# Phyton ka chilla with ammar

## How to use jupyter note book

### Basics of python

01\_My first program

```
print(2+3)
print("Hello Awais")
print("I am learning python with aammar")

5
Hello Awais
I am learning python with aammar
```

# 02\_operators

python follows PEMDAS rules Paranthesis Exponent Multiply Divide Addition Subtraction follows left to right sequence for M D & A S

# 03\_strings

## 04\_Comments

# 05\_variables

types of variables

rules to assign a variable

1-the variable should contain letters, numbers or underscores2- do not strat with numbers 3- spaces arent allowed4- do not use keywords used in functions (mean, median, test etc) 5- must be short and descriptive6- case sensitivity (always use lower case letters)\*

# 06\_input variables

```
In [12]: fruit_basket=("what is your favourite fruit? ")
print(fruit_basket) #input function simple

what is your favourite fruit?

In [13]: #input function of 2nd stage
name=input("what is your name? ")
greetings="hello!"
print(greetings, name)

what is your name? awais
hello! awais

In [14]: #another way of stage 2 input function
```

```
name=input("what is your name? ")
          print("hello!", name)
         what is your name? awais
         hello! awais
In [15]:
          #3rd stage of input function
          name=input("what is your name? ")
          age=input("how old are you? ")
          greetings="Hello!"
          print(greetings, name, ", you are still young")
         what is your name? awais
         how old are you? 30
         Hello! awais , you are still young
```

### 07\_conditional\_logics

Logical operators are either yes or no, true or false, 0 or 1 equal to == not equal to != less then < greater then > less then and equal to <= greater then and equal to >=

```
In [16]:
          print(4==4) #will code true, single equal (=) will not work
         True
In [17]:
          print(4!=4)
          print(4>3)
          88print(3<6)
          print(3>6)
          False
         True
         True
         False
```

#### application of logical operators

```
In [18]:
          awais_age=4
          age_at_school=5
          print(awais_age==age_at_school)
```

#### input function and logicals operators

```
In [19]:
          awais_age=4
          age_at_school=5
          awais_age=input("how old is awais? ") #input function
          awais_age=int(awais_age) #int means integer
          print(type(awais age))
          print(awais_age==age_at_school) #logical operators
         how old is awais? 30
```

```
<class 'int'>
False
```

False

### 08\_type\_conversion

x=10 #integer, y=10.2 #float/decimal, z="hello" #string

#### implicit type of conversion

```
In [21]:
    x=10
    y=10.2
    x=x+y
    print(x, "type of x is:", type(x))

20.2 type of x is: <class 'float'>
    explicit type conversion

In [22]:
    age=input("what is your age? ")
    age=int(age)
    print(type(age))

    what is your age? 30
    <class 'int'>
```

### 09\_if, else or elif

```
In [23]:
    awais_age= 1
    required_age_at_school= 5 #can awais go to school?
    if awais_age==required_age_at_school:
        print("congratulations! awais can join the school.")
    elif awais_age > required_age_at_school:
        print("awais should join higher secondary school")
    elif awais_age<=2:
        print("you should take care of awais he is still baby!")
    else:
        print("awais cant go to school")</pre>
```

you should take care of awais he is still baby!

### 10\_functions

#### defining a function for any mistake within a string

```
def print_codanics():
    print("i am learning with ammar")
    print("i am learning with ammar")
    print("i am learning with ammar")
    print_codanics()

i am learning with ammar
i am learning with ammar
i am learning with ammar
Second way
```

```
In [25]: def print_codanics():
```

```
Text = "i am learning with ammar"
    print(Text)
    print(Text)
    print_codanics()

i am learning with ammar
    i am learning with ammar
    i am learning with ammar
    third way

In [26]: def print_condanics(text):
        print(text)
        print(text)
        print(text)
        print(text)
```

i am learning with ammar i am learning with ammar i am learning with ammar

#### fourth way, defining a function with if, elif and else statements

print\_condanics("i am learning with ammar")

```
In [28]:

def school_calculator(age, text):
    if age==5:
        print("awais can join the school")
    elif age>5:
        print("awais should go to higher school")
    else:
        print("awais is still a baby")
```

#### defining a function of future

```
def future_age(age):
    new_age=age+20
    return new_age
    print(new_age)

future_predcited_age=future_age(5)
    print(future_predcited_age)
```

25

### 11\_loops

array

```
In [31]:
    days=["mon","tue","weds","thurs","firday","saturd","sund"]
    for d in days:
        if (d=="friday"): break
        if(d=="friday"): continue
        print(d)

mon
    tue
    weds
    thurs
    firday
    saturd
    sund
```

## 12\_import\_libraries

how to import already defined functions, Example, print the value of pi

```
import math
  print("the value of pi is", math.pi)

the value of pi is 3.141592653589793

In [34]:
  import statistics
  x=[150,250,350,450]
  print(statistics.mean(x))

300
```

Important libraries, numpy, pandas, important libraries

# 13\_troubleshooting