print('1')

print("2")

print("3")

print("Priyanka\tST001\tpriyanka@gmail.com")

#Escape sequence \n (new line)

print("1",end=" ")

print("2")

print('''jjj

jjjjjjjjjjjjjj

jjjjjjjj

jjjj''')

single quote- maintain the sanity of the string the way you wrote

'''

Comments in python:

- helps to make program more readable

- single line comment #

-multiline comment : ''''''

'''

print("hi") #this is printing

'''

This is how the comments can be added in the program

'''

#VARIABLES/CONSTANTS/DATATYPES/KEYWORD(RESERVED)

YPES/KEYWORD(RESERVED)

int a=10

float b=9.8

String c="Abhinav"

String d="9.4"

String e="True"

boolean f=False

int g=100000000000

String h="yuuu"

16/10/2021

Structured/Procedural approach:

C

Object oriented approach:

C++, java, python

--------------------------------

Data security

velocity = 87853.8 units

17/10/2021

#Operators:2+3=52,3: Operands- on which the operation is being performed+ : operator5: result2+3=5: expression---------------------------------------------------Types of operators:1. Arithmetic: + - \* / %(modulus) \*\*(exponential) //(floor)2. Relational/comparison: < > <= >= == !=

3. Assignment: = += -= \*= /\* //= ++=

a=a+2 ----> a+=2

4. Identity operators: is is not

x=1

y=1

x is y--->True

x is not y--->False

5. Logical operators: and or not

x=1

y=20

not(T):

x=5

x+=3 #x=x+3

print(x)

001-----> decimal

w3resource.com

tutorialspoint.com

w3schools

https://www.codesdope.com/practice/python-decide-ifelse/

'''Iteration/Repetition/Loops(for, while)Loops helps us to repeat something1. Initialization: i=12. Test condition: i<5 :)3. Implementation: print4. Increment/decrement: i=2'''for i in range(0,100): # 2 is the stepcount print("Shad is getting an expertise in python!")

#for: keyword/reserved word, in

# i : variable,

#range():function/methods

for i in range(5): #0

print("Isha")

#If only one number is specified it will start from 0

for i in range(5,0,-2):

print("Mudassir")

#increment <

#decrement >

a=1

b=10

c=5\*5

for i in range(a,b,c):

print("Mudassir")

i=1 #initialization

while(i<5): #test

print("hi") #implementation

i=i+1 #increment/decrement

i=1 #initialization

while(i<5): #test

print("hi") #implementation

i=i+1 #increment/decrement

#increment/decrement

#Nested Loops:for i in range(0,4): #outer/parent for j in range(1,2):#inner/child print("hi")#rule1: When the parent loop starts, the child loop#will first execute fully#rule2: Whenever the parent loop restarts , the#child loop will reset itself.

#loops:

result=True

while(result):

print("hi")

result=False

while(True):

print("hi")

Programming is 20% syntax and 80% logic.

while(True):

print("hi")

print(i,end="")

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/programs-printing-pyramid-patterns-python/

https://pynative.com/print-pattern-python-examples/

pattern-python-examples/

python

-patterns-in-python/

for i in range(1,100):

print(i)

if(i==15):

break

#continue:

i=1

j=2

while(i<5):

while(j<10):

if(j==2):

j = j + 1

continue

print("hi")

i=i+1

<https://www.codespeedy.com/python-program-to-print-alphabetical-pattern/>

def greet(name="Rachit", msg="Good morning!"):

print("Hello", name + ', ' + msg)

greet(" ","Hi")

greet("Kate")

greet("How do you do?")

Select operation.

1.Add

2.Subtract

3.Multiply

4.Divide

Enter choice(1/2/3/4):1

Enter first number: 12

Enter second number: 12

12 + 12 = 24

def subtract(num1,num2):

result=num1-num2

return result

result=subtract(10,5)

print(result)

def product(n1,n2):

return "Cheshta"

result=product(10,20)

print(result)

def f1():

s = 'I love GeeksforGeeks'

print("I am in outer function")

def f2():

print(s)

print("hello")

def f3():

print("priyanka")

f3()

f2()

# Driver's code

f1()

'''#globaldef add(): x: #local: The life of local variable exists only inside the #functionx = "Rachit"def foo(): print("x inside:", x)foo()print("x outside:", x)x = "global"def foo(): x="Isha" x = x \* 2 print(x)foo()print(x)'''

y="test"

def foo():

y = "local"

print(y)

foo()

print(y)

<https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/global-local-nonlocal-variables>

#slicing operation:

name="Priyanka"

print(name[0:3])

age=[10,20,34,21]

print(age[1:3])

thisset = set(("apple", "banana", "cherry")) # note the double round-brackets

print(thisset)

set1=set(10,20,30)

print((set1))

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age=[23,45,24,22]

age.pop()

print(age)

age.pop()

print(age)

age.pop()

print(age)

age.pop()

print(age)

age.pop()

print(age)

numbers=[12,32,45,23]

double=[2\*i for i in numbers]

print(double)

text = 'human'

lt = [i for i in text]

print(lt)

#for i in "Isha"

lst1=[1,2,3,4,5]

lst2= [i for i in lst1]

print(lst2)

rng = range(1200, 2000, 130)

lst = [i for i in rng]

list=[x for x in range(1200,2000,130)]

print(list)

<https://www.pythontutorial.net/python-basics/python-reduce-list/>

20/11/2021

Python 2 Python 3String EncodingPython 2 stores them as ASCII. Unicode is a superset of ASCII and hence, can encode more characters including foreign ones. String EncodingPython 3 stores strings as Unicode by default.DivisionPython 2 division applies the floor function to the decimal output and returns an integer. So dividing 5 by 2 would return floor(2.5) = 2. DivisionDivision in Python 3 returns the expected output, even if it is in decimals.PrintingPython 2 does not require parentheses. PrintingThe syntax for the print statement is different in Python 2 and 3. Python 3 requires parentheses around what is to be printed.LibrariesMany older libraries were built specifically for Python 2 and are not “forward compatible.” LibrariesSome newer libraries are built specifically for Python 3 and do not work with Python 2.

obj.jump()

Ternary operator

21/11/2021

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/autocorrelation-plot-using-matplotlib/>

def tri\_recursion(k):

if(k>0):

result = k+tri\_recursion(k-1)

#print(result)

else:

result = 0

return result

print("\n\nRecursion Example Results")

tri\_recursion(6)

def add(n1,n2):

sum=n1+n2

return sum

answer=add(1,2)

print(answer)