

## **Objective: To Get Job as Python Developer**

### **Course Title: Python**

1. Core Python
2. Adv Python
3. Data Science Tools (Numpy,Pandas, Matplotlib)
4. Case Studies
5. Platforms
  - a. HackerRank
  - b. Leetcode
  - c. CodeChef
  - d. GeeksforGeeks
6. Mini Project

Class Timings: 7:15 AM — 8:50AM (MON-SAT)

Durations: 60-70 Sessions

Completing Course: Certificate from NARESH IT

HackerRank (2 Certificates)

Leetcode (Rank)

CodeChef(Badges)

Anyone can learn python

This course for all the people

1. Fresher
2. Data Science & AI
3. Web Development (Django & Flask)
4. Big Data and Data Engineering
5. Testing (Selenium with Python)
6. Cloud Computing (AWS)
7. DevOPS
8. BlockChain
9. CyberSecurity
10. Automation
  - a. Web Scraping
  - b. Adimin

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### **Introduction to Languages**

What is Language?

Types of languages

Introduction to Translators

Compiler

Interpreter

What is Scripting Language?

Types of Script

Programming Languages v/s Scripting Languages

Difference between Scripting and Programming languages

What is programming paradigm?

Procedural programming paradigm

Object oriented programming paradigm

## What is Language?

Language is a software which provides set of instructions to communicate with computer.

Language acts as mediator between user and computer.

Language is used to build programs or softwares or applications.

## Types of programming languages

1. Low Level Programming Languages
2. High Level Programming Languages

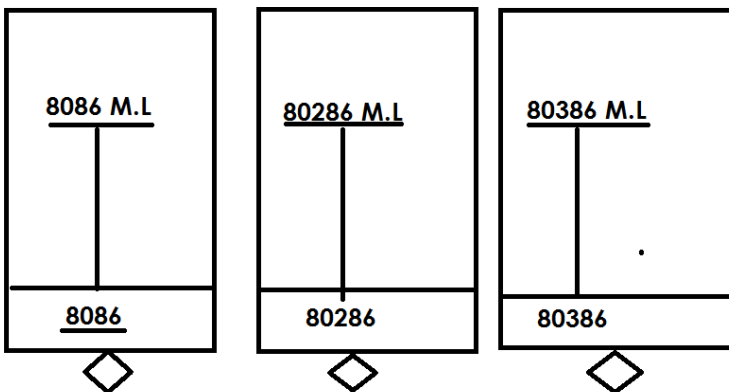
## Low Level Programming Languages

Computer understandable languages are called low level programming languages.

1. Machine Language
2. Assembly Language

## Machine Language

Machine language is a binary language, where instructions are given in the form of 0's and 1's.



### **Advantage of Machine Language**

1. It is only language which understand by computer
2. Not required any translators
3. It efficient in processing instructions

### **Disadvantage**

1. It is understand by machines
2. Not easy to understand by programmer.
3. These are hardware dependent

### **Assembly Language**

Assembly is language is low level programming language.  
In Assembly language instructions are not given in 0's and 1's  
Instructions are given in the form of mnemonics (verbs)

Machine Language (8086)	Assembly Language (8086)
10101010	MOVE
11111000	LOAD

### **What is assembler?**

Assembler is a translator, which convert instructions of assembly language into machine language.

### **Advantage**

1. Compare to machine language assembly language is easy to understand

### **Disadvantage**

1. Hardware dependent
2. Required translator

### **High Level Programming Language**

High level programming languages are English like.  
These languages understand by programmers.  
High level languages are hardware independent.

**Example: C,C++,Java,Python,C#.Net**

### **What is translator?**

A translator is software which converts instructions of one language to another language.

1. Interpreter
2. Compiler

### What is interpreter?

Interpreter is a translator, which translates and executes instructions line by line.

If there is a syntax error in one line, remaining lines are not translated and executed.

