Recruitment EDGE

Python Programming

Session II

One Go Education

Session 1 continuation

What happens when you use blank spaces in python ?

Nothing !! The interpreter ignores it

Where do you use semi-colons in python ?

x,y= 3,2; print(x+y)

Session 1 continuation

How do you take input in python ?

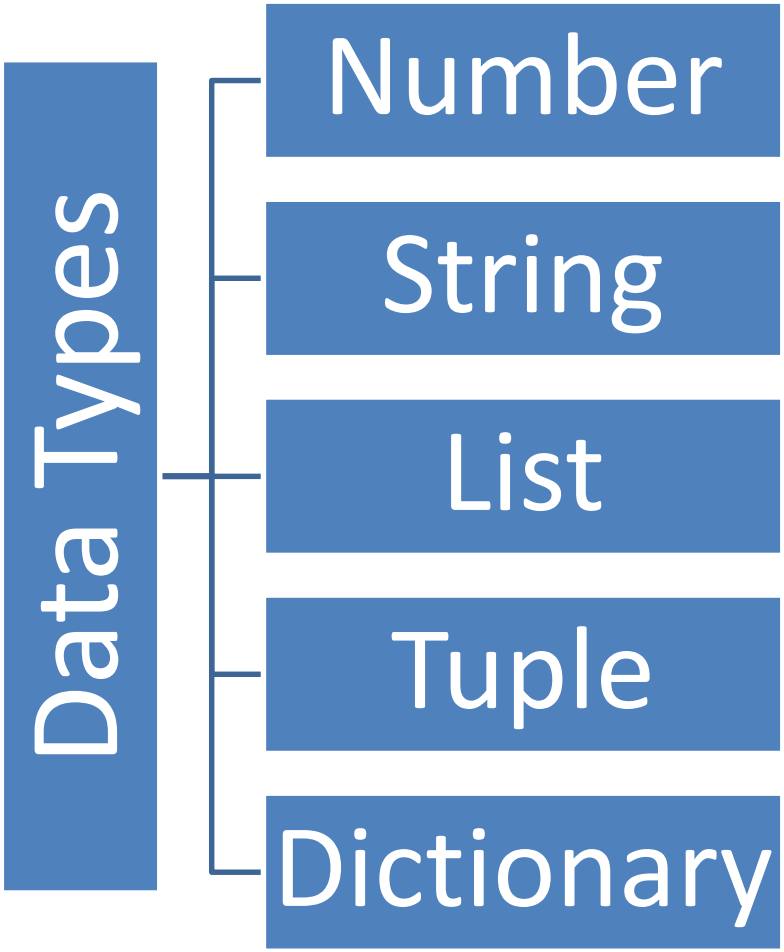
```
x = input("Enter Something")
print(x)
```

Take the Pop Quiz Now !!

All about variables

- Variables are nothing but reserved memory locations to store values.
- Based on the data type of a variable, the interpreter allocates memory and decides what can be stored in the reserved memory.
- In python, that assignment is done using ‘=‘

Data Types in Python



Numbers in Python

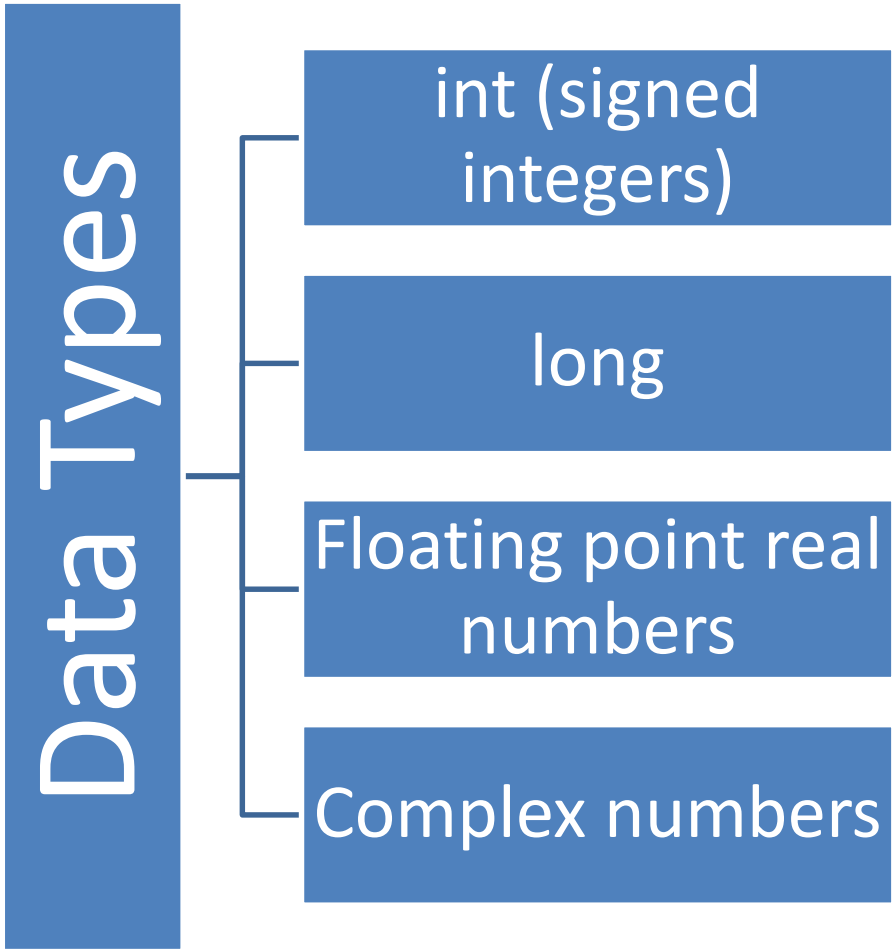
Number data types store numeric values. Number objects are created when you assign a value to them.

```
var1 = 1
var2 = 1.3
```

Deleting reference of a number object by using the del statement

```
del var1[,var2[,var3[....,varN]]]]
```

Numbers in Python



Strings in Python

```
str = 'Hello One Go!'
print (str) # Prints complete string
print (str[0]) # Prints first character of the string
print (str[2:5])
print (str[2:])
print (str * 2)
print (str + “Education“)
```

Lists in Python

```
list = ['One','Go','Education','class',2]
smalllist = ['Is','it','good','?']
print(list)
print(list[0])
print(list[-1])
print(list[2:5])
print(list[2:])
print(list*2)
print(list+smalllist)
```

Tuples in Python

```
tuple = ('One','Go','Education','class',2)
smalltuple = ('Is','it','good','?')
print(tuple)
print(tuple[0])
print(tuple[-1])
print(tuple[2:5])
print(tuple[2:])
print(tuple*2)
print(tuple+smalltuple)
```

TUPLES ARE READ-ONLY LISTS

Tuples in Python

```
tuple = ('One','Go','Education','class',2)
list = ['One','Go','Education','class',2]
list[1]=1
tuple[1]=1
```

TRY THIS OUT !!

Dictionaries in Python

```
dict = {}
dict['one'] = 1
dict['two'] = 2
smalldict = {'one':1, 'two':2}
print(dict['one']+dict['two'])
print(dict.keys())
print (dict.values())
```

Your Answer – Finally !!

Function	Usage
int(x [,base])	**Converts x to an integer. base specifies the base if x is a string.**
long(x [,base])	Converts x to a long integer. base specifies the base if x is a string.
float(x)	Converts x to a floating-point number.
complex(real [,imag])	Creates a complex number.
repr(x)	Converts into expression string

Type conversions

Function	Usage
list(s)	Converts to a list
tuple(s)	Converts to a tuple
dict(d)	Creates a dictionary. d must be a sequence of (key,value) tuples.

Thank You !!