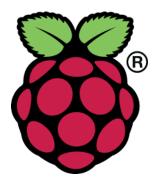# Origin and Features

➢ Python was created by Guido Rossum in 1989

➢ It is open-source and platform-portable

➢ It is **Interactive**, **Interpreted**, **Object-oriented** and a **High-Level** language

➢ It is an **easy-to-read**, **easy-to-learn** language

Cos using Python

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Pilot Program

All you have to do is type :

print ("Hello One Go !!")

Identifiers

➢A Python identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, class, module or other object.

➢An identifier starts with a letter A to Z or a to z or an underscore (_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores and digits (0 to 9).

➢Python is **case-sensitive**.

➢Except **Class names**, all other identifiers start with small letters.

Reserved Keywords

and	exec	not
assert	finally	or
break	for	pass
class	from	print
continue	global	raise
def	if	return
del	import	try
elif	in	while
else	is	with
except	lambda	yield

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Lines & Indentation

Python has no braces but uses line indentation.

```
if True:
    print ("Good")
else:
    print ("Bad")
```

Multi-Lines

Method 1:

```
sum = mark1 + \
        mark2 + \
        mark3
```

Method 2:

```
name = """ Guido Van
        Rossum"""
```

Comments

```
sum = mark1 + \   # We are continuing
        mark2 + \
        mark3
# This is the end of today's lesson
```

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Variable Types

In Python, there are no data types or a specific declaration needed to assign memory to variables. "=" sign assigns the value.

```
sum = 154      # integer type
sum = 154.0    # floating point
sum = "Cool"   # string type
```

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Multi-assingment

a=b=c = 10

a,b,c = 10,20, ' Red'

Thank You !!