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Lab on : Programming with Python

Theory: Python is a very simple programming language so even if you are new to programming, you can learn python without facing any issues. Python is free to download and use. This means you can download it for free and use it in your application.

Python is a general-purpose language sometimes referred to as utilitarian which is designed to be simple to read and write. The point that it's not a complex language is important. The designers placed less of an emphasis on conventional syntax, which makes it easier to work with, even for non-programmers or developers.

Furthermore, because it's considered truly universal and used to meet various development needs, it's a language that offers a lot of options to programmers in general. If they begin working with Python for one job or career, they can easily jump to another, even if it's in an unrelated industry. The language is used for system operations, web development, server and administrative tools, deployment, scientific modeling and much more.

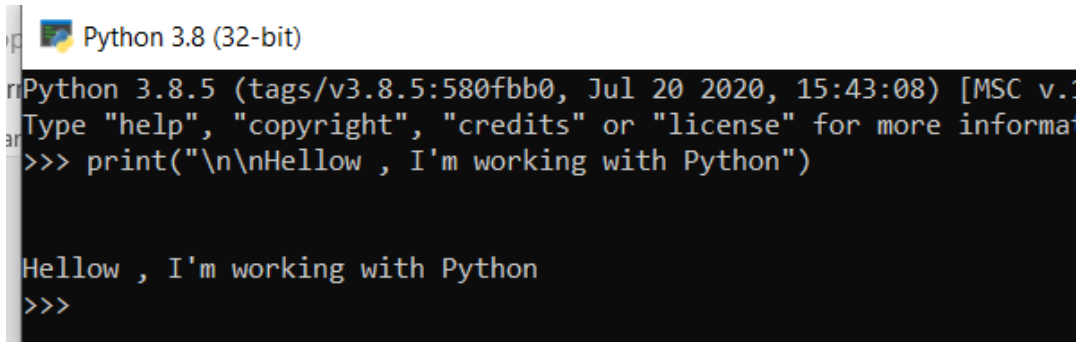
But, surprisingly, many developers don't pick up Python as their primary language. Because it's so easy to use and learn, they choose it as a second or third language. This may be another reason why it's so popular among developers.

Plus, it just so happens that one of the biggest tech companies in the world Google uses the language for a number of their applications. They even have a developer portal devoted to Python, with free classes offered including exercises, lecture videos and more.

In addition, the rise in the use of the Django framework for web development and a decline in popularity of PHP has also contributed to Python's success, but, ultimately, it's the perfect storm just the right amount of developer and official support, as well as demand.

Some Code in python language :

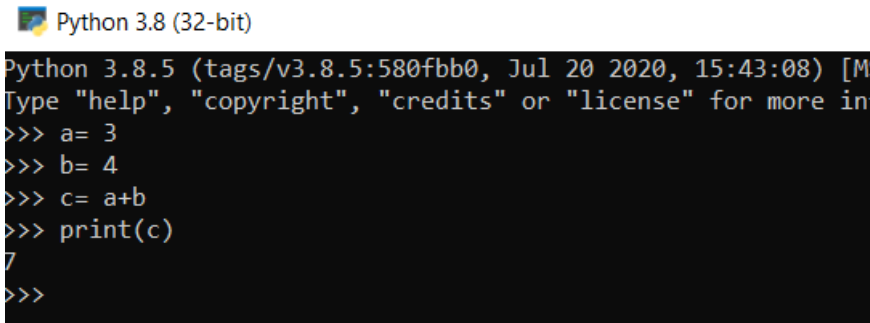
1. First code:

A screenshot of a Python 3.8 (32-bit) terminal window. The window title is "Python 3.8 (32-bit)". The terminal shows the Python 3.8.5 shell prompt with version and build information. The user enters a print statement to display a message.

```
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:43:08) [MSC v.1416 32-bit (AMD64)]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
>>> print("\n\nHellow , I'm working with Python")

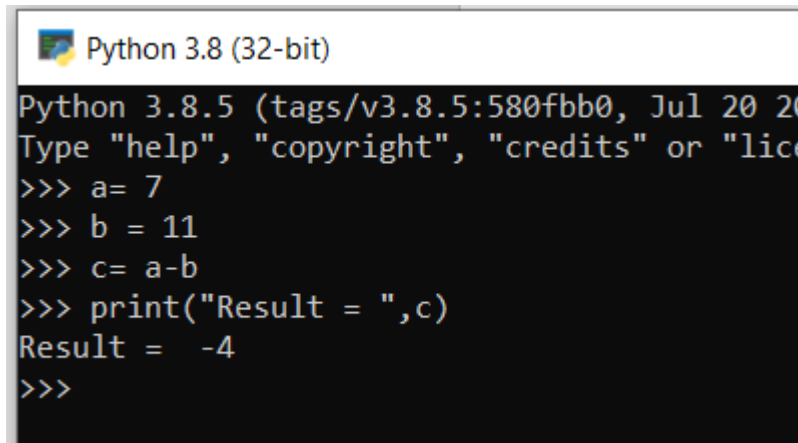
Hellow , I'm working with Python
>>>
```

2. Addition :

A screenshot of a Python 3.8 (32-bit) terminal window. The window title is "Python 3.8 (32-bit)". The terminal shows the Python 3.8.5 shell prompt with version and build information. The user enters three lines of code to assign values to variables a and b, calculate their sum c, and print the result.


```
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:43:08) [MSC v.1416 32-bit (AMD64)]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
>>> a= 3
>>> b= 4
>>> c= a+b
>>> print(c)
7
>>>
```

3. Subtraction :

A screenshot of a Python 3.8 (32-bit) terminal window. The window title is "Python 3.8 (32-bit)". The terminal shows the Python 3.8.5 shell prompt with version and build information. The user enters four lines of code to assign values to variables a and b, calculate their difference c, and print the result with a label.

```
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:43:08) [MSC v.1416 32-bit (AMD64)]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
>>> a= 7
>>> b = 11
>>> c= a-b
>>> print("Result = ",c)
Result =  -4
>>>
```

4. Multiplication:


 Python 3.8 (32-bit)

```
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:4
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for
>>> a=8
>>> b=7
>>> c=a*b
>>> print(c)
56
>>>
```

5. Division:

```
>>> print(c)
56
>>> d=4
>>> ans=c/d
>>> print(ans)
14.0
>>>
```

6. Input & print:

 Python 3.8 (32-bit)

```
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:43:08) [MSC v.1926 32 bi
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a = input()
Hello Compiler
>>> print(a)
Hello Compiler
>>>
```

