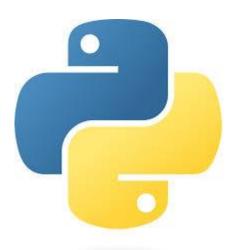
# INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON



### Our Agenda:

- 1. What is python?
- 2. History of python?
- 3. Features of python?
- 4. Application of python?
- 5. Companies using python?

## Agenda

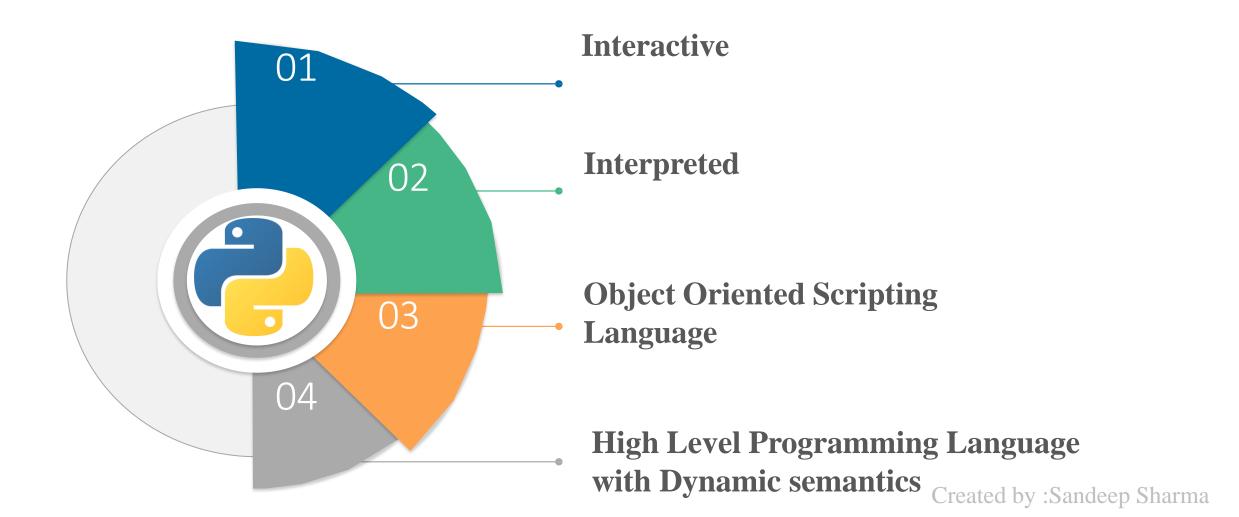
- Overview of Python
- Key Features of Python
- Installing Python
- Python IDEs
- Basic Python Syntax
- Python Data Types
- Control Structures
- Functions in Python
- Basic Python Commands and Programs
- Resources for Further Learning
- Data Manipulation with Pandas
- Introduction to NumPy
- Data Visualization with Matplotlib and Seaborn
- OOPS Introduction.





### What is Python?

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures, combined with dynamic typing and dynamic binding, make it very attractive for Rapid Application Development, as well as for use as a scripting or glue language to connect existing components together.

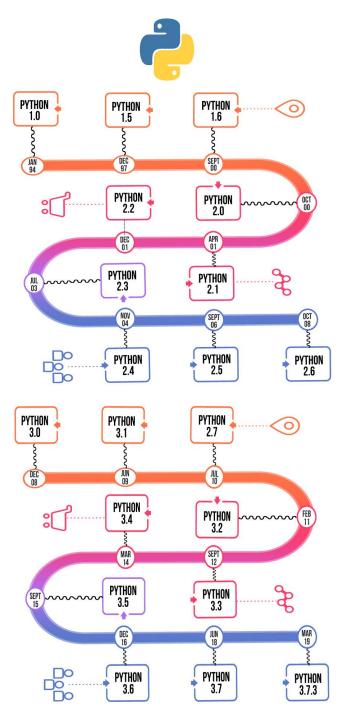


#### **Definition:**

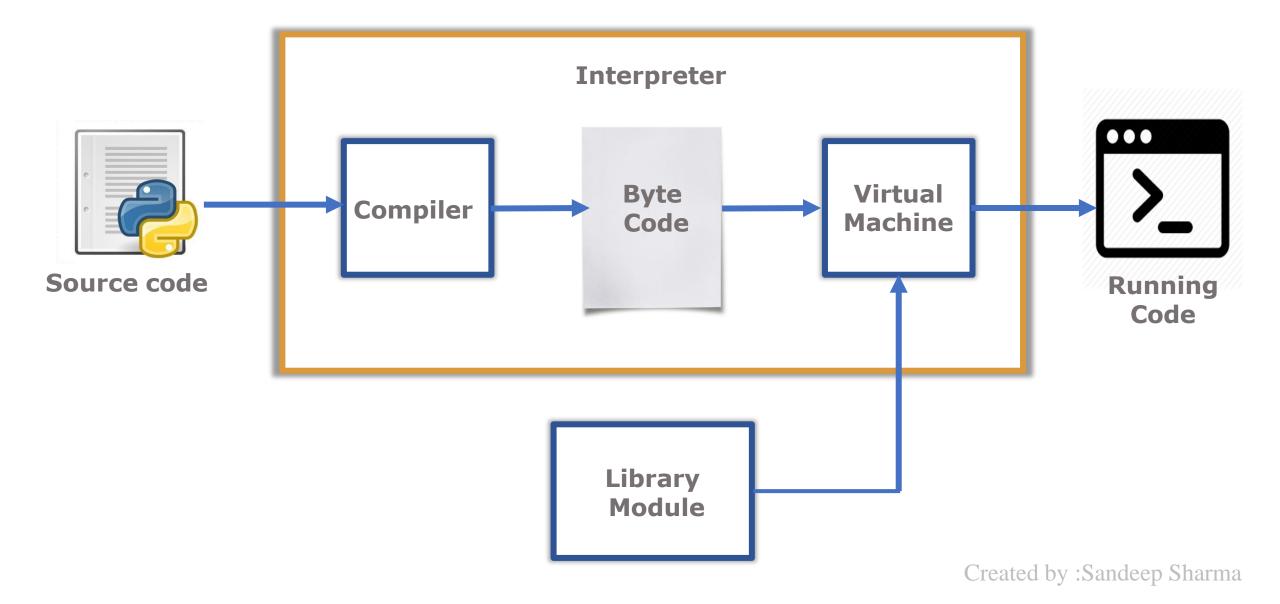
- ✓ Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability.
- ✓ **Beginner-friendly:** Great for learning programming due to its clear syntax.
- ✓ **General-purpose:** Python can be used for various tasks, from web development to data science.
- ✓ **High-level:** Easy to read and understand, focusing on code readability.
- ✓ **Interpreted:** No separate compilation step, making development faster.
- ✓ **Object-oriented:** Supports object-oriented programming concepts like classes and objects.
- ✓ **Dynamically typed:** Variables don't need pre-defined data types.
- ✓ Large standard library: Many built-in functions and modules for common tasks.
- ✓ **Versatile:** Used in web development, data analysis, machine learning, and more.

#### **Brief History of Python**

- Invented in the Netherlands, early 90s by Guido van Rossum.
- Python's design was influenced by the ABC programming language,
- First version of python is realised in 1991.
- In 1994, Python 1.0.0 was realised with new feature which map, filter, lambda.
- Python 2.X also add more feature like comprehensions garbage collection system.
- In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF) was established to manage the development of Python and to promote its use.



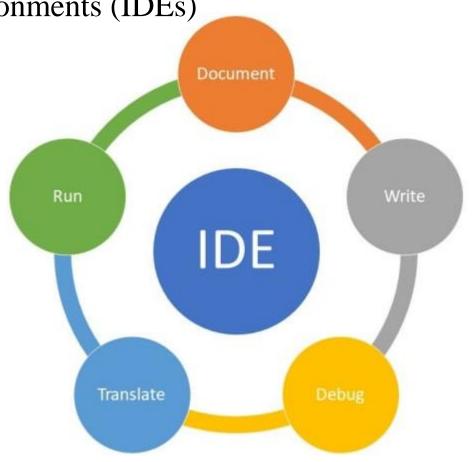
### **How Python run's**



## **Python IDEs**

Introduction to Integrated Development Environments (IDEs)

- •Popular Python IDEs:
  - PyCharm
  - VS Code
  - Jupyter Notebook
  - Anaconda



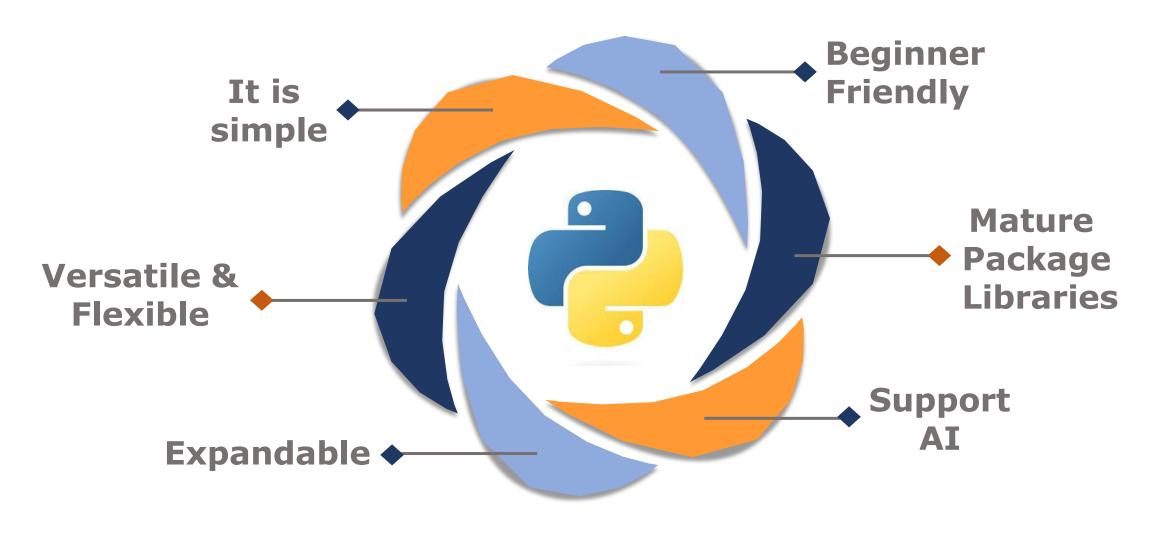
## Difference between Programing language & Scripting language

```
Java
                       🚍 ↔ 🗈 🖪 Java
   public class Main {
     public static void main(String[]
    args) {
         System.out.println("hello wor
    ld");
```

## Difference between Programing language & Scripting language

#### Python Java <> □ Python ↔ **旬** 🖪 Java 1 | print("hello world"); public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("hello wor ld");

## Why Python?





- Easy to Learn and Implementation.
- Open Source.
- Interpreted Language.
- Integrated with Other Languages.
- Extensive Standard Library
- Portability: supported on Windows, macOS, Linux, and many other OS.
- Large Community and Ecosystem
- Robust Frameworks for Web Development:



- Data Science and Machine Learning
- Automation and Scripting



Free & Open Source



Improved

**Productivity** 

Interpreted Language





Vast Libraries Support





**Object Oriented** 

## Disadvantages:

#### **Speed Limitations**





Weak in Mobile Computing

#### Design Restrictions





Underdeveloped DB layers

## **Applications Of Python**







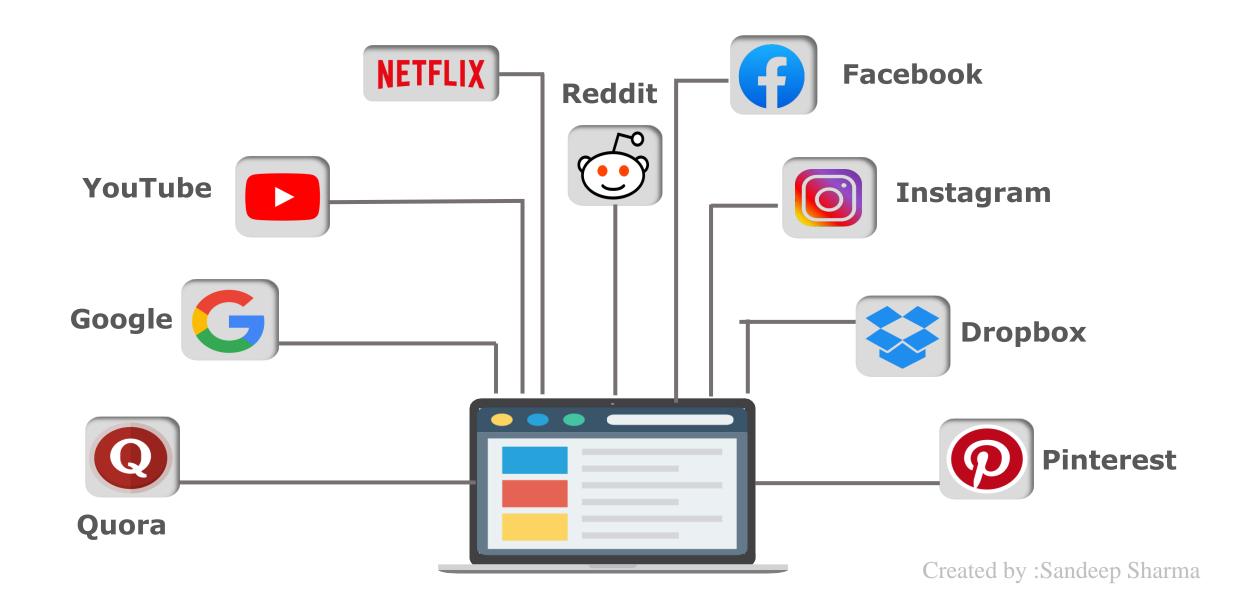








#### Popular website build with Python



#### **Basic Python Commands and Programs**

#### **Common Commands:**

- print()
- input()
- len()
- type()

#### **Python Data Types**

#### **Primitive Data Types:**

- Integer
- Float
- String
- Boolean

#### **Composite Data Types:**

- List
- Tuple
- Dictionary
- Set

## ...Thank You...

