```
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 22:45:29) [MSC v.1916 32 bit
(Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print("hello world!")
hello world!
>>> 2+3
5
>>> 3-2
>>> 2*3
>>> 10/5
2.0
>>> 11/2
5.5
>>> 11//2
5
>>> 10//2
>>> 10 % 2
>>> 11%2
>>> 2**2
>>> 2**3
>>> x = 10
>>> type(x)
<class 'int'>
>>> x = 'hello'
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>> name = 'shivank'
>>> type(name)
<class 'str'>
>>> help()
```

Welcome to Python 3.8's help utility!

If this is your first time using Python, you should definitely check out the tutorial on the Internet at https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/.

Enter the name of any module, keyword, or topic to get help on writing Python programs and using Python modules. To quit this help utility and return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

To get a list of available modules, keywords, symbols, or topics, type "modules", "keywords", "symbols", or "topics". Each module also comes with a one-line summary of what it does; to list the modules whose name

```
or summary contain a given string such as "spam", type "modules spam".
help> print
Help on built-in function print in module builtins:
print(...)
    print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)
    Prints the values to a stream, or to sys.stdout by default.
    Optional keyword arguments:
    file: a file-like object (stream); defaults to the current sys.stdout.
           string inserted between values, default a space.
           string appended after the last value, default a newline.
    end:
    flush: whether to forcibly flush the stream.
help>
You are now leaving help and returning to the Python interpreter.
If you want to ask for help on a particular object directly from the
interpreter, you can type "help(object)". Executing "help('string')"
has the same effect as typing a particular string at the help> prompt.
>>> x = 10
>>> y = 20
>>> print(x, y)
10 20
```

Welcome to Python 3.8's help utility!

>>> print(x, y, sep = '\n')

>>> print(x,y, sep='')

20

1020

>>> help()

If this is your first time using Python, you should definitely check out the tutorial on the Internet at https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/.

Enter the name of any module, keyword, or topic to get help on writing Python programs and using Python modules. To quit this help utility and return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

To get a list of available modules, keywords, symbols, or topics, type "modules", "keywords", "symbols", or "topics". Each module also comes with a one-line summary of what it does; to list the modules whose name or summary contain a given string such as "spam", type "modules spam".

help> keywords

Here is a list of the Python keywords. Enter any keyword to get more help.

```
False
                    class
                                         from
                                                              or
None
                    continue
                                         global
                                                              pass
True
                    def
                                         if
                                                              raise
and
                    del
                                         import
                                                              return
                    elif
                                         in
                                                              trv
as
assert
                    else
                                         is
                                                              while
                    except
                                         lambda
                                                              with
async
                    finally
                                         nonlocal
await
                                                              yield
break
                    for
                                         not
```

## help>

```
You are now leaving help and returning to the Python interpreter.
If you want to ask for help on a particular object directly from the
interpreter, you can type "help(object)". Executing "help('string')"
has the same effect as typing a particular string at the help> prompt.
>>> import builtins
>>> print(dir(builtins))
['ArithmeticError', 'AssertionError', 'AttributeError', 'BaseException',
'BlockingIOError', 'BrokenPipeError', 'BufferError', 'BytesWarning',
'ChildProcessError', 'ConnectionAbortedError', 'ConnectionError',
'ConnectionRefusedError', 'ConnectionResetError', 'DeprecationWarning', 'EOFError',
'Ellipsis', 'EnvironmentError', 'Exception', 'False', 'FileExistsError',
'FileNotFoundError', 'FloatingPointError', 'FutureWarning', 'GeneratorExit', 'IOError', 'ImportError', 'ImportWarning', 'IndentationError', 'IndexError',
'InterruptedError', 'IsADirectoryError', 'KeyError', 'KeyboardInterrupt',
'LookupError', 'MemoryError', 'ModuleNotFoundError', 'NameError', 'None',
'NotADirectoryError', 'NotImplemented', 'NotImplementedError', 'OSError',
'OverflowError', 'PendingDeprecationWarning', 'PermissionError',
'ProcessLookupError', 'RecursionError', 'ReferenceError', 'ResourceWarning',
'RuntimeError', 'RuntimeWarning', 'StopAsyncIteration', 'StopIteration',
'SyntaxError', 'SyntaxWarning', 'SystemError', 'SystemExit', 'TabError',
'TimeoutError', 'True', 'TypeError', 'UnboundLocalError', 'UnicodeDecodeError',
'UnicodeError', 'UnicodeError', 'UnicodeTranslateError', 'UnicodeWarning'
'UserWarning', 'ValueError', 'Warning', 'WindowsError', 'ZeroDivisionError',
'__build_class__', '__debug__', '__doc__', '__import__', '__loader__', '__name__',
'__package__', '__spec__', 'abs', 'all', 'any', 'ascii', 'bin', 'bool',
'breakpoint', 'bytearray', 'bytes', 'callable', 'chr', 'classmethod', 'compile',
'complex', 'copyright', 'credits', 'delattr', 'dict', 'dir', 'divmod', 'enumerate',
'eval', 'exec', 'exit', 'filter', 'float', 'format', 'frozenset', 'getattr',
'globals', 'hasattr', 'hash', 'help', 'hex', 'id', 'input', 'int', 'isinstance',
'issubclass', 'iter', 'len', 'license', 'list', 'locals', 'map', 'max', 'memoryview', 'min', 'next', 'object', 'oct', 'open', 'ord', 'pow', 'print', 'property', 'quit', 'range', 'repr', 'reversed', 'round', 'set', 'setattr',
'slice', 'sorted', 'staticmethod', 'str', 'sum', 'super', 'tuple', 'type', 'vars',
'zip']
>>> print([f for f in dir(builtins) if ' ' not in f and f[0].islower()])
['abs', 'all', 'any', 'ascii', 'bin', 'bool', 'breakpoint', 'bytearray', 'bytes',
'callable', 'chr', 'classmethod', 'compile', 'complex', 'copyright', 'credits',
'delattr', 'dict', 'dir', 'divmod', 'enumerate', 'eval', 'exec', 'exit', 'filter',
```

```
'float', 'format', 'frozenset', 'getattr', 'globals', 'hasattr', 'hash', 'help', 'hex', 'id', 'input', 'int', 'isinstance', 'issubclass', 'iter', 'len', 'license',
'list', 'locals', 'map', 'max', 'memoryview', 'min', 'next', 'object', 'oct',
'open', 'ord', 'pow', 'print', 'property', 'quit', 'range', 'repr', 'reversed', 'round', 'set', 'setattr', 'slice', 'sorted', 'staticmethod', 'str', 'sum',
'super', 'tuple', 'type', 'vars', 'zip']
>>> x = 10
>>> print(x, type(x))
10 <class 'int'>
>>> float(x)
10.0
>>> y = 100.0
>>> int(x)
10
>>> int(y)
100
>>> var = '1.2'
>>> type(var)
<class 'str'>
>>> float(var)
1.2
>>> z = float(var)
>>> type(z)
<class 'float'>
>>> type(True)
<class 'bool'>
>>> int(True)
>>> int(false)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#41>", line 1, in <module>
    int(false)
NameError: name 'false' is not defined
>>> int(False)
0
>>> float(true)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#43>", line 1, in <module>
    float(true)
NameError: name 'true' is not defined
>>> float(True)
1.0
>>> type('hello world!')
<class 'str'>
>>> type("hello world!")
<class 'str'>
>>> fname = 'shivank'
>>> lname = 'singh'
>>> fname + lname
'shivanksingh'
```

```
>>> greet = 'Hello World!'
>>> greet[0]
'Η'
>>> greet[2]
'1'
>>> greet[5]
>>> greet[12]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#54>", line 1, in <module>
    greet[12]
IndexError: string index out of range
>>> greet[11]
'!'
>>> greet[-1]
'!'
>>> print(fname, lname)
shivank singh
>>> fname+ " " + lname
'shivank singh'
>>> greet
'Hello World!'
>>> print(greet[0:5])
Hello
>>> print(greet[4:9])
o Wor
>>> greet[8]
'r'
>>> greet[:5]
'Hello'
>>> greet[:]
'Hello World!'
>>> print(greet[:])
Hello World!
>>> print(greet[4:3])
>>> greet[-1: -7]
>>> greet[0:5:2]
'Hlo'
>>> greet[0:9:3]
'HlW'
>>> greet[0:11:3]
'HlWl'
>>> len(greet)
12
>>> greet[-12:-1]
'Hello World'
>>> greet()
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<pyshell#73>", line 1, in <module>
    greet()
TypeError: 'str' object is not callable
>>> greet
'Hello World!'
>>> greet.lower()
'hello world!'
>>> greet.upper()
'HELLO WORLD!'
>>> greet
'Hello World!'
>>> greet.split()
['Hello', 'World!']
>>> newVar = greet.upper()
>>> newVar
'HELLO WORLD!'
>>> greet
'Hello World!'
>>> x = "hello my name is shivank"
>>> print(x)
hello my name is shivank
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>> x.split()
['hello', 'my', 'name', 'is', 'shivank']
>>> x.split('a')
['hello my n', 'me is shiv', 'nk']
>>> fname
'shivank'
>>> x = 10
>>> printf("%d is my variable" , x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#89>", line 1, in <module>
    printf("%d is my variable" , x)
NameError: name 'printf' is not defined
>>> .format
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>>> fname
'shivank'
>>> print(f"this is my name : {name} ")
this is my name : shivank
>>> print(f"this is my name : {fname} ")
this is my name : shivank
>>> name
'shivank'
>>> fname = 'sam'
>>> print(f"this is my name : {name} ")
SyntaxError: unexpected indent
```

```
>>> print(f"this is my name : {fname} ")
SyntaxError: unexpected indent
>>> print(f"this is my name : {name} ")
this is my name : shivank
>>> print(f"this is my name : {fname} ")
this is my name : sam
>>> printf("This is my name : {}".format(fname))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#101>", line 1, in <module>
    printf("This is my name : {}".format(fname))
NameError: name 'printf' is not defined
>>> print("This is my name : {}".format(fname))
This is my name : sam
>>> fname
'sam'
>>> fname = 'shivank'
>>> lname ='singh'
>>> print("Full1 name is {} {} ".format(fname,lname))
Fulll name is shivank singh
>>> print(f"full name : {fname} {lname}")
full name : shivank singh
>>> print("first name is",fname")
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
>>> print("first name is",fname)
first name is shivank
>>> print("first name is",fname + lname)
first name is shivanksingh
>>> print("first name is",fname + lname)
first name is shivanksingh
>>> print("first name is",fname , lname)
first name is shivank singh
>>> type(['c', 'c++', 'python'])
<class 'list'>
>>> lang = ['c', 'c++', 'python']
>>> print(lang)
['c', 'c++', 'python']
>>> lang2 = ['c', 100, 100.6]
>>> print(lang2)
['c', 100, 100.6]
>>> lang
['c', 'c++', 'python']
>>> lang[0]
'c'
>>> lang
['c', 'c++', 'python']
>>> lang[0]
'c'
>>> lang[0] = 'pearl'
```

```
>>> lang
['pearl', 'c++', 'python']
>>> lang[0]= 10
>>> lang
[10, 'c++', 'python']
>>> type(lang[0])
<class 'int'>
>>> lang[0]= 'c'
>>> print(lang)
['c', 'c++', 'python']
>>> dir(lang)
'reverse', 'sort']
>>> lang[0] = c
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#130>", line 1, in <module>
    lang[0] = c
NameError: name 'c' is not defined
>>> lang[0] = '100'
>>> lang
['100', 'c++', 'python']
>>> type(lang[0])
<class 'str'>
>>> lang
['100', 'c++', 'python']
>>> lang.append("java")
>>> lang
['100', 'c++', 'python', 'java']
>>> lang.insert(1, 'c')
>>> print(lang)
['100', 'c', 'c++', 'python', 'java']
>>> lang.extend(['bash', 'pearl'])
>>> lang
['100', 'c', 'c++', 'python', 'java', 'bash', 'pearl']
>>> del lang
>>> lang
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#142>", line 1, in <module>
   lang
NameError: name 'lang' is not defined
>>> lang = ['ruby', 'c', 'c++', 'python', 'java', 'bash', 'pearl']
>>> lang[0:3] = []
>>> lang
['python', 'java', 'bash', 'pearl']
```

```
>>> lang = ['ruby', 'c', 'c++', 'python', 'java', 'bash', 'pearl']
>>> lang.sort()
>>> print(lang)
['bash', 'c', 'c++', 'java', 'pearl', 'python', 'ruby']
>>> lang.sort(reverse = True)
>>> lang
['ruby', 'python', 'pearl', 'java', 'c++', 'c', 'bash']
>>>
```