

## Day Objectives

### Introduction To Jupyter Notebook

**BOLD**

*ITALIAN*

**\*TEXT**



1.ordered list 1

2.ordered list 2

3.ordered list 3

## Python Basics

### Arithmetic operations

```
In [1]: ##1

'''divija
divija1
divijag2''' #Using For Multi-Line Comments
#->for single line comment
```

```
Out[1]: 'divija\ndivija1\ndivijag2'
```

```
In [2]: ##2

##variable assignment
n=369
n
```

```
Out[2]: 369
```

```
In [3]: ##3

n1=n
n
```

```
Out[3]: 369
```

```
In [8]: ##4

n2=n1
n1
```

```
Out[8]: 369
```

```
In [10]: ##5

##multi variables holding single value
n1=n2=n3=n
n2
```

```
Out[10]: 369
```

```
In [15]: ##6  
  
n=12  
n  
n1=10  
n1##here we will get n1 as output (whatever we give atleast only that will be printed)
```

Out[15]: 10

```
In [14]: ##7  
  
n##can use same variable in different cells
```

Out[14]: 12

```
In [16]: ##8  
  
n=12  
print(n)  
n1=10  
n1##if we need to print all outputs then use 'print'(for last value we need not go to the next cell)
```

12

Out[16]: 10

```
In [17]: ##9  
  
n=12  
n1=10  
n1  
print(n)
```

12

```
In [18]: ##10  
  
n=1  
n=2  
n=3  
print(n)  
n1=2  
print(n1)
```

3

2

```
In [34]: ##11

#type conversion: converting one datatype into another
x=10
print(x)#default type int
type(x)
y=str(x)
print(type(y))
print(float(x))
#type(x)

10
<class 'str'>
10.0
```

```
In [35]: ##12

#type conversion: converting one datatype into another
x=12
type(x)
float(x)
type(x)
```

Out[35]: int

```
In [36]: ##13

#type conversion: converting one datatype into another
x=12
type(x)
float(x)
#type(x)
```

Out[36]: 12.0

```
In [37]: #basic operations
##add
x=1
y=2
print
print(x+y) ##directly also we can get output by giving values, but the correct way
##sub
k=-3
j=-4
print(k-j)
##mult
c=((x+y)*(k+j))
##division
print(c/2)#single modular division operator gives float value
print(c//2)#double single modular division operator gives int value
##modular
print(c%2)
c
```

```
3
1
-10.5
-11
1
```

Out[37]: -21

```
In [38]: print(2+3)
print(1723687687*2869878668)#directly we can get output by giving values

5
4946774523215560916
```

```
In [39]: a='k'
type(a)##string value directly cannot be converted into int,we must give assign
```

Out[39]: str

```
In [40]: a='k'
int(str(a))
type(a)##here it didnt convert since we gave string value(str cannot be converted)
```

```
-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-40-2ece08e9b1d0> in <module>()
      1 a='k'
----> 2 int(str(a))
      3 type(a)

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'k'
```

```
In [41]: u="1"
print(u)
y=int(u)
print(y)#converting string to int datatype

1
1
```

## Indentation In Python

**Indentation is nothing but space or tab**

### Conditional statements

**if,if else,if elif else,nested if**

```
In [43]: ## If Condition
## Write a program to know how to use if condition
n=3
if(n%2==0):
    n=n+1
    print("n is even no.")
else:
    print("n is not even no.")

n is not even no.
```

```
In [ ]:
```