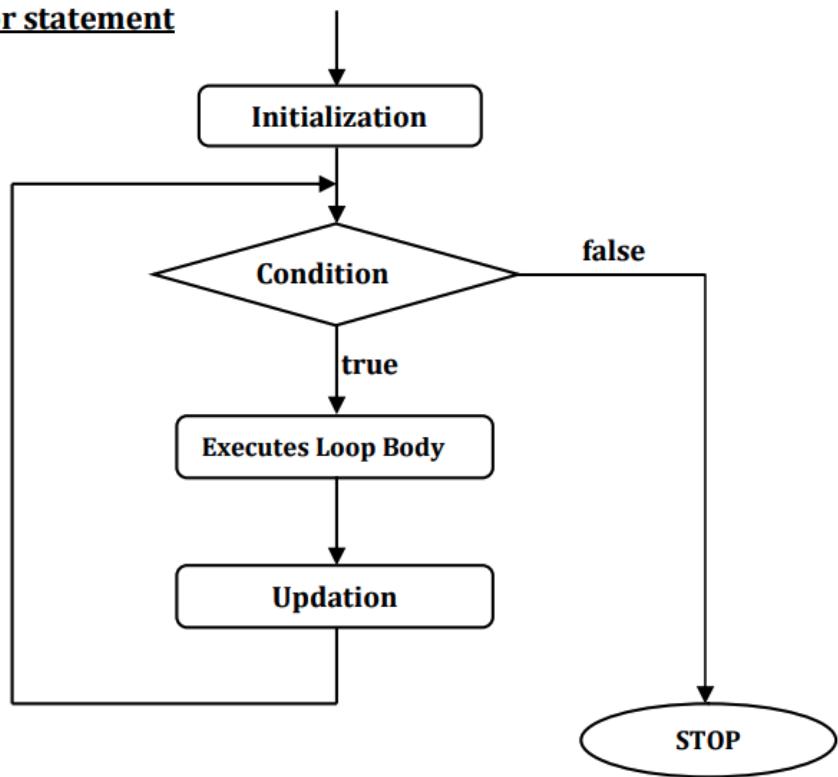
3) If Else-if statement

```
if(<condition1>){  
    // Statements (Block 1)  
}else if(<condition2>){  
    // Statements (Block 2)  
}else if(<condition3>){  
    // Statements (Block 3)  
}  
...  
else{  
    // Statements  
}
```



For

Processing Flow of for statement



For Loop

A for loop in Python is used to iterate over a sequence (like a list, tuple, string, or range) or other iterable objects. Iterating over a sequence is called traversal.

```
for i in range(5):
    print(i)
```

range() and xrange() are both used to generate a sequence of numbers, but they have a key difference: range() returns a list, and xrange() returns an xrange object,

```
# Python 3
for i in range(10): # Generates each number on-the-fly,
more memory-efficient
    print(i)

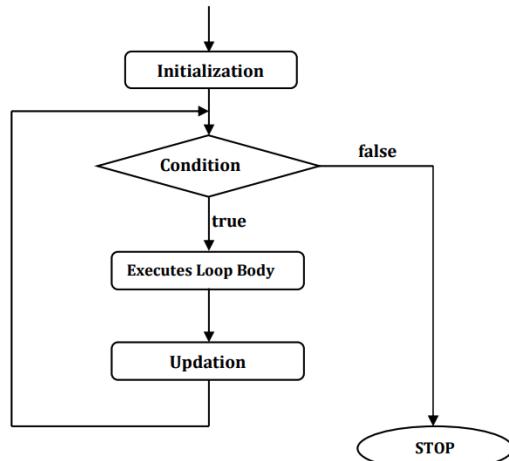
# If you really need a list for some reason:
numbers = list(range(10))
```

Python 3, xrange() was removed, and range() now behaves like xrange()

While

- condition of while statement is mandatory and must be boolean type

Processing Flow of while statement



```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

Fibonacci series

Break

break is used to escape the loop when the condition is not met. Here's a concrete example.

Python does not have a built-in do-while loop structure that you might find in other programming languages like C++ or Java

```
count = 0

while True:
    count += 1
    print(f"This will print at least once. Count =
{count}")

    if count >= 5:
        break
```

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

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```

Continue

The continue statement, also borrowed from C, continues with the next iteration of the loop:

```
for num in range(2, 10):
    if num % 2 == 0:
        print("Found an even number", num)
        continue
```

```
print("Found an odd number", num)
```

pass Statements

The `pass` statement does nothing. It can be used when a statement is required syntactically but the program requires no action.

Match Statements

```
parameter = "Pramoda"  
  
match parameter:  
    case "Pramod":  
        print("Hi")  
    case "PramOD":  
        print("2")  
    case _:  
        print("Default")
```