Python Development Course:

1. What is Python:

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures.

2. Python Use Cases:

- Used for web development, scientific & mathematical application development etc..,
- •
- Provides excellent library support and has a large developer community.
- •
- Provides easy integration with web services & GUI-based desktop applications.
- •
- Used by most of the companies such as YouTube, Instagram, Pinterest etc...
- Extensively used in Data Science and Machine Learning projects.

3. Python Installation Process

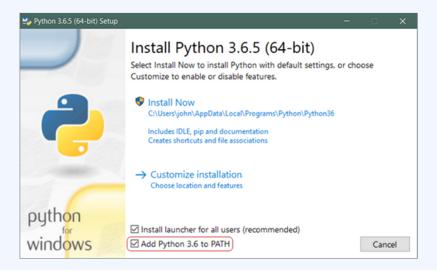
Environment Setup & Python Basics

Download Python -> https://www.python.org/downloads/



Environment Setup & Python Basics

Installation Process: click on add python x.x to path.



Environment Setup & Python Basics

· Verify python installation.

Execute command python --version

C:\Users\CodeLover>python --version
Python 3.7.6

Environment Setup & Python Basics

Execution Mode:

1. Interactive Mode:

- Open command prompt
- Execute command: python
- You should see >>> signs
- To exit this python editor execute command : quit()

```
C: Command Prompt

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.720]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CodeLover>python
Python 3.7.6 (default, Jan 8 2020, 20:23:39) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] :: Anaconda, Inc. on win32

Warning:
This Python interpreter is in a conda environment, but the environment has
not been activated. Libraries may fail to load. To activate this environment
please see https://conda.lo/activation

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print('thello World!')
Hello World!
>>> quit()

C:\Users\CodeLover>
```

Environment Setup & Python Basics

Hello World! Program in python

print("Hello World!")

Assigning values to variables

```
a = 5
b = "Edyoda"
c, d = 3, 4
```

5. Python Basic Programs

```
a=10
b="Hi Python"
c = 10.5
print(type(a))
print(type(b))
print(type(c))
```

Output:

```
<type 'int'>
<type 'str'>
<type 'float'>
```

Input:

```
a = 5
print("The type of a", type(a))

b = 40.5
print("The type of b", type(b))

c = 1+3j
print("The type of c", type(c))
```

Output:

```
The type of a <class 'int'>
The type of b <class 'float'>
The type of c <class 'complex'>
```