Code Gemini

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1. What is Python?

Python is a programming language that's easy to read and understand. Think of it like a set of instructions you give to a computer to do tasks like adding numbers, creating apps, or analyzing data. It's popular because it's simple and powerful.

2. Why is Python Used for Data Analysis and Data Science?

Python is used in Data Analysis and Data Science because it has many ready-made tools (called libraries) that make it easier to work with data. For example, you can use it to quickly find patterns in data, create charts, or make predictions.

3. Data Types in Python

Python can handle different types of information:

Numbers: like 5 (integer) or 3.14 (float).

Words or text: like "hello" (string).

True or false: used in decisions (boolean).

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4. Can We Do Addition Between str and int?

No, you can't add a number (int) to text (str) directly. Imagine trying to add 5 to the word "hello"—it doesn't make sense! But you can change the number to text or vice versa to make it work.

5. Can We Do Addition Between float and int?

Yes, you can add a number with decimals (float) and a whole number (int). For example, adding 3.5 and 2 will give you 5.5.

6. What Is the Condition for Adding Two Datasets?

When adding two datasets, they should be organized in a similar way. It's like combining two tables that need to have matching rows and columns so that every part fits together.

7. What is a Variable in Python?

A variable is like a box where you store information. For example, you can store a number, a name, or even a list of items in a variable, and give the box a name so you can find it later.

8. What Are the Rules for Declaring Variables?

Some rules:

The name must start with a letter (like a or b) or an underscore (_).

The rest can have letters, numbers, and underscores.

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You can’t use spaces or start with a number.

9. Operators in Python

Operators are symbols that tell the computer to do things like:

Add (+), Subtract (-), Multiply (*), and Divide (/).

Compare two values (like == checks if they are equal).

Make decisions (like and, or).

10. Arithmetic Operators

These operators are used for basic math operations:

Addition (+)

Subtraction (-)

Multiplication (*)

Division (/)

Find remainder (%)

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11. Comparison Operators

These compare two values:

Equal to (==)

Not equal to (!=)

Greater than (>)

Less than (<)