

## Machine Learning with python.

→ what is programming ? -

it is a process of giving instruction to a computer to perform a specific task or solve problem

\* ) there are <sup>levels</sup> 3 types of programming.

1) Low Level / Machine Level.

2) Assembly Level

3) High Level (C, C++, ...)

\* ) types of programming language :-

1) procedural programming :-

ex:- C, pascal

2) object oriented programming :-

ex:- C++, Java, python

3) functional programming :-

ex:- Haskell, Scala, python

4) Structural programming :-

ex:- C, python, pascal

5) Scripted programming :-

ex:- python, Java Script, Shell Script

6) Event driven programming :-

ex:- Java Script, C (GUI Apps)

7) Declarative programming :-

Libraries :-

pandas

Numpy

Matplotlib

Plotly

Seaborn

Sklearn (Scikit Learn)

for data Science :-

All this with Tensorflow

Keras

PyTorch



Comments :-

Comments are the part of programming but not a part of execution, they are used to explain the flow of program writing.



there are two types of Comments :-

1) Single Line Comments :- #

2) Multi Line Comments :- "" "" or """ """



first programme :-

print("Hello world")

o/p = Hello world

print("Good morning")

o/p = Good morning.

## → Input and output function :-

```
name = input("enter your name")           In = Prajwal  
place = input("enter your city")          In = Sirsi  
print("my name is", name, "My home town is", place)
```

O/P = My name is prajwal, My ~~name~~ home town is Sirsi

or - the print can be written in this format also.

```
print("my name is {} , My home town is {}".format(name, place))
```

Same.

O/P =

## → Direct instalization :-

$x = 12$

$y = 15$

```
print(x+y)      O/P = 27
```

## → Input

```
x = int(input("enter a number"))           In = 12.  
y = int(input("enter the Second number"))  In = 15.  
print(y+x)
```

O/P = 27

→ if we don't use int in the numeric input or addition then the give input will add side by side.

Ex:-  $x = \text{input}("enter a number")$  In = 12  
 $y = \text{input}("enter Second number")$  In = 25  
 $\text{print}(x+y)$

O/p 1215

→  $\text{print}(\text{Type}())$  is used to declare the data type of the give input.

Ex:-  $\text{print}(\text{Type}(x), \text{Type}(y))$

O/p = <class 'str'> <class 'str'>

→ if we use the 'int' in the input question then

O/p = <class 'int'> <class 'int'>

→ Variables :-

it holds the value.

\* Valid variable declaration :-

n = 6

G = 6

num16 = 23

Student\_id = 123

Student\_name = "prajwal gk"

stu\_name = "prajwal gk"

STU\_NAME = "prajwal gk"

\* Invalid variable declaration :-

12 num = 12 X

stu name = "prajwal gk"

→ data type :-

Define about what kind of data it is.

\* Single valued variable :-

int

float

bool

Str

Complex

\* Multi valued variable :-

data structures

list, tuple, set, dictionary.

ex:- SQL, HTML, CSS

8) Concurrent / Parallel programming :-  
ex:- Java, Python.

→ what is python :-

python is a general purpose, interpreted, high level, object oriented, indented programming language

\* features of python :-

- \* open Source
- \* platform independent.
- \* easy to learn (Simple Syntax)
- \* high computation power.
- \* Rich in libraries.
- \* Dynamically typed.

→ Developer of python :-

"Guido van Rossum"  
(Rossum)

Different python version

python 1 = 1989 / 1991 feb

python 2 = 2000 oct

python 3 = 2008 dec

## → Applications of python:-

- \* Data Analysis
- \* Data Science
- \* AI
- \* Web App development
- \* Mobile App development
- \* desktop App development
- \* GUI development
- \* Gaming App development
- \* IOT
- \* Graphics
- \* Cyber Security ----- etc.

## → Python Syllabus for 'data Science' and 'Analysis':-

Introduction

Commands.

Variables.

Keywords.

Data types.

input / output function

Conditional of Statements.

Loops.

functions

Data Structure :- List

-tuple

Set

Dictionary

file handling

error & exception handling.

→ work :-

write a program to calculate the area of circle & square by taking input from user :-

~~code~~  
Square = float(input("enter a number")) In = 10  
Circle = float(input("enter the radius")) In = 10  
area\_Square = Square \* Square.  
area\_Circle = 3.142 \* Circle \* \* 2  
print(area\_Square)  
print(area\_Circle)

o/p = 100 (area-Square)

314.2 (area-Circle)

→

work :-

write a program to read the details of student id, name, email, 3 subject marks out of 100. Calculate total marks & percentage, print all details.

Stu\_id = input("enter Student id") In = 452  
name = str(input("enter Student name")) In = Prajwal gk  
email = input("enter Student email") In = prajwal gk302  
Subject1 = int(input("enter Kannada Marks")) In = 89  
Subject2 = int(input("enter Maths Marks")) In = 76  
Subject3 = int(input("enter Science Marks")) In = 79  
total = Subject1 + Subject2 + Subject3  
percentage = Total / 300 \* 100  
print(f" id = {Stu\_id} \n name = {name} \n email = {email} \n  
Kannada Marks = {Subject1} \n Maths Marks = {Subject2} ,  
Science Marks = {Subject3} \n total Marks = {total} \n  
your percentage = {percentage} %")

O/p = id = 452.

name = prajwal gk.

email id = prajwalgk2307@gmail.com

Kannada Marks = 89

Maths Marks = 76

Science Marks = 79

Total Marks = 244

your percentage is 81.333.

→ Work :-

write a program to calculate the final amount based on given <sup>invested</sup> principle amount rate of interest & period of time & display the detail properly :-

principle = int(input("enter the invest amount")) In = 1000

interest = float(input("enter the Rate of Interest")) In = 10.0

time = int(input("enter the number of years")) In = 10

main-principle = principle \* Time

#

Simple-Interest = principle \* interest \* Time / 100

final-amount = main-principle + Simple-Interest

print(f"Amount Invested = {principle}\nRate of Interest = {interest}\n

period of Time = {Time}\nTotal Invested = {main-principle}\n

Total Interest = {Simple-Interest}\nTotal Amount = {finalAmount}

Amount Invested = 1000 (monthly yearly)

O/p = Amount Rate of Interest = 10.0

period of Time = 10

Total Invested = 10000

Total Interest = 1000

Total Amount = 11000.0