













## Introduction to Python

### Session Objectives:

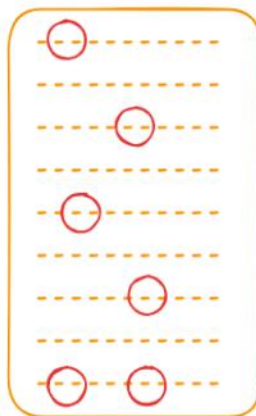
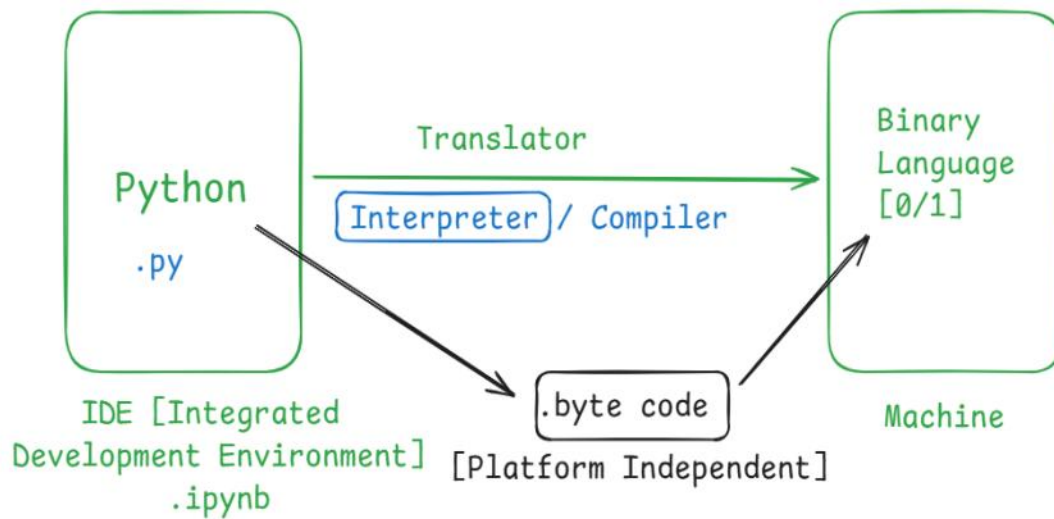
-  Understand what Python is
-  Explore what Python can do
-  Discover Python's features
-  Compare Python with other programming languages
-  Understand how Python differs from Excel and SQL
-  Learn Python's role in Data Analytics
-  Install Python and Anaconda (Jupyter Notebook)
-  Understand the basic syntax of Python.
-  Learn about variables and their usage.
-  Declare and assign values to variables.
-  Differentiate between variables, identifiers, and keywords.
-  Explore data types, check them, and perform type conversion.

### What is Programming Language

Medium to Communicate  
[Communication on Common Ground]

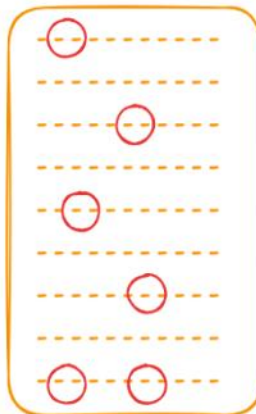
- Python, R
- Go Lang
- Java
- C, C++, C#
- Ruby
- JavaScript
- Cobol

Set of Instructions communicates to the Machine.  
- Pre Defined Syntax.... [Keywords]



Compiler [Full Scan] -> Compiled Complete Code  
[Shows all error after done with compiling]

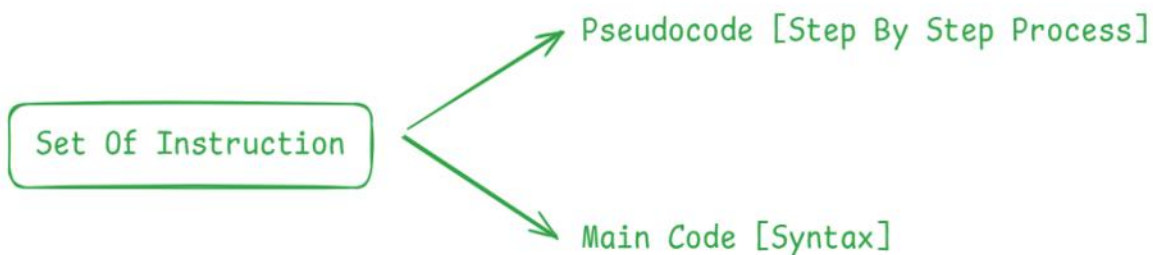
error1 - Line 1 [error Message]  
error2 - Line 3 [error Message]  
error3 - Line 5 [error Message]  
error4 - Line 7 [error Message]  
error5 - Line 9 [error Message]  
error6 - Line 9 [error Message]



Interpreter  
[Python]

error-1 - Block 1 [Resolve ☒  
error-2 - Block 2 [Now Resolve this]  
to move ahead



## PseudoCode [Help me to make a Maggie 🍜🍜]

- Step 1: Take about 1½-2 cups of water in a pan and bring it to a boil.
- Step 2: Break the Maggi cake into pieces (optional) and add it to the boiling water.
- Step 3: Add the Maggi tastemaker (masala sachet) to the pan and stir well so it dissolves.
- Step 4: Cook on medium flame for about 2-3 minutes, stirring occasionally, until the noodles turn soft but not mushy.
- Step 5: Once the water is mostly absorbed and the noodles look saucy, switch off the gas and serve hot.

### What is Python & its Feature

1. It is a Programming Language used to communicate with machine.
2. It is beginner Friendly. It is Easy To understand , Best for All Data Related fields.
3. It's an open source. Free For All, And Base Code is Publicly Available as a Documentation [<https://www.python.org/doc/>].
4. It is Platform Independent [.byte code is generated] which can be used in any OS.
5. A Case Sensitive Language.
6. An Interpreted Language where each block of code is run and executed.
7. Rich in Libraries [Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, SQLAlchemy]
8. It is an Object Oriented Programming Language [Classes/Object].
9. Strong Community Support

#### Anaconda Distribution

Complete package with 8,000+ libraries, Jupyter, JupyterLab, and Spyder IDE. Everything you need for data science.

[Windows 64-Bit Graphical Installer](#)

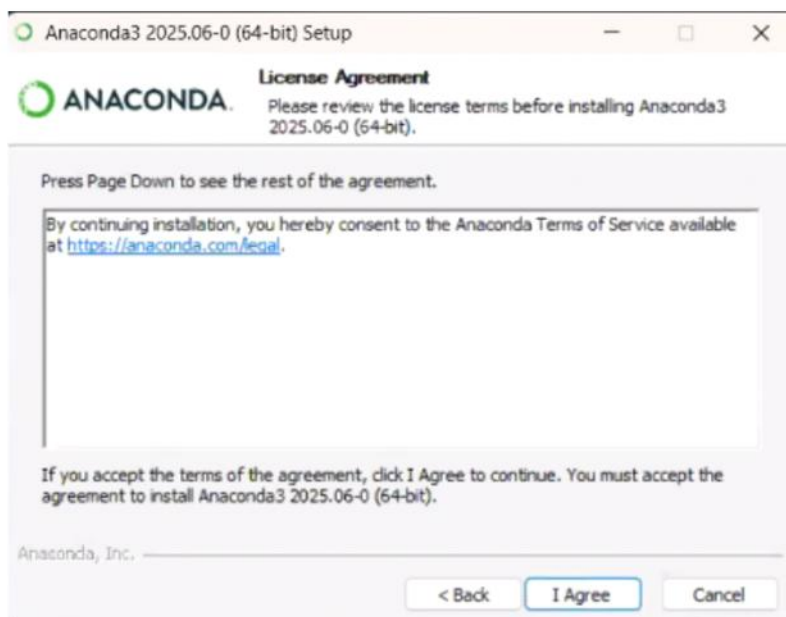
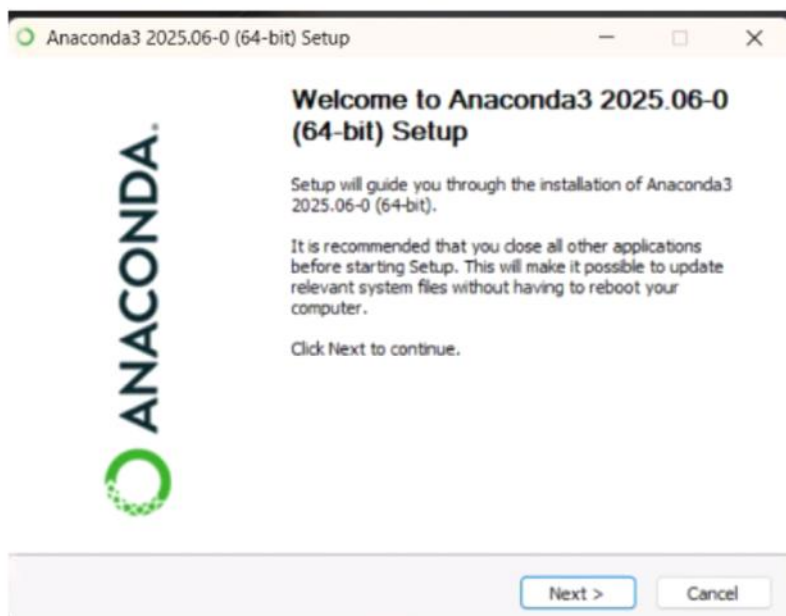
Windows Mac

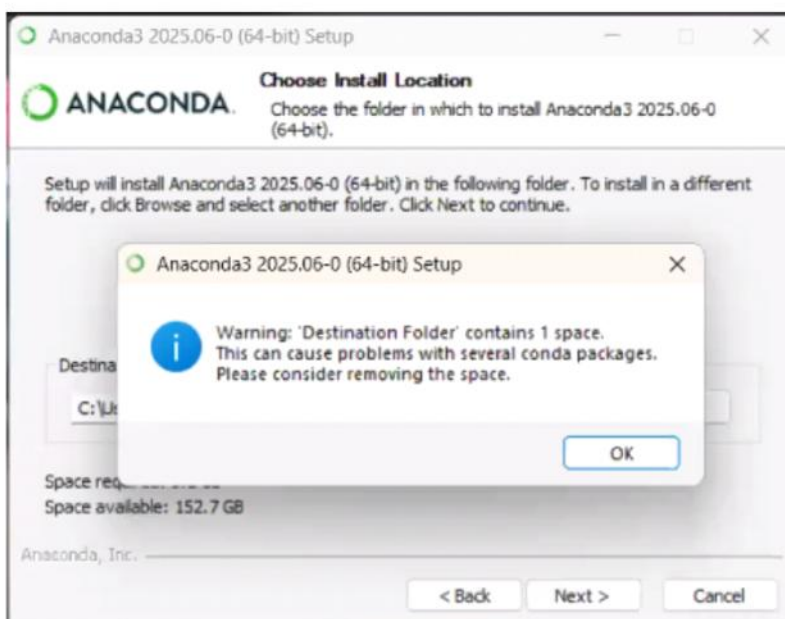
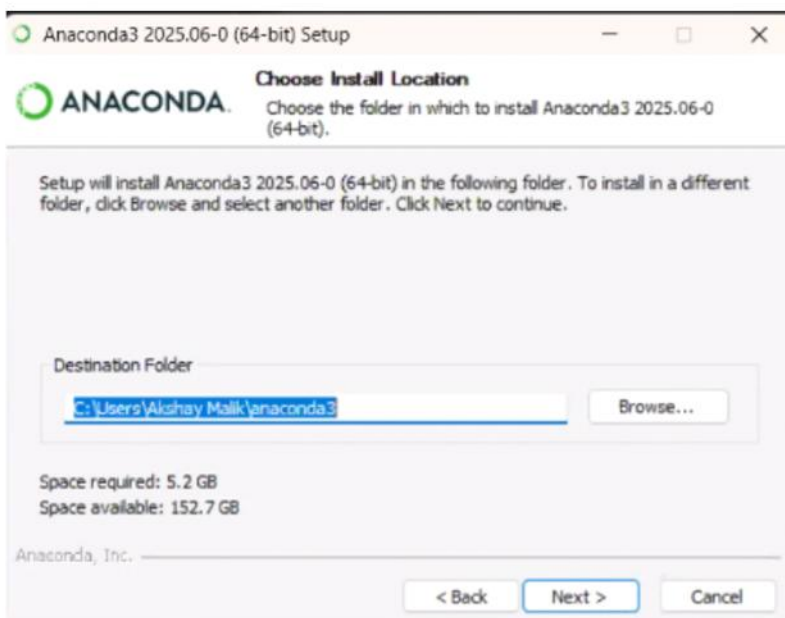
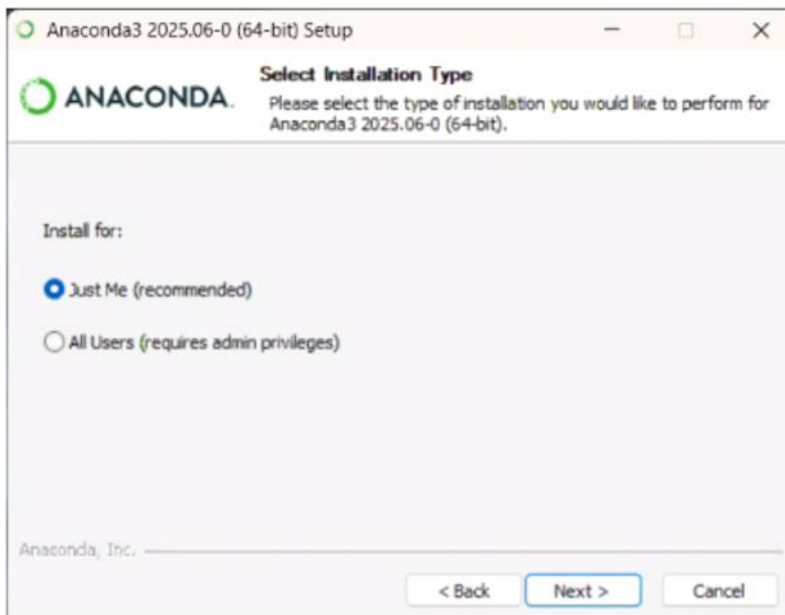
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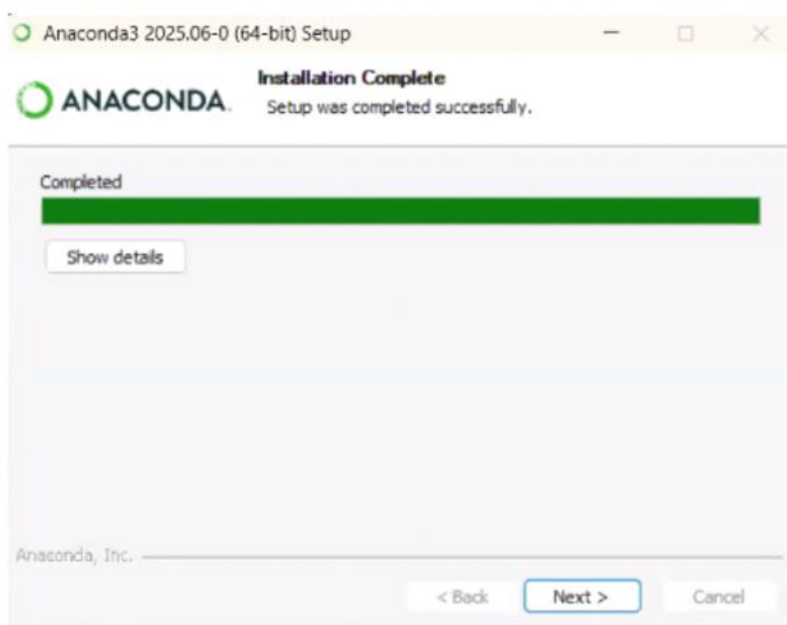
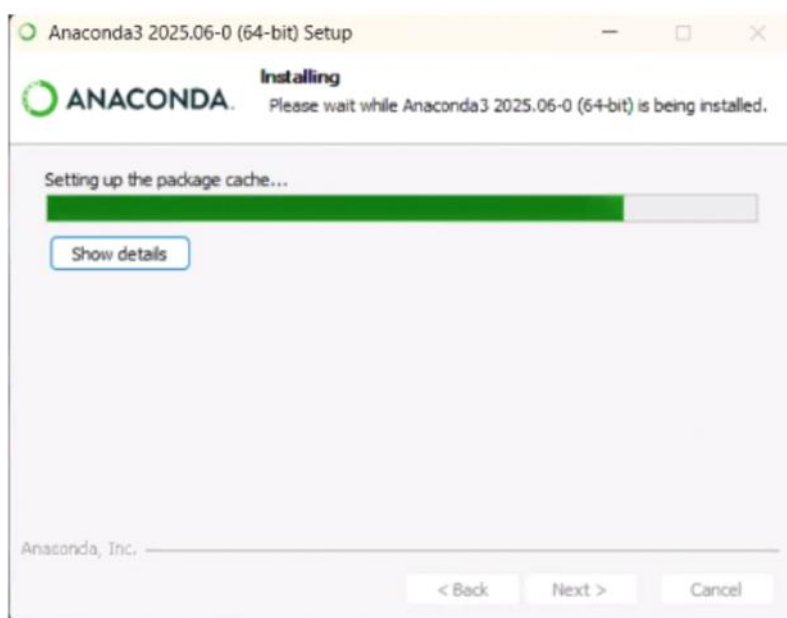
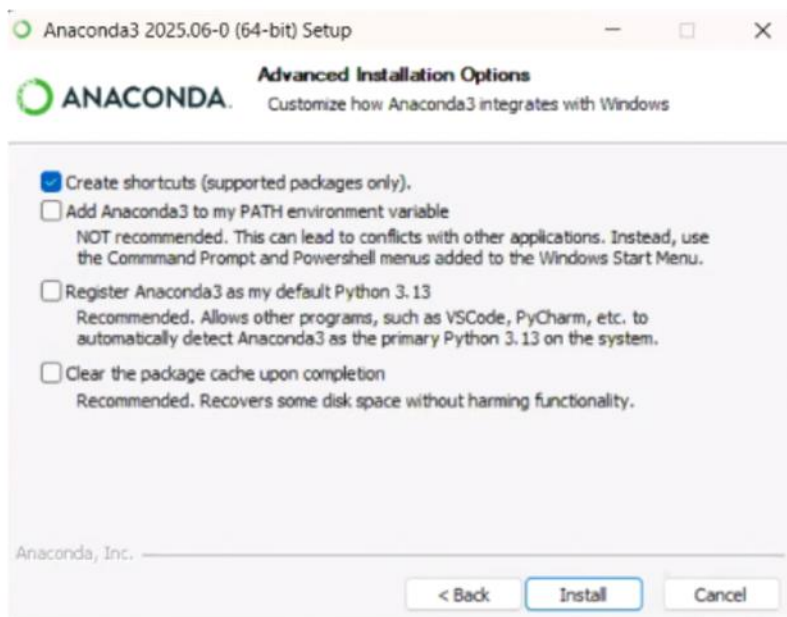
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- 64-Bit (Apple silicon) Command Line Installer
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- 64-Bit (Intel chip) Command Line Installer

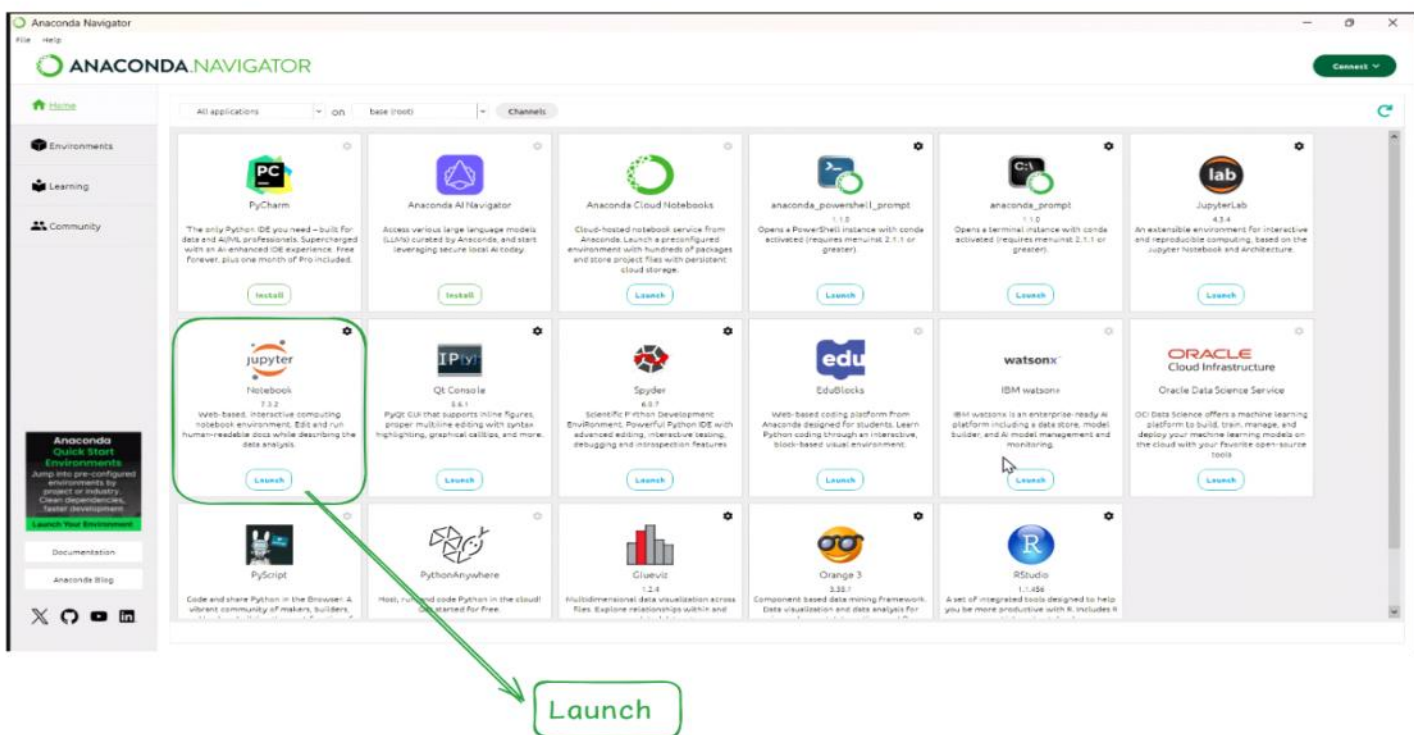
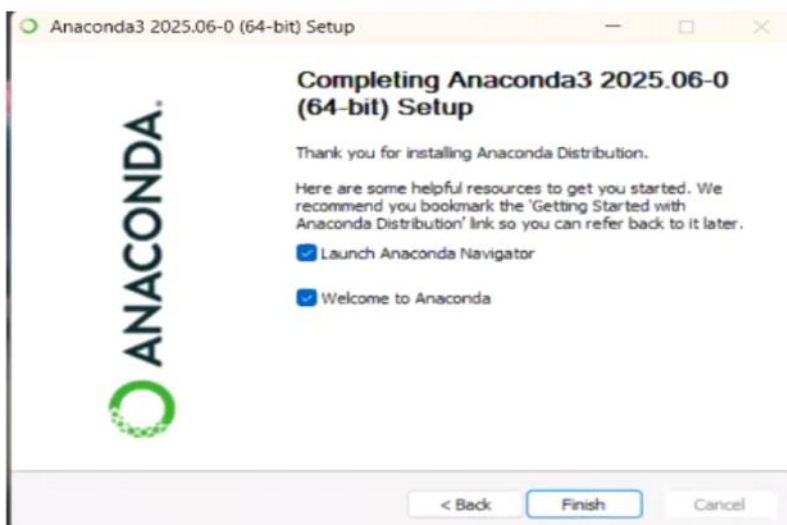
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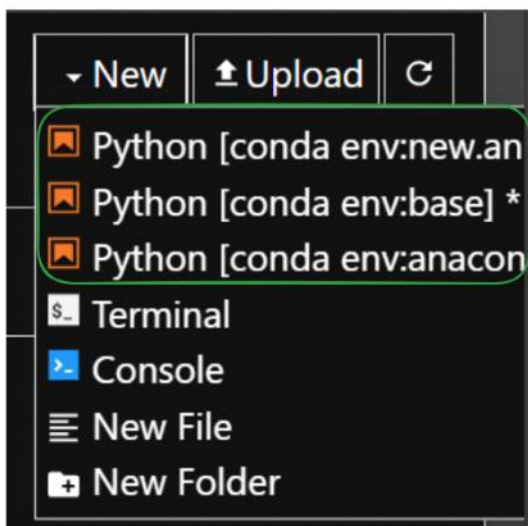
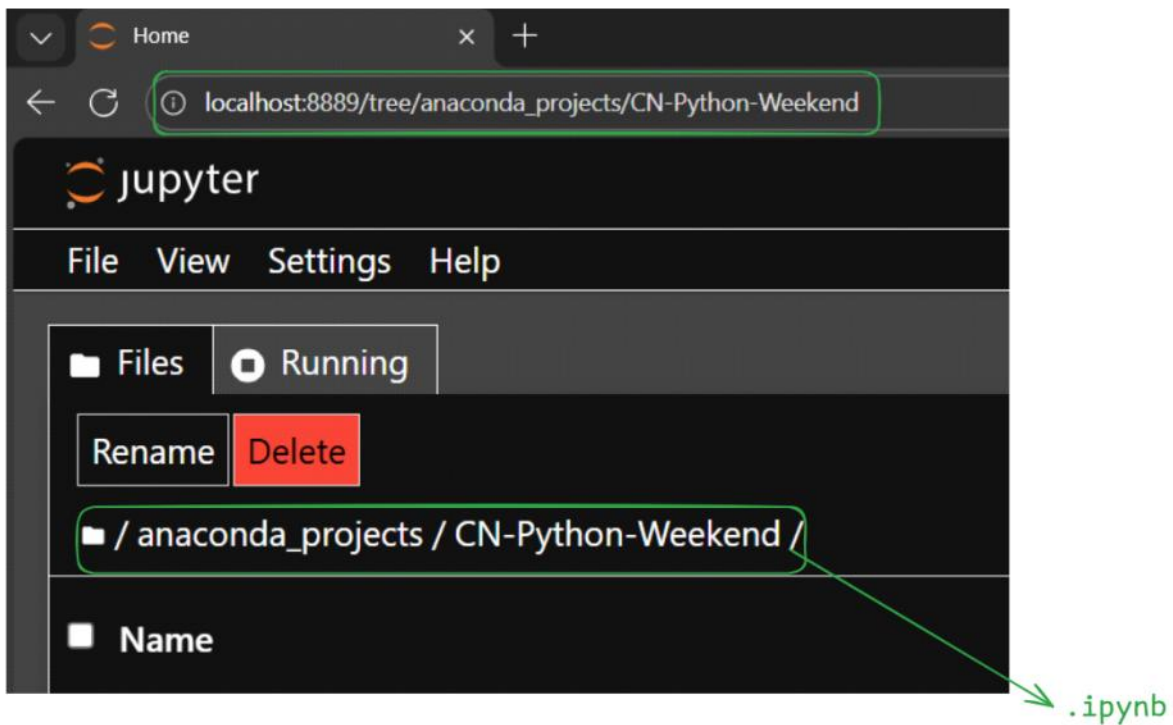
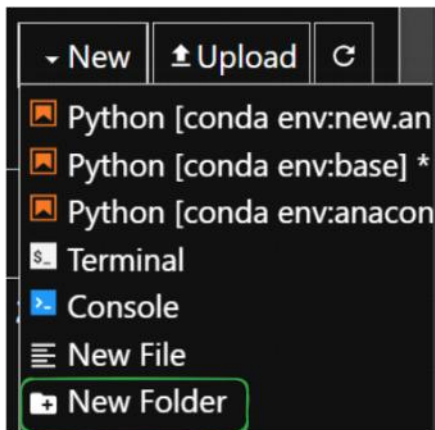




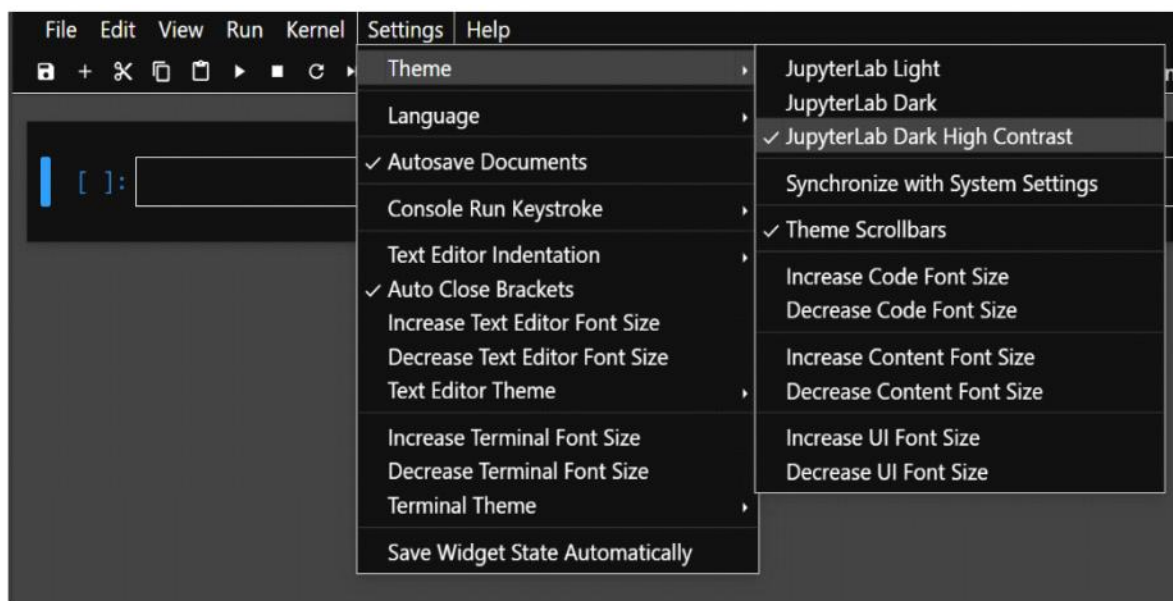
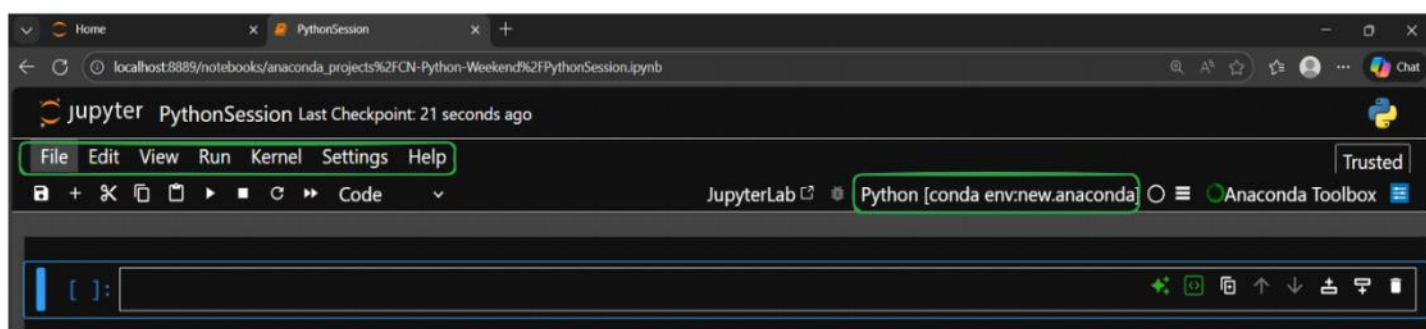
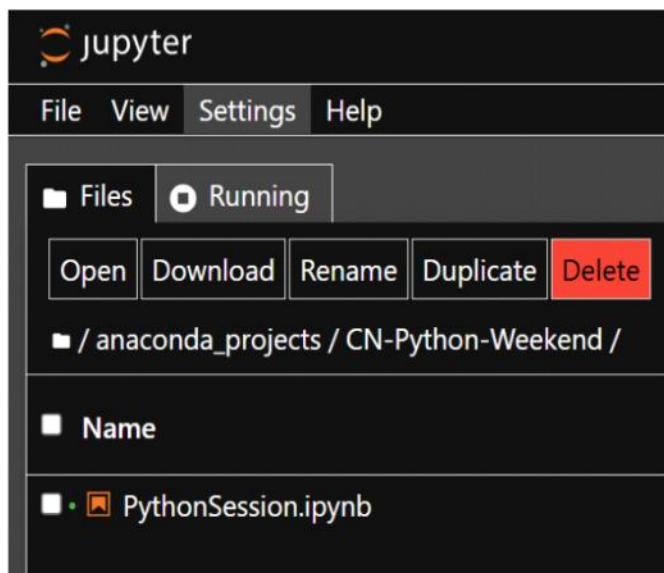












## Basic Link Syntax

### Inline Links

Create a link using `[link text](URL)` format:

```
print("Hello World")
```

Hello World

```
print("Hi")
```

```
print("Everyone!")
```

Hi

Everyone!

## What is Python?

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4. It is Platform Independent (.byte code is generated) which can be used in any OS.
5. A Case Sensitive Language.
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```
Use Default Value of Pi : 3.14
Note : Read the Instruction Carefully
# Java:
int num1 = 10;
String name = 'Krishna Madan';
```

```
x = 10
print(x)
```

```
10
```

```
Note : Variable is a container that contains data in it....
```

```
x = 11
print(x)
print(type(x)) # 'int'
```

```
11
<class 'int'>
```

```
x = 'Shyam Sundar Rao Majji'
print(x)
print(type(x)) # 'str'
```

```
Shyam Sundar Rao Majji
<class 'str'>
```

```
x = 'K' # 'char'
print(x)
print(type(x)) # 'str'
```

```
K
<class 'str'>
```

```
x = 99.99 # 'float'
print(x)
print(type(x))
```

```
99.99
<class 'float'>
```

```
x = True # 'bool'
print(x)
print(type(x))
```

```
True
<class 'bool'>
```

```
'''
    This is a multiline Comment
    You can put your notes here
    # is a single line comment
'''
print('Hey Ninjas')
```

```
Hey Ninjas
```

```
x = 11 + 9j # 'complex'
print(x)
print(type(x))
```

```
(11+9j)
<class 'complex'>
```

```
# Print <Object> Argument ['end' , 'sep']
# end -> '\n' [Next Line]
print("Coding")
print('Ninjas')
```

```
Coding
Ninjas
```

```
# end -> " "
print("Coding" , end = " ")
print("Ninjas") # Coding Ninjas
```

```
Coding Ninjas
```

```
# end -> "\t" [Tab Space]
print("Coding" , end = "\t")
print("Ninjas") # Coding  Ninjas
```

```
Coding  Ninjas
```

```
print("Coding", "Ninjas")
```

```
Coding Ninjas
```

```
print("Coding", "-", "Ninjas")
```

Coding - Ninjas

```
# end = '\n'
```

```
print("Hello" , end = '\n')
```

```
print("World")
```

Hello

World

```
# end 'Challenge'
```

```
print('Hi' , end = ' ')
```

```
print("EveryOne")
```

```
print("Welcome", end = '\t')
```

```
print("Back to the Another Episode....")
```

```
print("Today we have Teacher OP 🔥")
```

Hi EveryOne

Welcome Back to the Another Episode....

Today we have Teacher OP 🔥

```
# Seperator 'sep' [Concat_ws]
```

```
print('Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sept', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec')
```

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

```
print('Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sept', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec' , sep = ' | ')
```

Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec