Let's Find Out!!

Write a Program using any language you know to print "HELLO WORLD".

Python Is Easy to Use

```
C++ Program :
#include <iostream>
  int main()
    cout << "Hello World" << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

C Program

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main()
   {
      printf("Hello, World!\n");
        Return 0;
   }
```

Java Program:

```
public class Hello
        public static void main(String argv[])
      System.out.println("Hello, World!");
```

Python Program:

print ("Hello World")



COMPARISON WITH JAVA

 Python programs are typically 3-5 times shorter than equivalent Java programs.

 Python programs are generally expected to run slower than Java programs.

 Java, on the other hand, can perform an efficient integer or floating point addition, but requires variable declarations for a and b.

COMPARISON WITH C++

 Python code is often 5-10 times shorter than equivalent C++ code.

Python uses algorithmic approach unlike C++.

Python is an interpretable language whereas
 C++ is a compiled language.

SALIENT FEATURES

• **Simple**- Python is a simple language. Reading a good Python program feels almost like reading English. It allows you to concentrate on the solution to the problem rather than the syntax i.e. the language itself.

• **Easy to Learn**-Python is extremely easy to get started with. Python has an extraordinarily simple syntax.

 Open source: Python is publicly available open source software, any one can use source code that doesn't cost anything.

• Portable:

- High level languages are portable, which means they are able to run across all major hardware and software platforms with few or no change in source code. Python is portable and can be used on Linux, Windows, Macintosh, Solaris, FreeBSD, OS/2, Amiga, AROS, AS/400 and many more.
- Object-Oriented: Python is a full-featured object-oriented programming language, with features such as classes, inheritance, objects, and overloading.

Python is Interactive :

- Python has an interactive console where you get a Python prompt (command line) and interact with the interpreter directly to write and test your programs. This is useful for mathematical programming.
- Interpreted: Python programs are interpreted, takes source code as input, and then converts (to portable byte-code) each statement and executes it immediately. No need to compiling or linking

- Extendable: Python is often referred to as a "glue" language, meaning that it is capable to work in mixed-language environment. The Python interpreter is easily extended and can add a new built-in function or modules written in C/C++/Java code.
- Libraries: Databases, web services, networking, numerical packages, graphical user interfaces,
 3D graphics, others.
- Supports : Support from online Python community

VERSIONS OF PYTHON

- Python 1.0 January 1994
 - Python 1.5 December 31, 1997
 - Python 1.6 September 5, 2000
- Python 2.0 October 16, 2000
 - Python 2.1 April 17, 2001
 - Python 2.2 December 21, 2001
 - Python 2.3 July 29, 2003
 - Python 2.4 November 30, 2004
 - Python 2.5 September 19, 2006
 - Python 2.6 October 1, 2008
 - Python 2.7 July 3, 2010

VERSIONS OF PYTHON

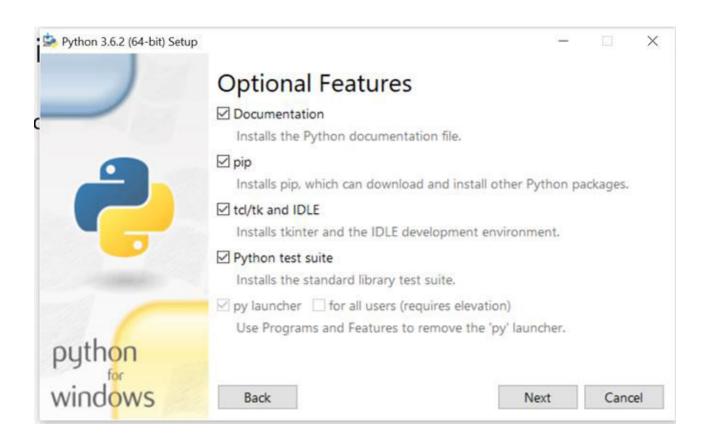
- Python 3.0 December 3, 2008
 - Python 3.1 June 27, 2009
 - Python 3.2 February 20, 2011
 - Python 3.3 September 29, 2012
 - Python 3.4 March 16, 2014
 - Python 3.5 September 13, 2015
 - Python 3.6 2016
 - Python 3.7 2018
 - Python 3.7.2 -- 2019

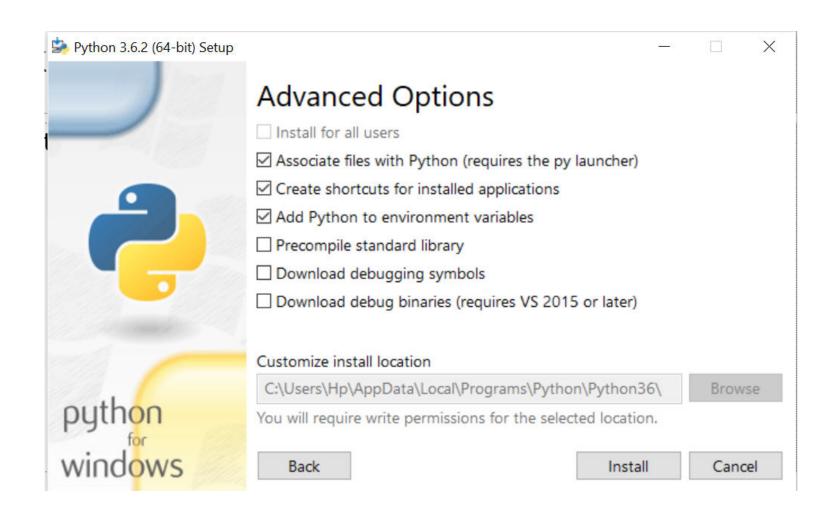
Version Recomended

- Version: 3.6.2

DOWNLOADING PYTHON







Thank You III