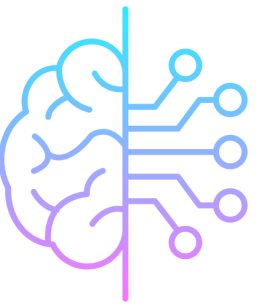




WORKSHOP #01

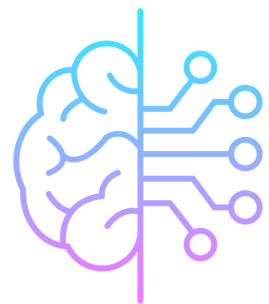
Python review from A2Z



WHAT IS PYTHON ?

Python is an [interpreted](#), [high-level](#), [general-purpose](#), [object-oriented](#) programming language.

It is well known for its simple syntax, which brought him very close to normal human speech, and for its [large community](#).



HOW TO USE PYTHON



ANACONDA

Anaconda is an open-source distribution of the Python and R programming languages for data science



PYTHON

instal python then use the ide that sweets
you



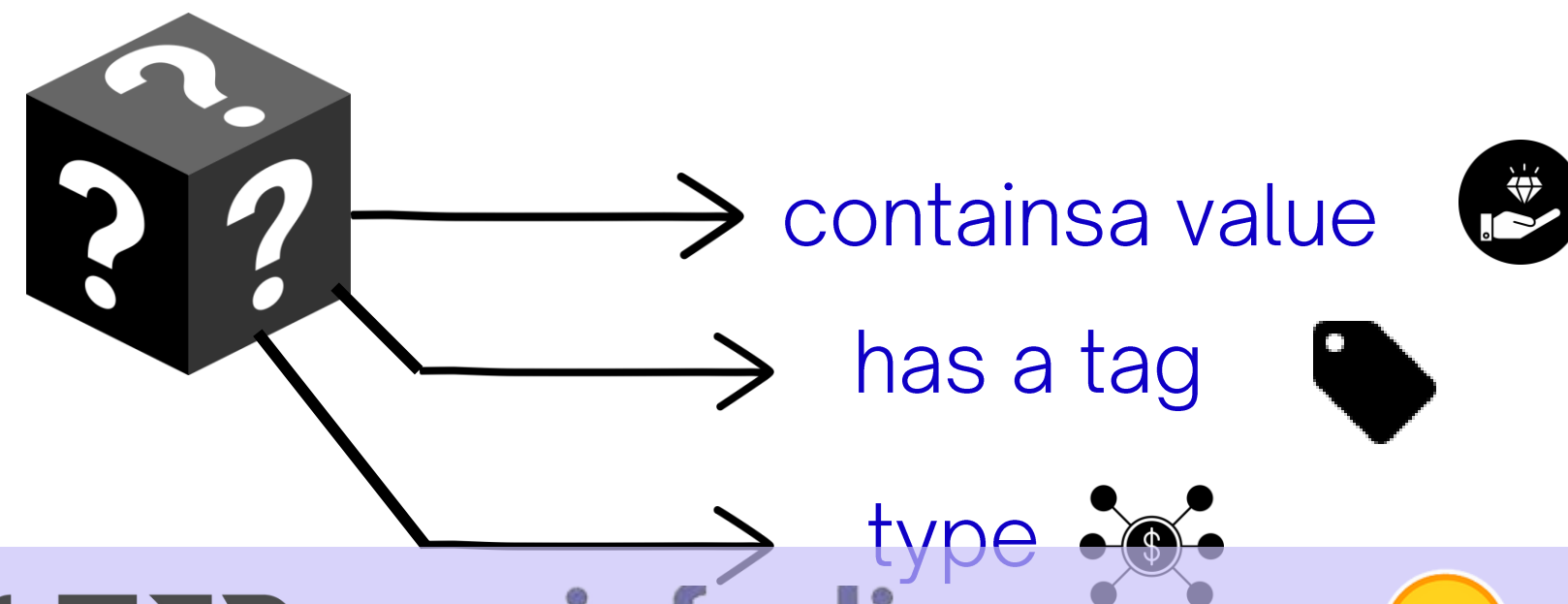
WHAT IS VARIABLE





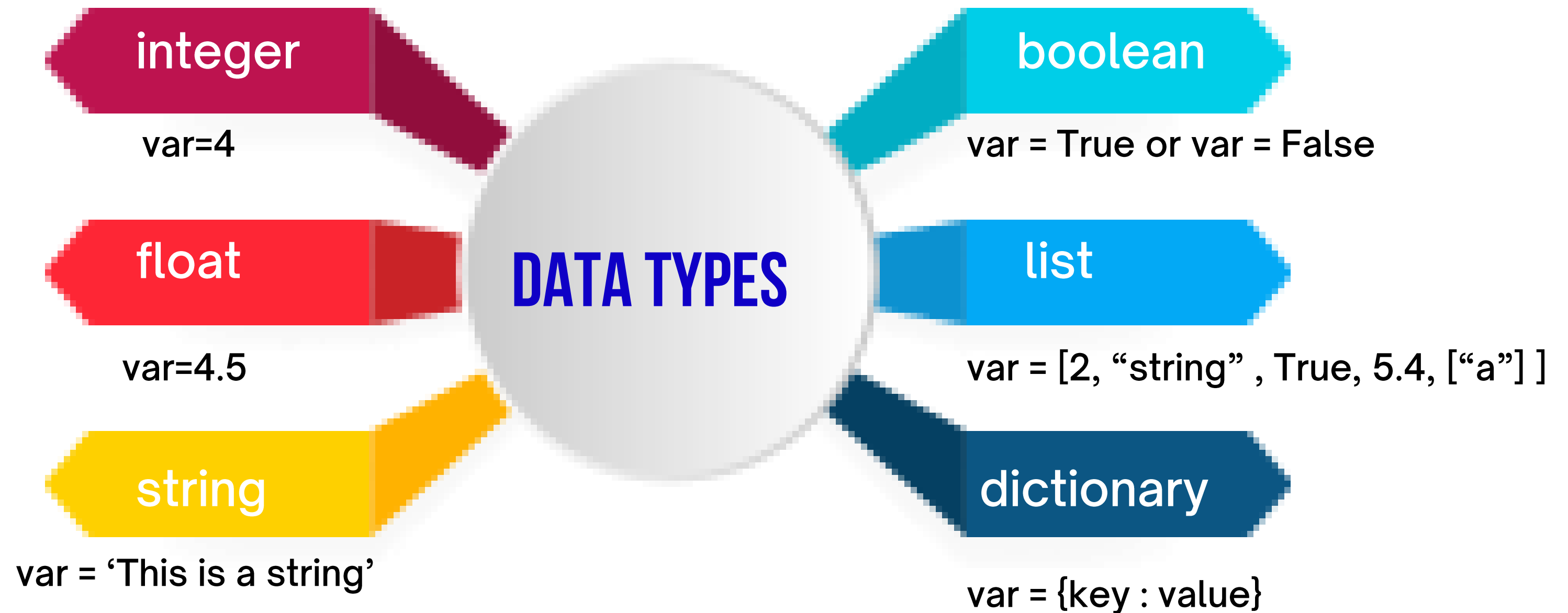
WHAT IS VARAIBEL

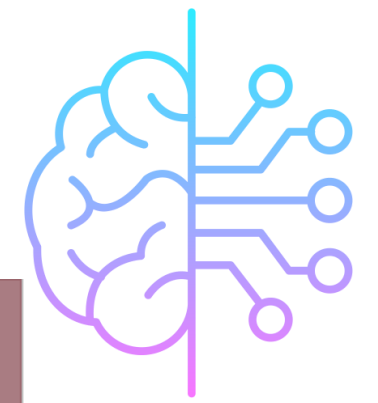
- In python, variables are defined the moment that a value has been assigned to them
- The type of the variable is determined by its content
- Everything is an object





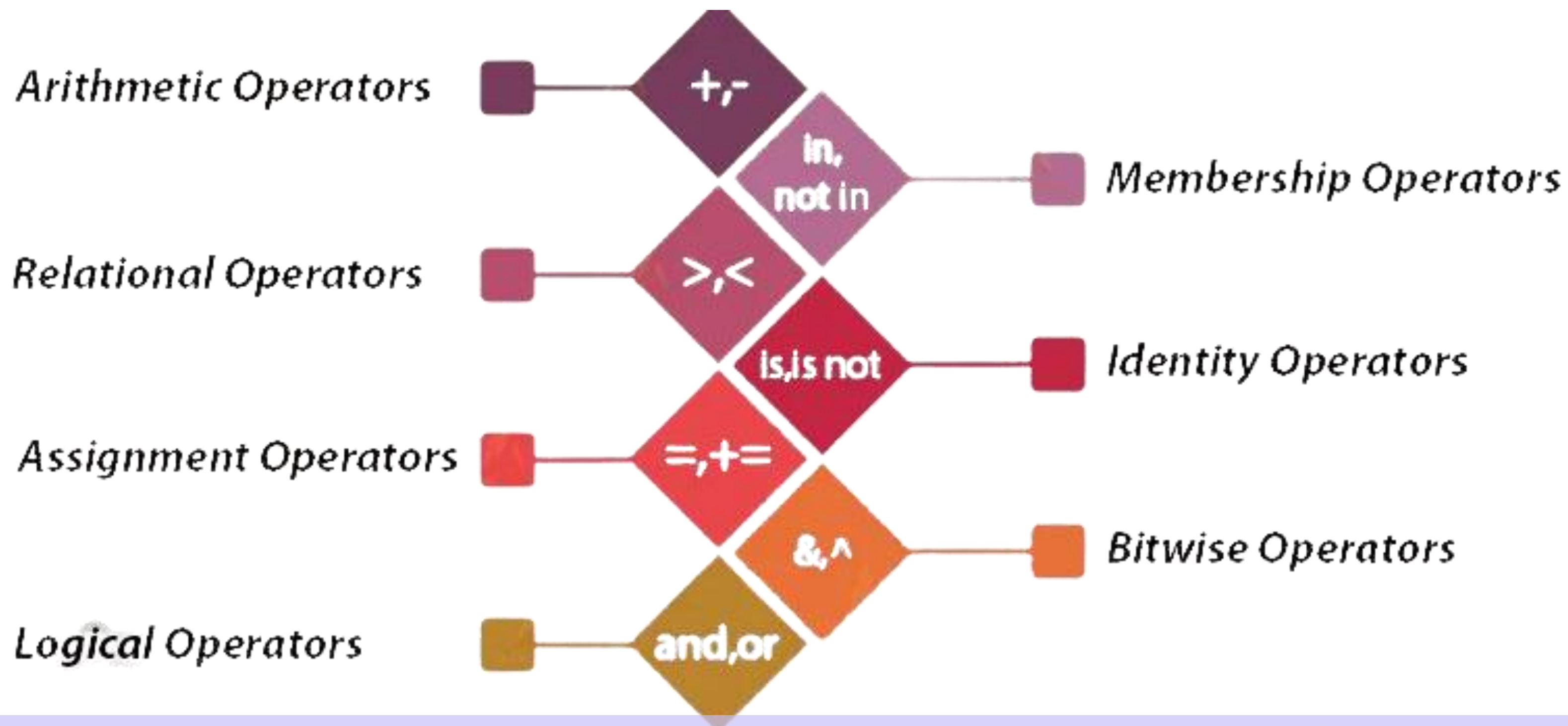
DATA TYPES

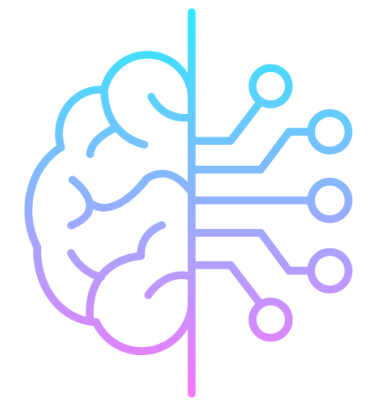




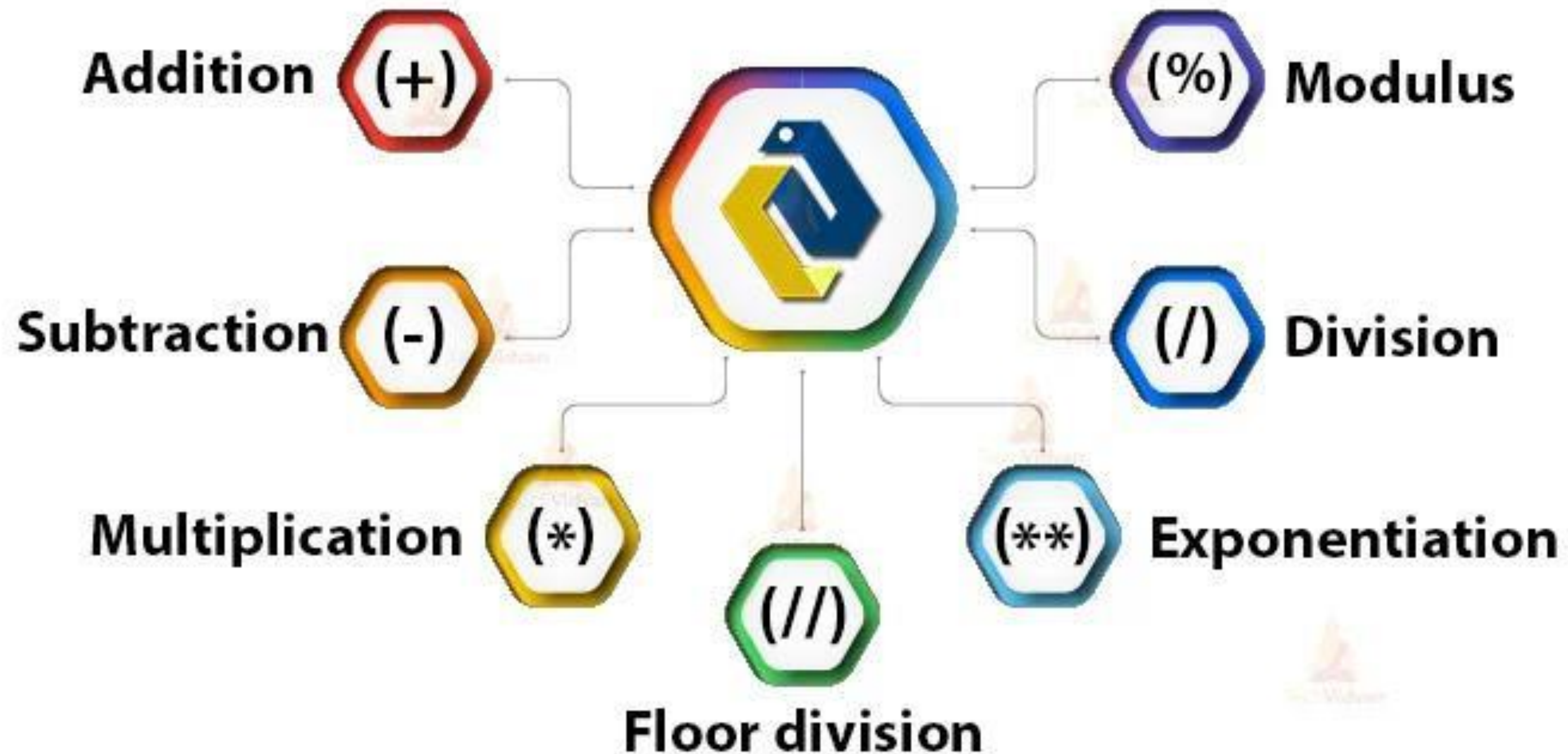
List	Dictionary
index value pair	key-value pairs.
List is initialized with [], and elements are separated by ','.	Dictionary is created by placing elements in {}, data is added as key-value pair, and each pair is separated by ','.
List values can be accessed by numeric indexes.	We can't edit the order of dictionary elements.
The order of elements in the list can be modified	doesn't allow duplicate values with the same key in it.
allows duplicate values.	Dictionary items can be accessed by using key values. Key values can be of any data type.

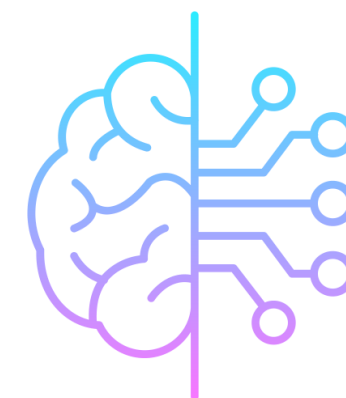
PYTHON OPERATORS



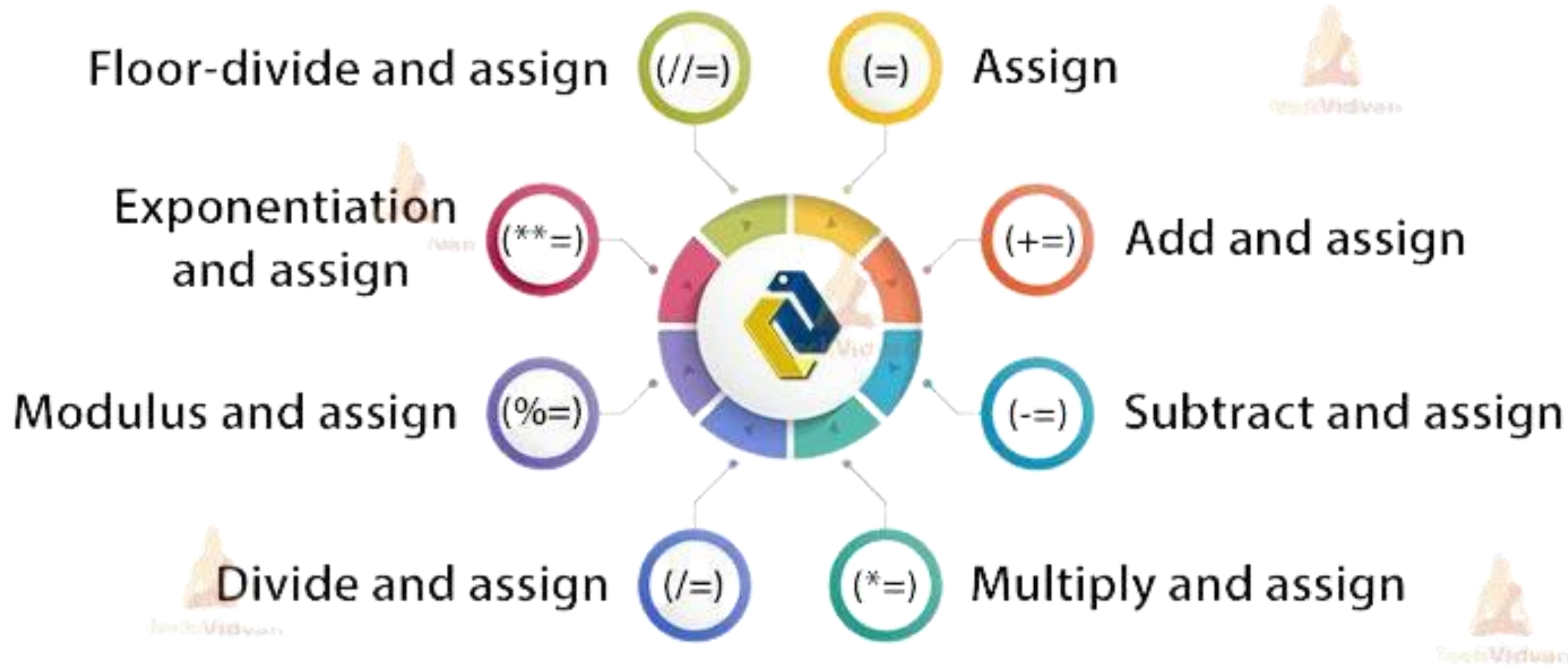


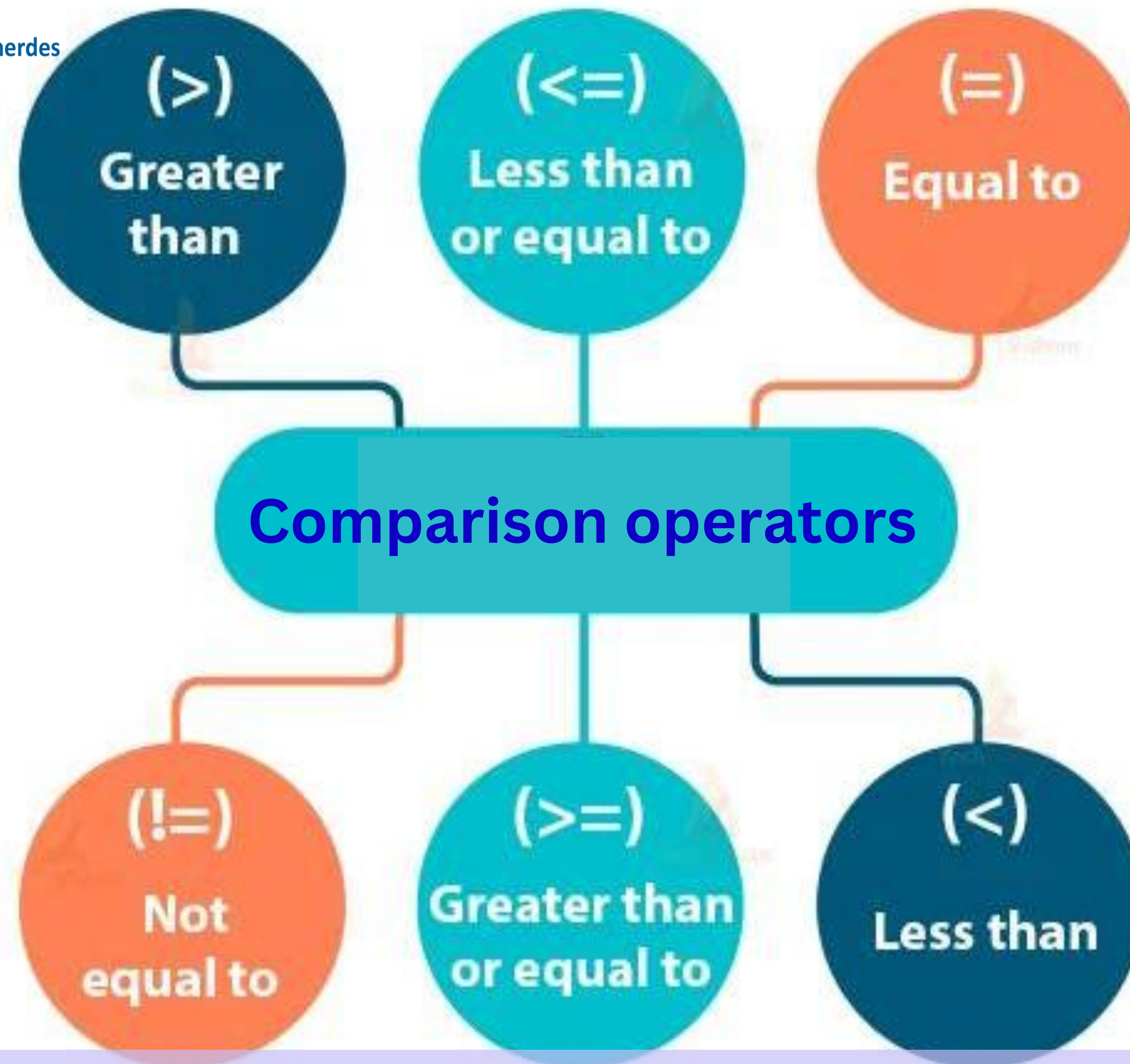
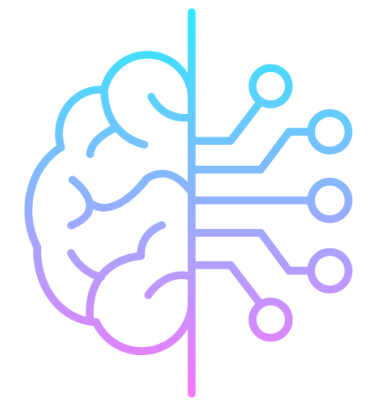
Python Arithmetic Operators

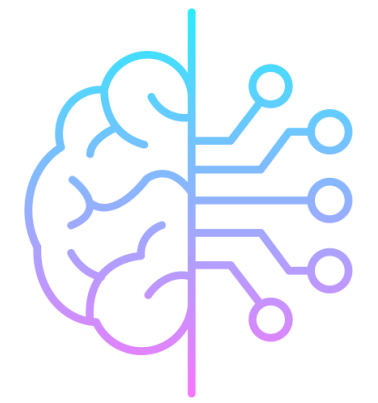




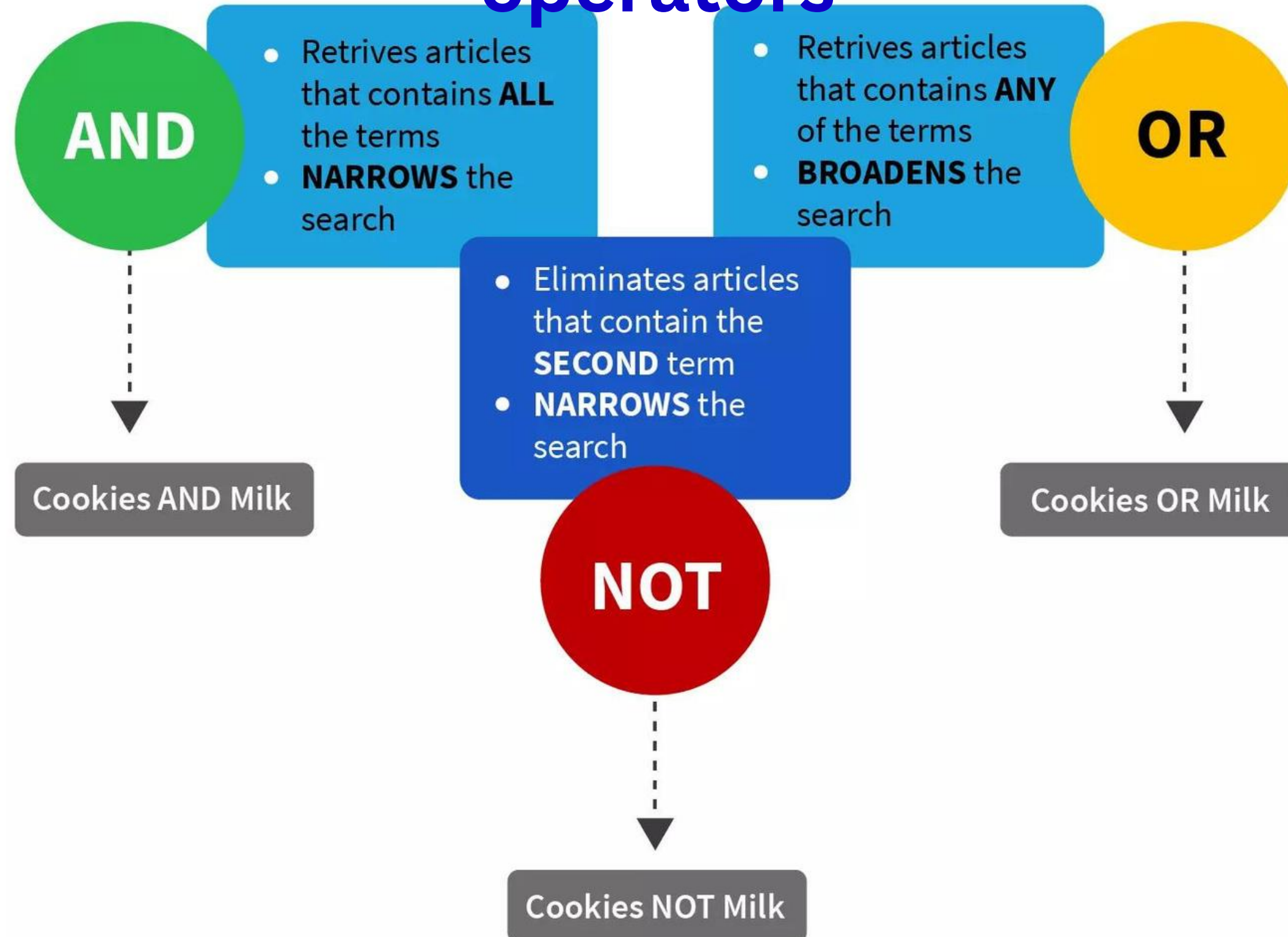
Python Assignment Operators

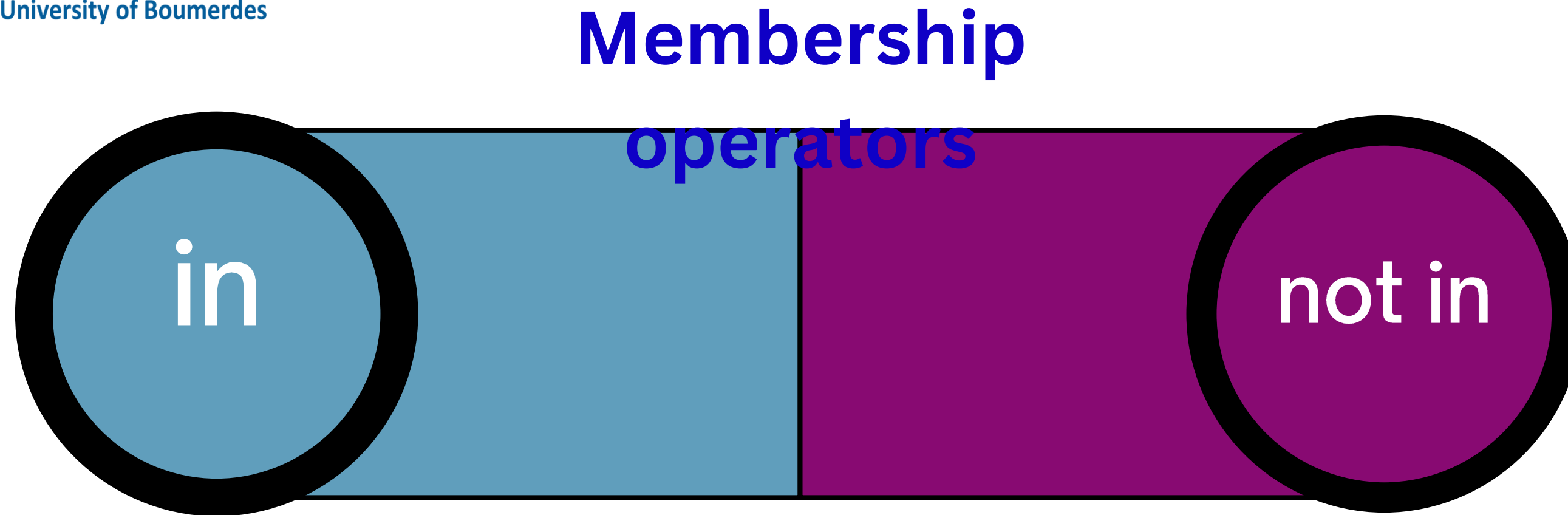
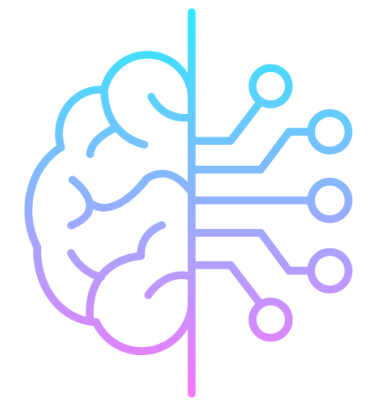






Logical operators





The **in** membership operator in [Python](#) is used to check the existence of a given element in the given sequence like string, list, tuple, or dictionary. for "not in" it is the inverse of the "in".



PYTHON CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

IF STATEMENT

```
if condition :  
    # do stuff  
elif second condition :  
    # do other stuff  
elif third condition :  
    # do other other stuff  
else :  
    # do the left stuff
```

NOTE :

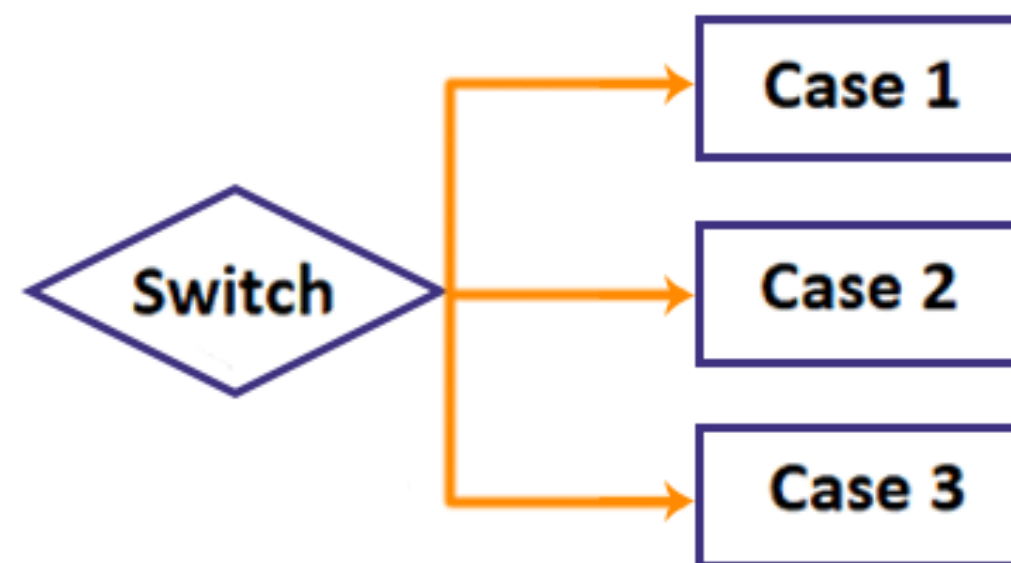
Indentation in Python is used to define blocks of code and control the flow of execution within the code. It is a visual way of grouping statements and differentiating code blocks.



PYTHON CONDITIONS STATEMENTS

SWITCH CASE

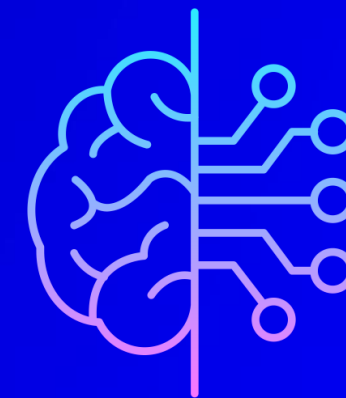
SWITCH CASE IN PYTHON



```
colour = (25, 56, 200)

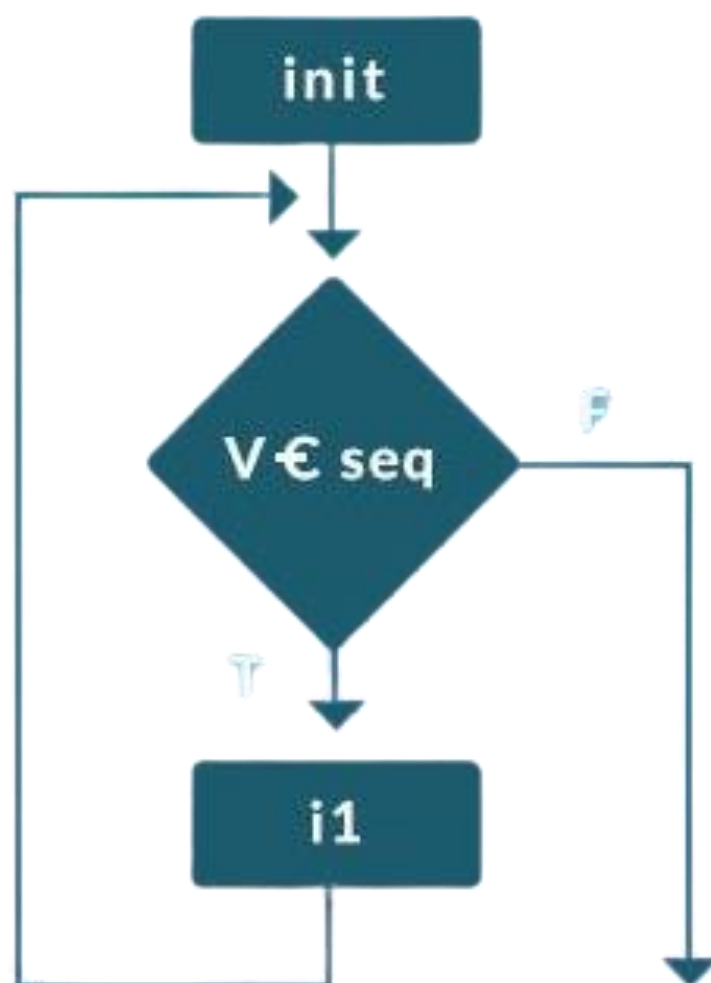
match colour:
    case r, g, b:
        print("No alpha.")
    case r, g, b, alpha:
        print(f"Alpha is {alpha}")

# Prints 'No alpha.'
```



PYTHON LOOPS

FOR:

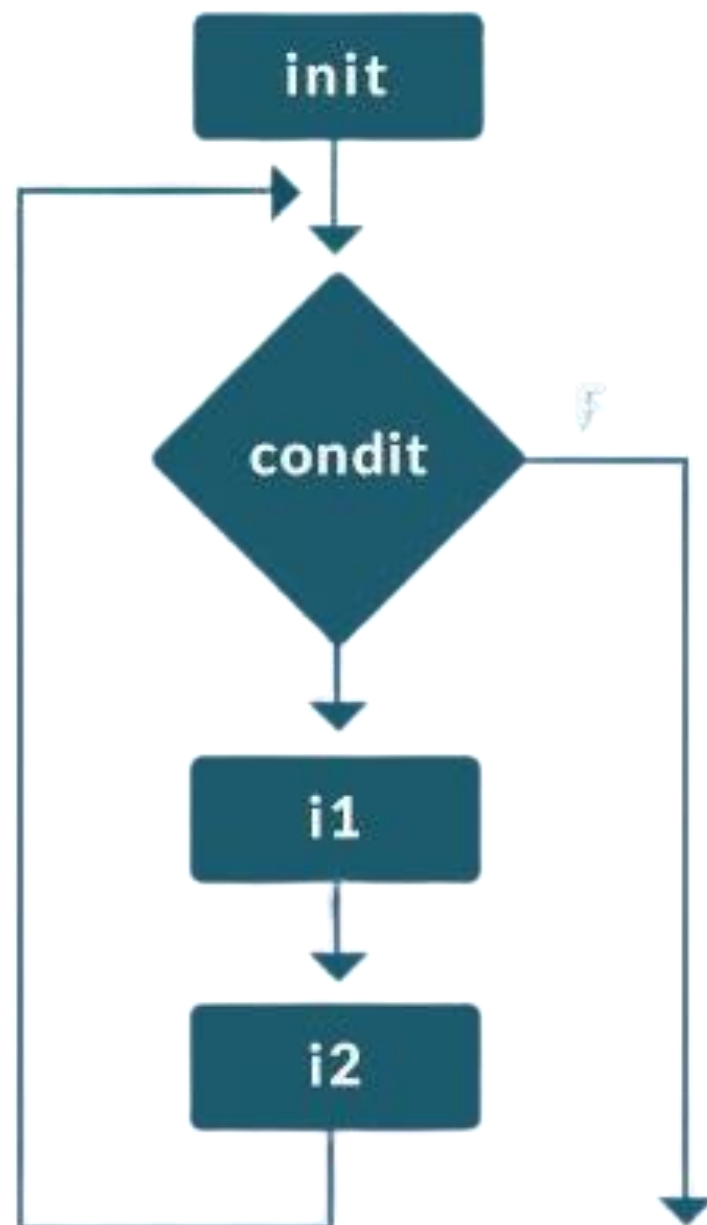


```
for i in range(start, end, step):  
    # do some stuff here  
  
# default start = 0  
# default step = 1  
# the condition is : i < end
```




PYTHON LOOPS

WHILE:



```
while condition :  
    # do things  
  
i = 0  
while i < 10 :  
    print(i)  
    i+=1
```



PYTHON FUNCTIONS

```
def function_name(arg1, arg2, arg3):  
    # do some actions here  
    # return something if necessary  
  
# to call a function  
function_name(arg1, arg2, arg3)
```



PYTHON FUNCTIONS

```
def add(x, y):  
    print(f'arguments are {x} and {y}')
```

1. def keyword

2. function name

3. function arguments inside ()

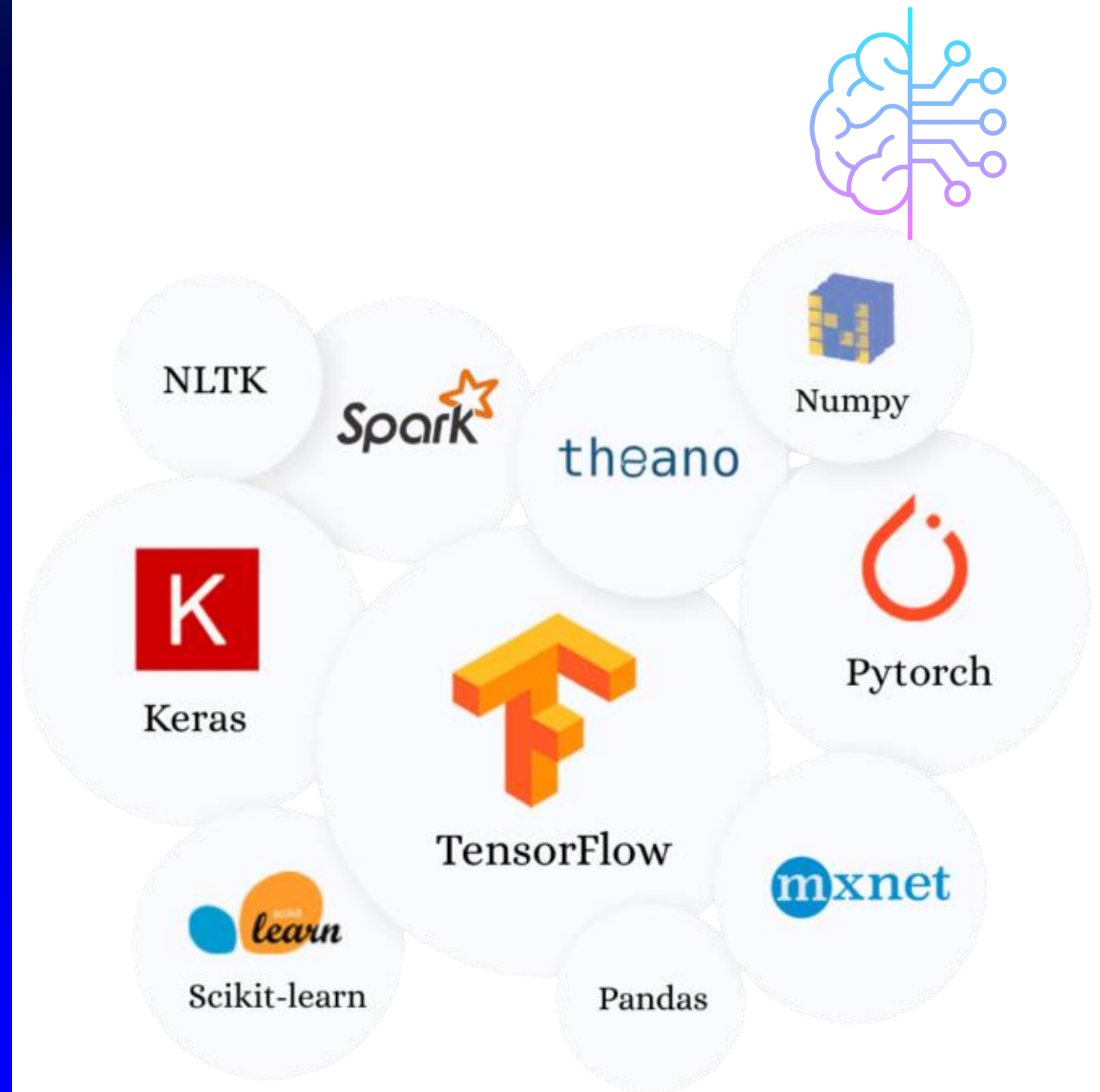
4. colon ends the function definition

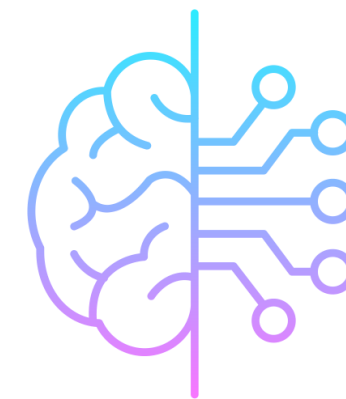
5. function code

6. function return statement

```
    return x + y
```

PYTHON LIBRARIES





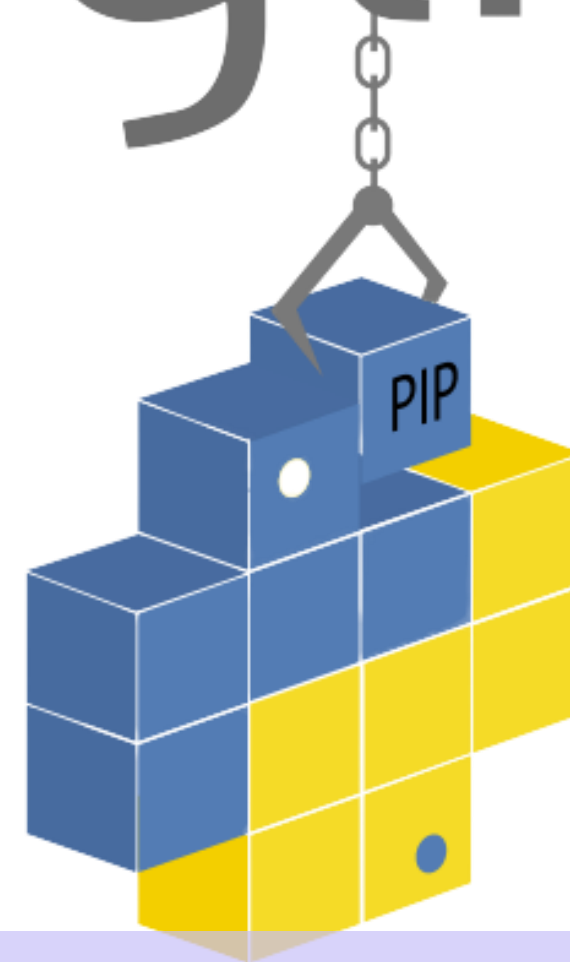
HOW TO INSTALL LIBRARIES



01 USING PIP

pip is the standard package manager for Python. It allows you to install and manage additional packages that are not part of the Python standard library.

pythonTM



pip
Installation



HOW TO INSTALL LIBRARIES





01 USING CONDA

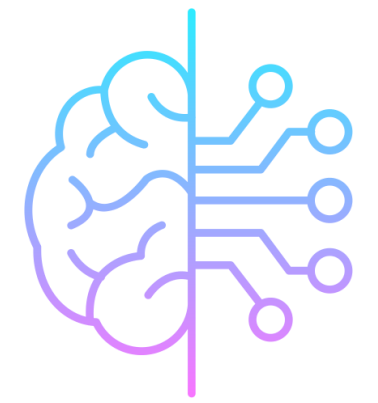
Conda is an open-source, cross-platform, language-agnostic package manager and environment management system



HOW TO INSTALL LIBRARIES

COMPARISON:

<u>pip</u> 	 <u>conda</u> ANACONDA
pip search pyserial	conda search pyserial
pip install pyserial	conda install pyserial
pip install pyserial --upgrade	conda update python
pip list	conda list



HOW TO IMPORT LIBRARIES

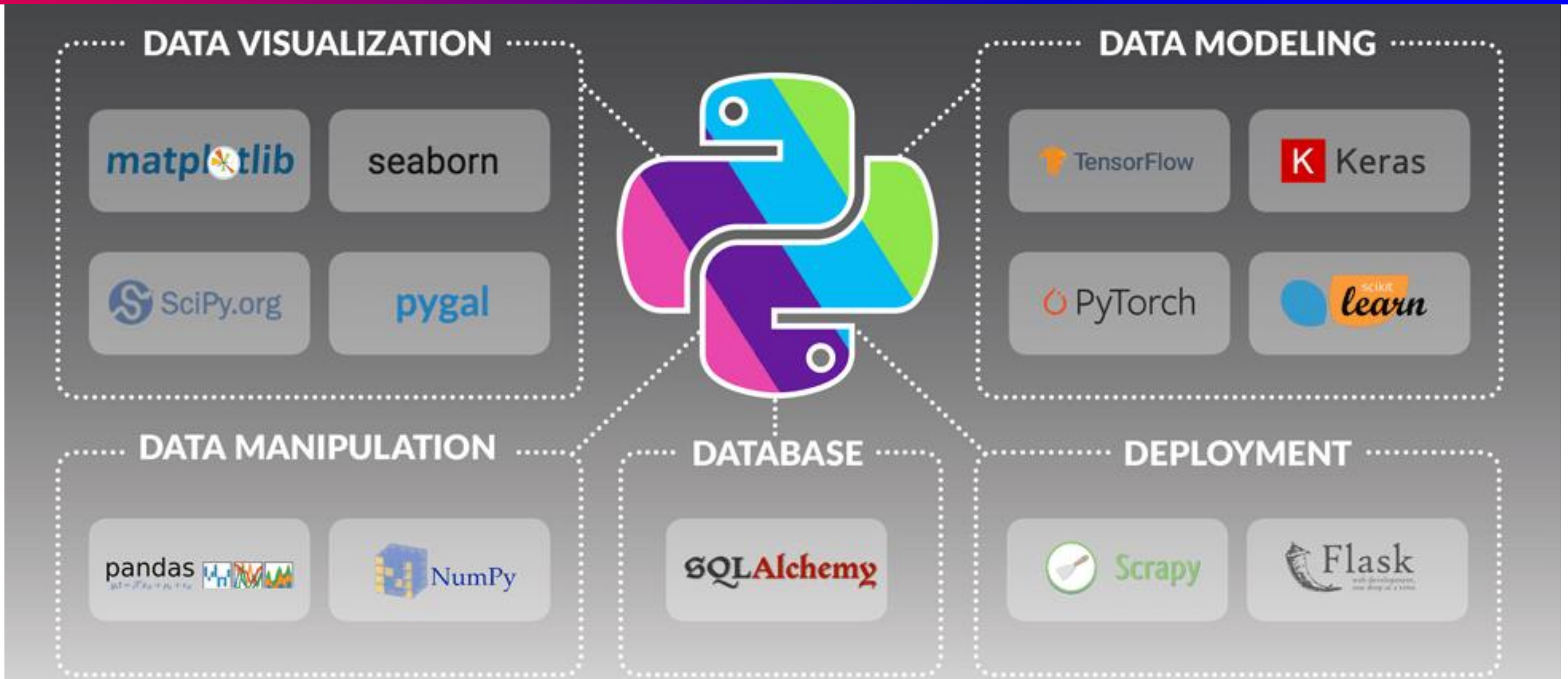
we can just use it by importing that library and calling the method of that library

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from matplotlib.pyplot import rcParams
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 20,5
```





SOME FAMOUS LIBRARIES





THANK FOR YOUR ATTENDANCE