```
In [ ]:
```

```
# Difference between c, java, python

c-int a=10;
printf("",a)
java-int a=10;
System.out.println(""+a);
python-int a=10
print(a)
```

In [1]:

```
# Hello world program
print("RVRJC COLLEGE")
```

RVRJC COLLEGE

In [5]:

```
#Assign a variable to a value
a="rvrjc college"
print(a)
```

rvrjc college

In [6]:

```
a*10
```

Out[6]:

'rvrjc collegervrjc collegervrj

In [24]:

```
print('gopal\n'*10)
```

gopal

```
In [40]:
# Addition of two numbers
a=b=10
print("the addition of two numbers is=",a+b)
the addition of two numbers is= 20
In [42]:
# CHANGE A STRING TO LOWER TO UPPER
string ="gopal"
string.upper()
Out[42]:
'GOPAL'
In [43]:
# CHANGE A STRING TO UPPER TO LOWER
string ="gopal"
string.lower()
Out[43]:
'gopal'
In [51]:
string[::-1]
Out[51]:
'lapog'
In [46]:
# string concatination
a="vamanapalli"
b="manikantha gopal"
c=a+b
print(c)
```

vamanapallimanikantha gopal

```
In [47]:
#acsesing first element of a given string
a="vamanapalli"
a[0]
Out[47]:
'v'
In [48]:
# accesing last element of a given string
a="vamanapalli"
a[-1]
Out[48]:
'i'
In [53]:
# Length of the given string
a="gopal"
print(len(a))
5
In [55]:
a[2:4]
Out[55]:
'pa'
In [57]:
# dynamic values addition
a=10
b=20
c=a+b
print(c)
30
In [60]:
a=int(input("Enter A Value"))
b=int(input("Enter B Value"))
c=a+b
print("Addition of Two Numbers A&B is:",c)
Enter A Value10
Enter B Value20
```

Addition of Two Numbers A&B is: 30

```
In [ ]:
```

```
sUBTRACTION, mULTIPLICATION, dIVISION dO THE SAME EXAMPLE.
```

```
In [61]:
```

```
# HOW TO PRINT THE MULPLICATION TABLE IN PYTHON
n=12
for i in range(1,11):
    print(n,'*',i,'=',n*i)

12 * 1 = 12
12 * 2 = 24
12 * 3 = 36
```

```
12 * 2 = 24

12 * 3 = 36

12 * 4 = 48

12 * 5 = 60

12 * 6 = 72

12 * 7 = 84

12 * 8 = 96

12 * 9 = 108

12 * 10 = 120
```

In [62]:

```
# HOW TO PRINT THE specific of MULPLICATION TABLE IN PYTHON
n=int(input("Enter a Table no"))
for i in range(1,11):
    print(n,'*',i,'=',n*i)
```

```
Enter a Table no30
30 * 1 = 30
30 * 2 = 60
30 * 3 = 90
30 * 4 = 120
30 * 5 = 150
30 * 6 = 180
30 * 7 = 210
30 * 8 = 240
30 * 9 = 270
30 * 10 = 300
```

Python Defination

- * Python is a most popular programming language
- * Server to create the web applications
- * It can be used for network transactions
- * Python can be used to system scripting
- * Pyhton can be used to connect the remoteservers.

* Python can be used to connect the database to real time operations

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX: α^2

this is a second comment

this is a third comment

Python Operators

operators are used to perform operations on variables and values

Arthimetic Operator

Assignment Operator

Comparision Operator

Logical Operator

Bitwise Operator

```
In [65]:
print(10+5)

15

In [66]:
print(10-5)
```

```
In [67]:
print(10*5)
50
In [68]:
print(10/5)
2.0
In [69]:
print(10%5)
0
In [70]:
print(10**5)
100000
In [71]:
print(2**3)
8
In [ ]:
#Assignment Operators
In [72]:
x=5
print(x)
5
In [ ]:
Simple assignment operator ( = )
Add and equal operator ( += )
Subtract and equal operator ( -= )
Asterisk and equal operator ( *= )
Divide and equal operator ( /= )
Modulus and equal operator ( %= )
Double divide and equal operator ( //= )
Exponent assign operator ( **= )
Bitwise And Operator ( &= )
Bitwise OR Operator ( |= )
Bitwise XOR Assignment Operator ( ^= )
Bitwise right shift assignment operator ( >>= )
Bitwise left shift assignment operator ( <<= )</pre>
```

```
In [77]:
```

```
x=80
y=90
if(x==y):
    print("yes")
else:
    print("no")
```

no

In [78]:

```
x=4
x+=5
print(x)
```

9

In [79]:

```
x=4
x-=5
print(x)
```

-1

In [80]:

```
x=4
x*=5
print(x)
```

20

In [81]:

```
x=4
x/=5
print(x)
```

0.8

In [82]:

```
x=5
x//=3
print(x)
```

1

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# Comparision Operator
== equal to
!= not equal to
> greater than
< lessthan
>= greater than equal to
<= lessthan equal to</pre>
```

In [83]:

```
x=5
y=3
print(x>y)
```

True

In [84]:

```
x=5
y=3
print(x<y)</pre>
```

False

In [85]:

```
x=5
y=3
print(x==y)
```

False

In [86]:

```
x=5
y=3
print(x!=y)
```

True

In [87]:

```
x=5
y=3
print(x>=y)
```

True

```
In [88]:
x=5
y=3
print(x<=y)</pre>
False
In [ ]:
# Logical Operator
and
or
not
In [94]:
x=5
print(not(x>3 and x<10))</pre>
type(x)
False
Out[94]:
int
In [91]:
x=5
print(x>3 or x<10)</pre>
type(x)
True
Out[91]:
int
In [ ]:
```