Training Day- 8

SWAPPING IS VARIABLE

```
# #Using 3rd Variable
# a=5
# b=7
# temp=a      #3rd Varaible is temp, temp=5, b=7, a=5
# a=b         #a=7, temp=5
# b=temp
# print(a,b)

# #New Program
# a,b=5,7
# a,b=b,a
# print(a,b)
```

PASS :- pass is an instruction in python, which does nothing

There are places in python, where we must write some block of code, like inside a heading, there for the time being we can write pass

```
"""
# #New Program
# pass
# pass
# pass
# pass
# pass

# #New Program
# x=6
# if(x==5):
#     print("CETPA")

# #New Program
```

```
# x=6
# if(x==5): #
print("CETPA") #
else:
#     pass
```

PROGRAM/APPLICATION/SOFTWARE/COMPUTER: To take the date from the user, process the data and generate the outputs.

```
"""
# print()
# print()
```

Take two inputs from the user and check their data types.

```
"""
# #New Program
# x=input("Enter A Number:")
# print(type(x))
# x=input("Enter A String:")
# print(type(x))


# Example: Find the bigger of 2 numbers without using logical
operators
# """
# #New Program
# no1=int(input("Enter First No:"))       #no1=5
# no2=int(input("Enter Second No:"))      #no1=7
# if(no1>no2):
#     print(no1, "is bigger")
# else:
#     print(no2,"is bigger")



"""
```

Example: Find the biggest of 3 numbers without using logical operators or using nested conditions

```
"""
# #New Program
# no1=int(input("Enter First No:"))       #no1=5
# no2=int(input("Enter Second No:"))      #no1=7
# no3=int(input("Enter Third No:"))       #no1=9
# if(no1>no2):        #no2 is not the biggest no
#     if (no1 > no3):
#         print(no1, "is the biggest no")
#     else:
#         print(no3, "is the biggest no") #
else:               #no1 is not the biggest no
#     if (no2 > no3):
#         print(no2, "is the biggest no")
#     else:
#         print(no3, "is the biggest no")

"""
```

Find the biggest of 3 numbers using logical operators or without using nested conditions.

```
"""
# #New Program
# no1=int(input("Enter First No:"))       #no1=7
# no2=int(input("Enter Second No:"))      #no2=5
# no3=int(input("Enter Third No:"))       #no3=9
# if(no1>no2 and no1>no3):
#     print(no1,"is the biggest no")
# elif(no2>no3):                  #no1 is not the biggest no
#     print(no2,"is the biggest no")
# else:
#     print(no3, "is the biggest no")
```

"""

Example: Find the bigger of 2 numbers and also check whether they are equal or not

"""

```
# #New Program
# no1=int(input("Enter First No:"))       #no1=5
# no2=int(input("Enter Second No:"))
#no1=7 # if(no1>no2): #     print(no1, "is
bigger") # elif(no2>no1): #     print(no2,"is
bigger") # else:
#     print("Both the numbers are equal")
```

Makes The Program Scalable.

To make the project scalable, we divide the project into multiple modules and layers.

Layers are further divided into classes. Classes are made up of functions and variables.

ERP: Enterprise Resource Planning

The functions which are outside class are called functions only, how to call them: function_name(arguments)

The functions which are inside class are called methods or functions, how to call method or a function made inside class: obj_name.method_name() How

To Create Object Of Any Class In Python:

Standard syntax:

obj_name=class_name()

or

obj_name=class_name(arguments)

Above syntax will create a default valued object of the class

```
s=str() #variable or object of string class Default value of
string class is emtpy string n=int() #variable or object of int
class
```

Default value of int class is 0

…….New Program…….

```
# s=str()     #
# print(s)
# print(type(s)
```

…….New Program…….

```
# f=float()     #
# print(f)
# print(type(f))

# #New Program
# s="Cetpa"       #Object of string class
# r=s.upper()
# print(r)

# #New Program
# s="cetpa infotech**"
# r=s.title()
# print(r)
```

Split Methods splits a string and generate a list based on criteria given

Default criteria is space

```
"""
# #New Program
# s="cet*pa info*tech"
# r=s.split("*")
# print(r)

# #New Program
# name="Vikas Kumar Kalra"
# name=name.split()
# print(name)
```