

## 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 3 <sup>Levels</sup> 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)

\* 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) MultiLine Comments :- " " or " " " "

→ first program :-

```
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 = Myname 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 installation :-

```
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 = input("enter a number")`      `In = 12`  
`y = input("enter second number")`      `In = 15`  
`print(x+y)`

O/p 1215

→ `print(Type())` = it is used to declare the data type of the give input.

Ex:- `print(Type(x), 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

Studentid = 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 & 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 \* Circle  
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 = Praywalgk  
email = input("enter student email") In = praywalgk23072  
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 Science<sup>Maths</sup> Marks = {Subject2} \n  
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} In Rate of Interest = {Interest} \n
period of Time = {Time} \n Total Invested = {Main-principle} \n
Total Interest = {Simple-Interest} \n Total Amount = {final Amount}
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