1. For 2. While 3. Do While 1. Syntax for For Loop for in (how many times the loop run): print(variable name) for i in range (0,5): # "i" is a variable and 0 to 5 specifies the range for the loop , the value of i ch print(i) # this line defines the action of the loop 1 # "i" is a variable and 0 to 5 specifies the range for the loop , for i in range(6,12): #the value of i changes for every loop # this line defines the action of the loop print(i) 6 9 10 11 for i in range (0,5): # "i" is a variable and 0 to 5 specifies the range for the loop , the value of i ch # this line defines the action of the loop print("Hello") Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello In [4]: mylist = ["machine", " learning", "is", "fun"] type(mylist) Out[4]: list len (mylist) Out[5]: 4 for i in range(0,len(mylist)): #automate the count print(mylist[i]) #print individual item in the list 0 machine learning is 3 fun for item in mylist: print(item) machine learning is fun In [8]: a=[12,24,54,87,57,68]for i in range(0,len(a)): print(a[i]) 12 24 54 87 57 68 In [9]: a=[12,24,54,87,57,68]for i in range(0,len(a)): print(a) [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] [12, 24, 54, 87, 57, 68] for i in range (5,0,-2): print(i) 5 3 a=[12,24,54,87,57,68]for i in range(0,len(a)): **if**(a[i]%2==0): print("the number",a[i],"is even") else: print("the number",a[i],"is odd hence converting it in even",a[i]+1) # append the number 12 is even the number 24 is even the number 54 is even the number 87 is odd hence converting it in even 88 the number 57 is odd hence converting it in even 58 the number 68 is even a=[12,24,54,87,57,68]for i in range(0,len(a)): **if**(a[i]%2==0): print("the number",a[i],"is even") the number 12 is even the number 24 is even the number 54 is even the number 68 is even I have a list and i want to print all the elements a=[12,24,54,87,57,68]for i in range(0,len(a)): print(a[i]) 12 24 54 87 57 68 In [14]: #applying loop in reverse for i in range(0,9,2): #"2" indicates the step take by the loop print(i) 0 2 6 a=[1,2,3,1,5,3,1,2,2,10,2,1,0,2,4,0]for i in range(0,9,2): #"2" indicates the step take by the loop sum=0 sum=sum+a[i] print(sum) print("the sum is", sum) 1 3 5 the sum is 2 **Brackets** () function/making a tuples [] indexing/accesing a particular object/define a list {} Dictionaries/defining Sets websites lst = ["analytics.com", "towardsdatascience.com", "medium.com"] print(websites_lst) ['analytics.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com'] In [18]: for i in range(0,len(websites lst)): print(websites_lst[i]) analytics.com towardsdatascience.com medium.com In [19]: for i in range(0,len(websites_lst)): print(websites_lst[i][0]) #[0] indicates the indexing of the element t for i in range(0,len(websites lst)): print(websites_lst[i][3]) 1 In [21]: websites_1st[0]="analyticsvidya.com" websites 1st Out[22]: ['analyticsvidya.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com'] for i in range(0,len(websites_lst)): **if**(i%2==0): print(websites_lst[i]) analyticsvidya.com medium.com In [24]: websites_lst.append("these", "are", "good", "websites") #Doubt : how to add multiple elements in a single appe Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-24-3d8499b64daa> in <module> ---> 1 websites lst.append("these", "are", "good", "websites") #Doubt : how to add multiple elements in a sin TypeError: append() takes exactly one argument (4 given) websites_lst.append("these") websites_lst Out[26]: ['analyticsvidya.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com', 'these'] apped_lst = ["these", "are", "good", "websites"] apped_lst Out[27]: ['these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'] websites_lst.append(apped_lst) In [29]: websites 1st Out[29]: ['analyticsvidya.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com', 'these', ['these', 'are', 'good', 'websites']] for new element in apped lst: websites_lst.append(new_element) websites 1st Out[31]: ['analyticsvidya.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com', 'these', ['these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'], 'these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'] apped_lst Out[32]: ['these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'] **Extend** To add elements directly to the list websites_lst.extend(apped_lst) In [34]: websites 1st Out[34]: ['analyticsvidya.com', 'towardsdatascience.com', 'medium.com', 'these', ['these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'], 'these', 'are', 'good', 'websites', 'these', 'are', 'good', 'websites'] Check if element is in the list 'websites' in websites_lst Out[35]: True **#Print** the value if exist websites_lst['websites' in websites_lst] # it is not reliable to check location, as it will give only 1 for Tru Out[36]: 'towardsdatascience.com' websites_lst['hello' in websites_lst] Out[37]: 'analyticsvidya.com' #in this list print all the ODD nos. x=[2,4,98,65,69,55,47,74,2549]for i in range(0,len(x)): if(x[i]%2!=0): # !0 denotes "not equal" print("the number ",x[i],"is odd") the number 65 is odd the number 69 is odd the number 55 is odd the number 47 is odd the number 2549 is odd List operations a=[12,13,24,324,12,12,12] In [40]: b=[232,24423,5452,52] In [41]: a+b Out[41]: [12, 13, 24, 324, 12, 12, 12, 232, 24423, 5452, 52] In [42]: In [43]: Out[43]: [12, 13, 24, 324, 12, 12, 12, 232, 24423, 5452, 52] In [44]: del c In [45]: Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-45-2b66fd261ee5> in <module> ---> 1 c NameError: name 'c' is not defined In [46]: In [47]: a.count(12) # count function is used to count the occurence of a particular entry within a list Out[47]: 4 In [48]: Out[48]: [12, 13, 24, 324, 12, 12, 12, 232, 24423, 5452, 52] min(c) # print the minimum value within a list Out[50]: 12 # print the max value within a list max(c) Out[51]: 24423 a.clear() #clear the complete list Out[53]: [] In [54]: a=[1,95,87,45]a[1]=35Out[56]: [1, 35, 87, 45] a[3] = 0Out[57]: [1, 35, 87, 0] In [58]: a.insert(3,200) # insert elemen to any desided location Out[59]: [1, 35, 87, 200, 0] a.index(200) Out[60]: 3 a.remove(200) Out[62]: [1, 35, 87, 0] a.append(21) In [64]: Out[64]: [1, 35, 87, 0, 21] a.pop(1) Out[65]: 35 Out[66]: [1, 87, 0, 21] a.pop(3) Out[67]: 21 Out[68]: [1, 87, 0] z=[1,1,23,23,44,565,87685,97]z.drop(1) Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-80-adf4dc428784> in <module> ----> 1 z.drop(1) AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'drop' Out[81]: [1, 1, 23, 23, 44, 565, 87685, 97] In [82]: z.remove(23) In [83]: Out[83]: [1, 1, 23, 44, 565, 87685, 97] In [84]: z.remove(1) Out[85]: [1, 23, 44, 565, 87685, 97] z.pop(1) Out[86]: 23 z.sort() Out[88]: [1, 44, 97, 565, 87685] In [89]: z.sort(reverse=True) #for sorting in descending order, as by default reverse is equal to False Out[90]: [87685, 565, 97, 44, 1] **Tuples** They cannot be modified once created lst = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]tup = tuple(lst) #convert the list into tuple type(tup) Out[93]: tuple In [94]: tup Out[94]: (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) tup[0] =20 TypeError Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-95-2fe6b57b313b> in <module> ----> 1 tup[0] =20 TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment for i in range(0,len(tup)): print(tup[i]**2) 100 400 1600 2500 In [97]: for i in range(0,len(tup)): print(tup) (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) empty_lst=[] #blank list for i in range(0,len(tup)): #conversion of tuples values into another list empty_lst.append(tup[i]) print(empty_lst) [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] empty_lst.pop(2) Out[101... 30 print(empty_lst) [10, 20, 40, 50] empty_lst[:3] Out[103... [10, 20, 40] In [104... lst=[["SBI", 454], ["ONGC", 549], ["BOB", 110], ["RS", 130]] lst Out[104... [['SBI', 454], ['ONGC', 549], ['BOB', 110], ['RS', 130]] type(lst) Out[105... list import pandas as pd # importing panda library In [108... stocks_df = pd.DataFrame(lst,columns=["Company","Price"]) In [109... type(stocks df) Out[109... pandas.core.frame.DataFrame stocks_df **Company Price** 0 SBI 454 ONGC 549 2 BOB 110 stocks df.head() **Company Price** SBI 454 ONGC 549 1 2 BOB 110 130 stocks_df.tail() **Company Price** SBI 454 ONGC 549 2 BOB 110 130 stocks df.columns Out[113... Index(['Company', 'Price'], dtype='object') In [114... stocks_df["Price"] Out[114... 0 454 549 110 130 Name: Price, dtype: int64 In [116... stocks df["Price"].sum() Out[116... 1243 Question Print the price whose values are more that the median in the dataframe. m=list(stocks_df["Price"]) Out[117... [454, 549, 110, 130] In [118... g=stocks df["Price"].median() for i in range(0,len(m)): **if**(m[i]>g): print(m[i]) 454 549 In [119... # Using if else loop prices = stocks df['Price'] price_med = stocks_df['Price'].median() for i in range(0,len(prices)): if prices[i] > price med: print(prices[i]) continue 454 549 stocks df['Price'] > stocks df['Price'].median() Out[121... 0 True False 3 False Name: Price, dtype: bool # In single line stocks_df[stocks_df['Price'] > stocks_df['Price'].median()] **Company Price** SBI 454 ONGC 549 blanks=[] for i in range(0,len(stocks df)): if(stocks df.Price[i]>stocks df.Price.median()): blanks.append(stocks_df.Price[i]) blanks.append(stocks_df.Company[i]) In [124... print(blanks) [454, 'SBI', 549, 'ONGC'] pd.DataFrame(blanks) 0 454 SBI 2 549 **3** ONGC **Dictionary** In [126... j={"name":"Shobhit","Marks":89} Out[127... {'name': 'Shobhit', 'Marks': 89} In [128... pd.DataFrame([j]) name Marks **0** Shobhit In [129... type(j) Out[129... dict len(j) Out[130... 2 k={"name":"Future Minds", "Student":15, "mode":"classroom"} pd.DataFrame([k]) name Student mode **0** Future_Minds 15 classroom k={"name":["Future", "Master", "Minds"], "car":9095, "mobile":"nokia"} In [134... pd.DataFrame([k]) Out[134... name car mobile **0** [Future, Master, Minds] 9095 f=k.copy() In [136... k.clear() Out[137... {'name': ['Future', 'Master', 'Minds'], 'car': 9095, 'mobile': 'nokia'} In [138... pd.DataFrame([f]) Out[138... name car mobile **0** [Future, Master, Minds] 9095 In [140... f.keys() Out[140... dict_keys(['name', 'car', 'mobile']) In [141... f.values() Out[141... dict_values([['Future', 'Master', 'Minds'], 9095, 'nokia']) In [142... #dictionary.get() extracts the value from #solve it print("Name is :",f.get("name")) Name is : ['Future', 'Master', 'Minds']

Loops

Common loops

