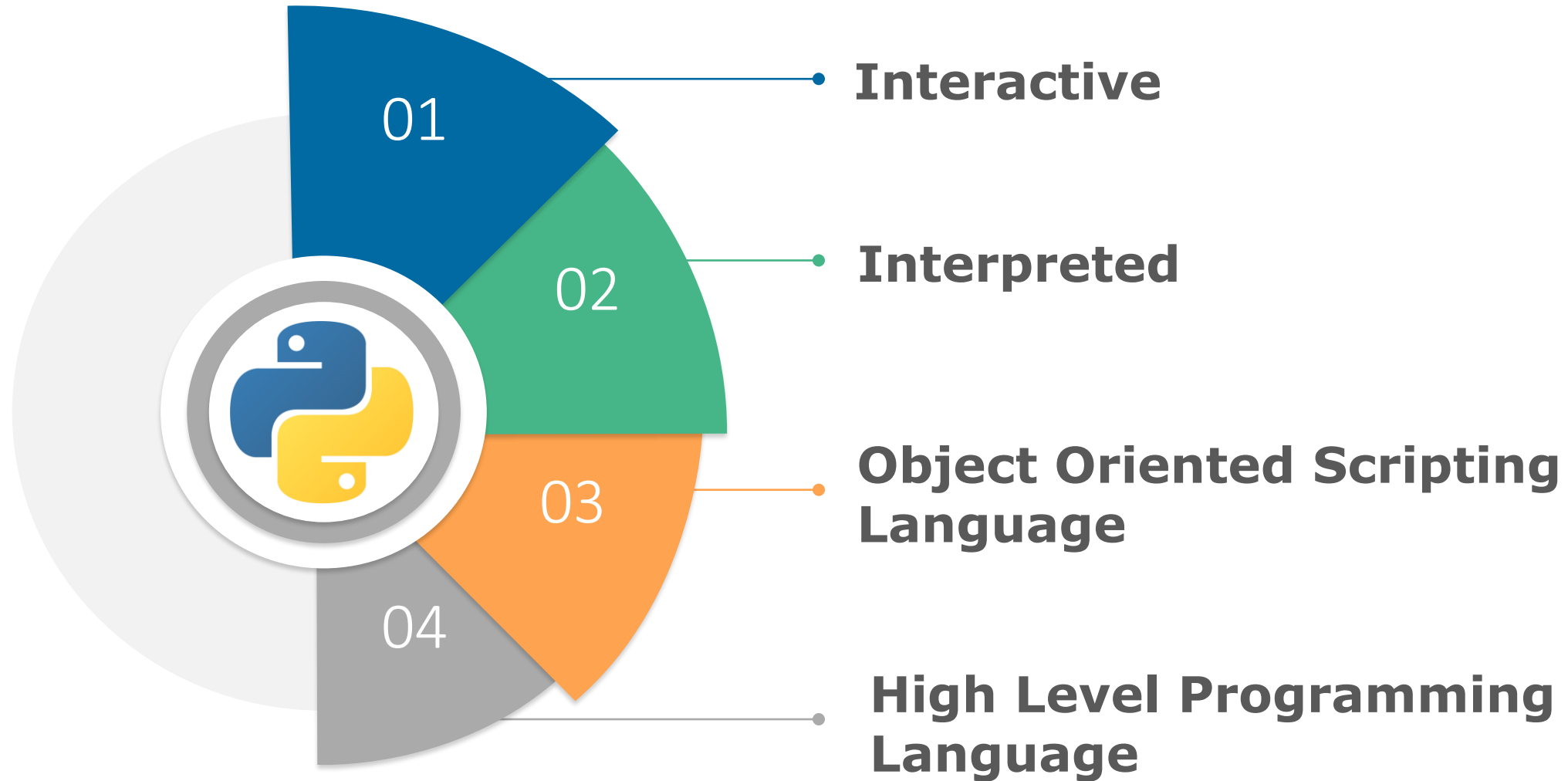


INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

What is Python ?



Difference between Programming language & Scripting language

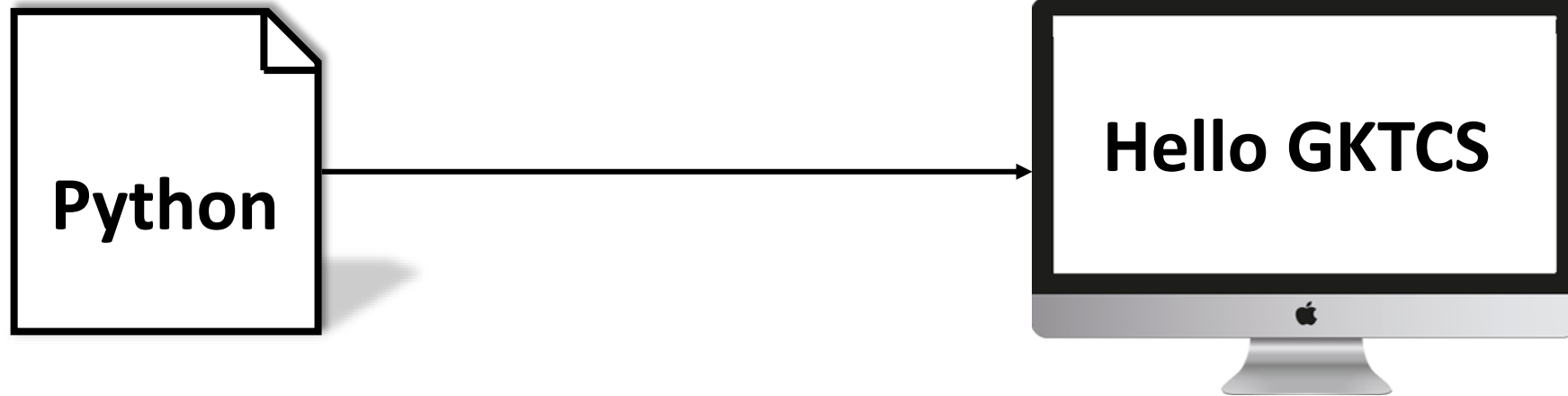
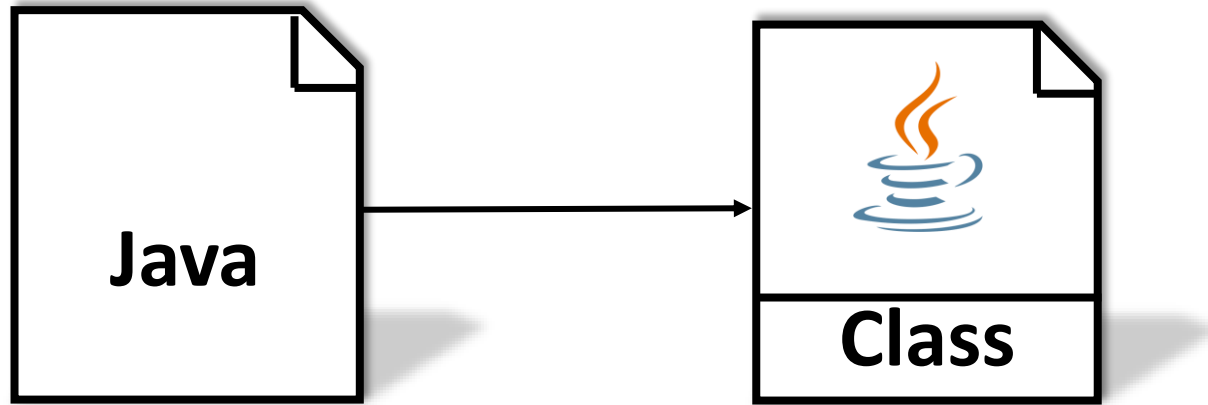


Java

```
Java
1 public class Main {
2     public static void main(String[]
3         args) {
4         System.out.println("hello wor
5         ld");
6     }
7 }
```

Python

```
Python
1 print("hello world");
```



PYTHON 2

VS

PYTHON 3



Legacy



Library

0100
0001

ASCII



7/2=3



print "GKTCS"

Future



Library



Unicode

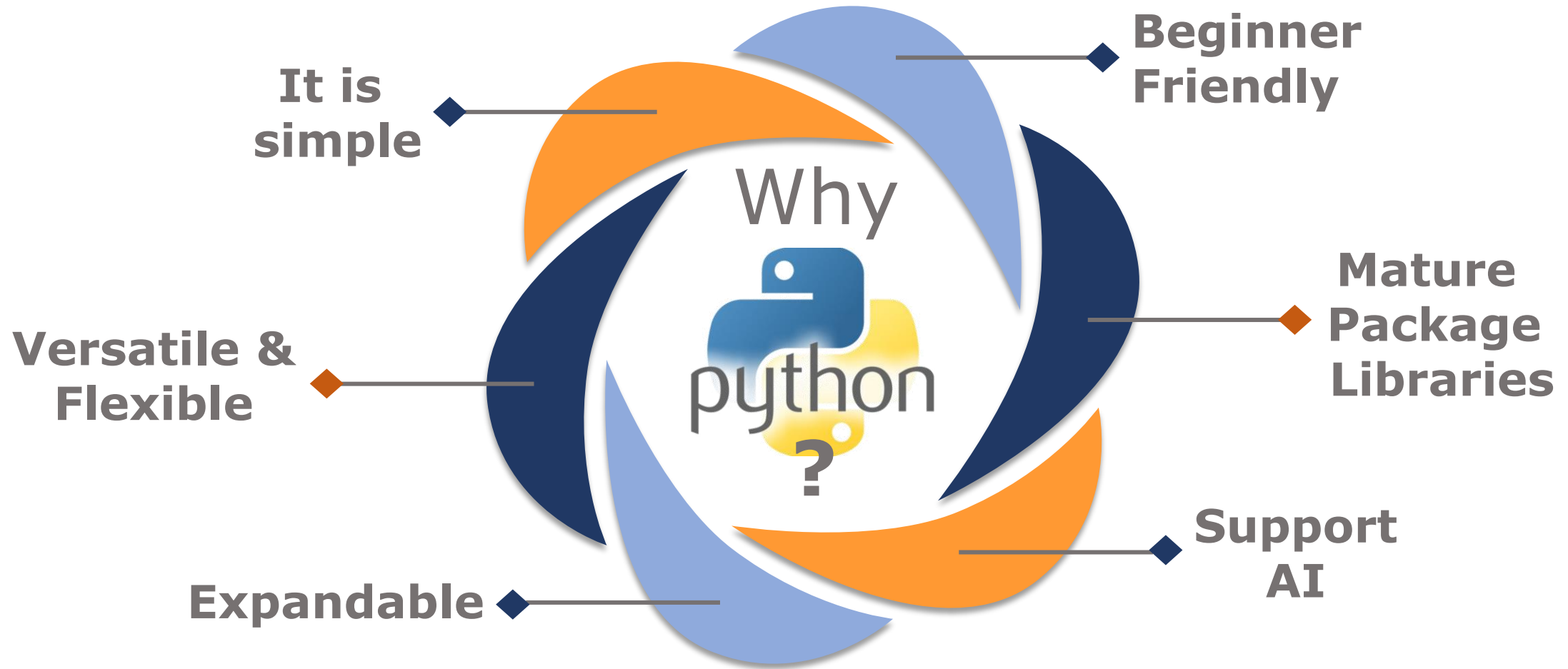
0000
0000
0100
0001

7/2=3.5



print ("GKTCS")





Advantages

**Free & Open
Source**



**Improved
Productivity**



**Interpreted
Language**



**Dynamically
Typed**



**Vast Libraries
Support**



**Object
Oriented**



Disadvantages

**Speed
Limitations**



**Design
Restrictions**



**Weak in
Mobile
Computing**



**Underdeveloped
DB layers**



Web Frameworks



Flask

Web2Py



CherryPy

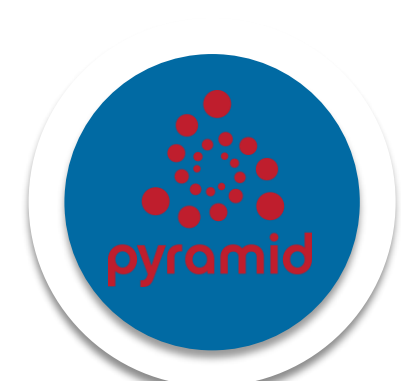


Django



Tornado

Pyramid





Bottle

Dash



CubicWeb

File Extensions in Python

01

.py

The normal extension for a Python source file

02

.pyc

The compiled bytecode

03

.pyd

A Windows DLL file

04

.pyo

A file created with optimizations

05

.pyw

A Python script for Windows

06

.pyz

A Python script archive

Applications Of Python



**Network
Programing**

6

1

**Web & Internet
Development**



**Database
Access**

5

2

**Games and 3D
Graphics**



**Business
Applications**

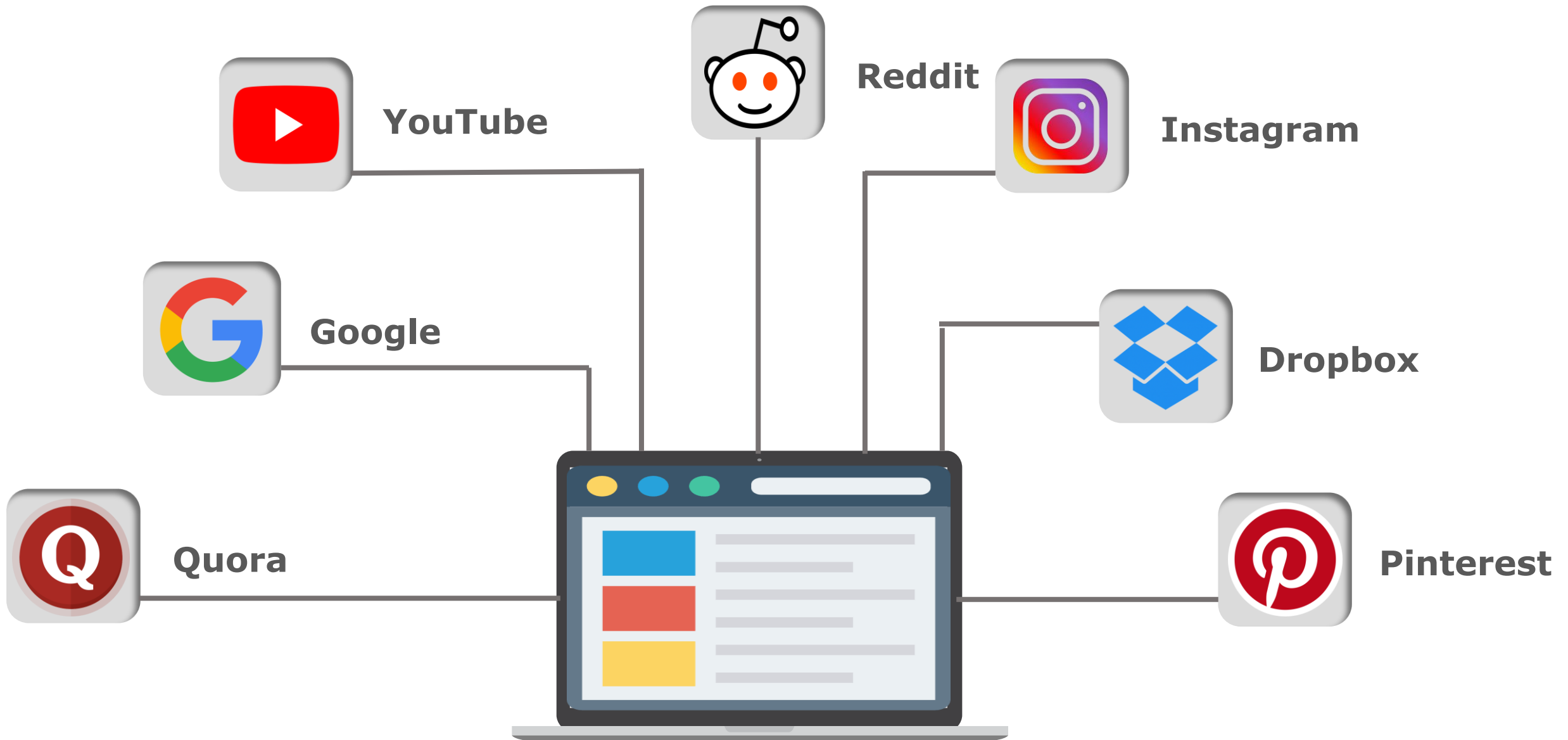
4

3

**Software
Development**



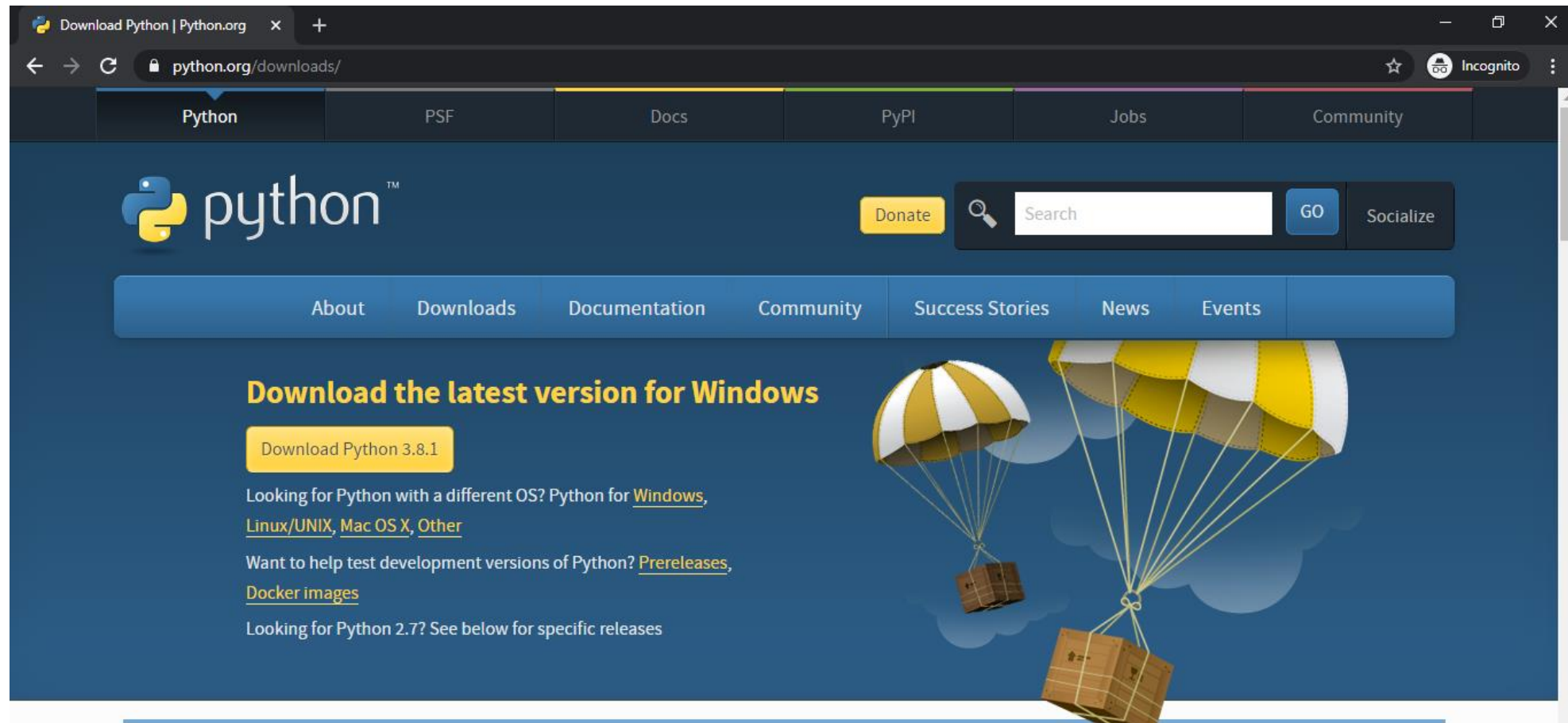
Popular website build with Python



Installing Python on Windows

Step: 1

- ❑ To download and install Python, go to Python's official website <http://www.python.org/downloads/>



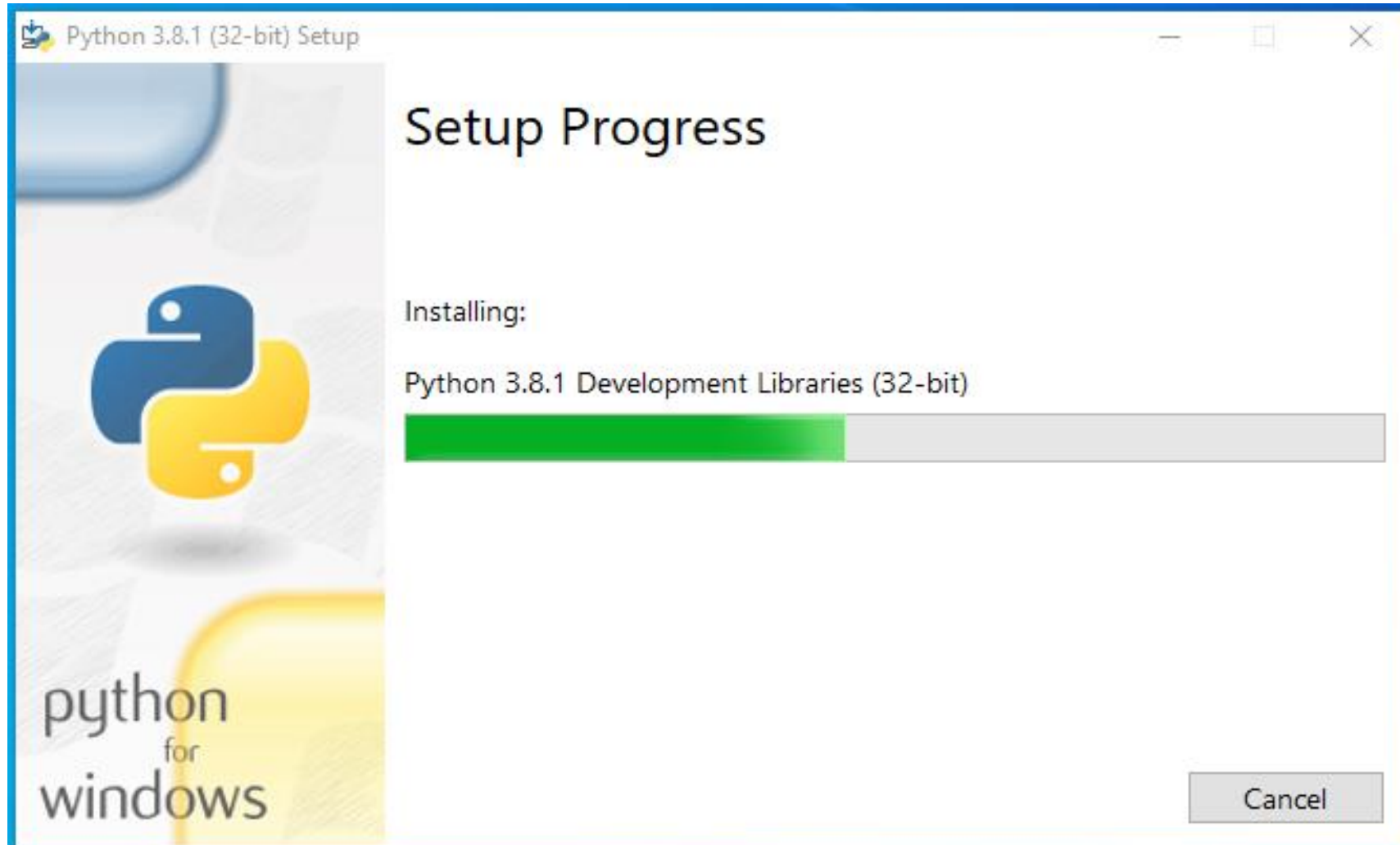
Step: 2

- ❑ When download is complete run .exe file to install Python.



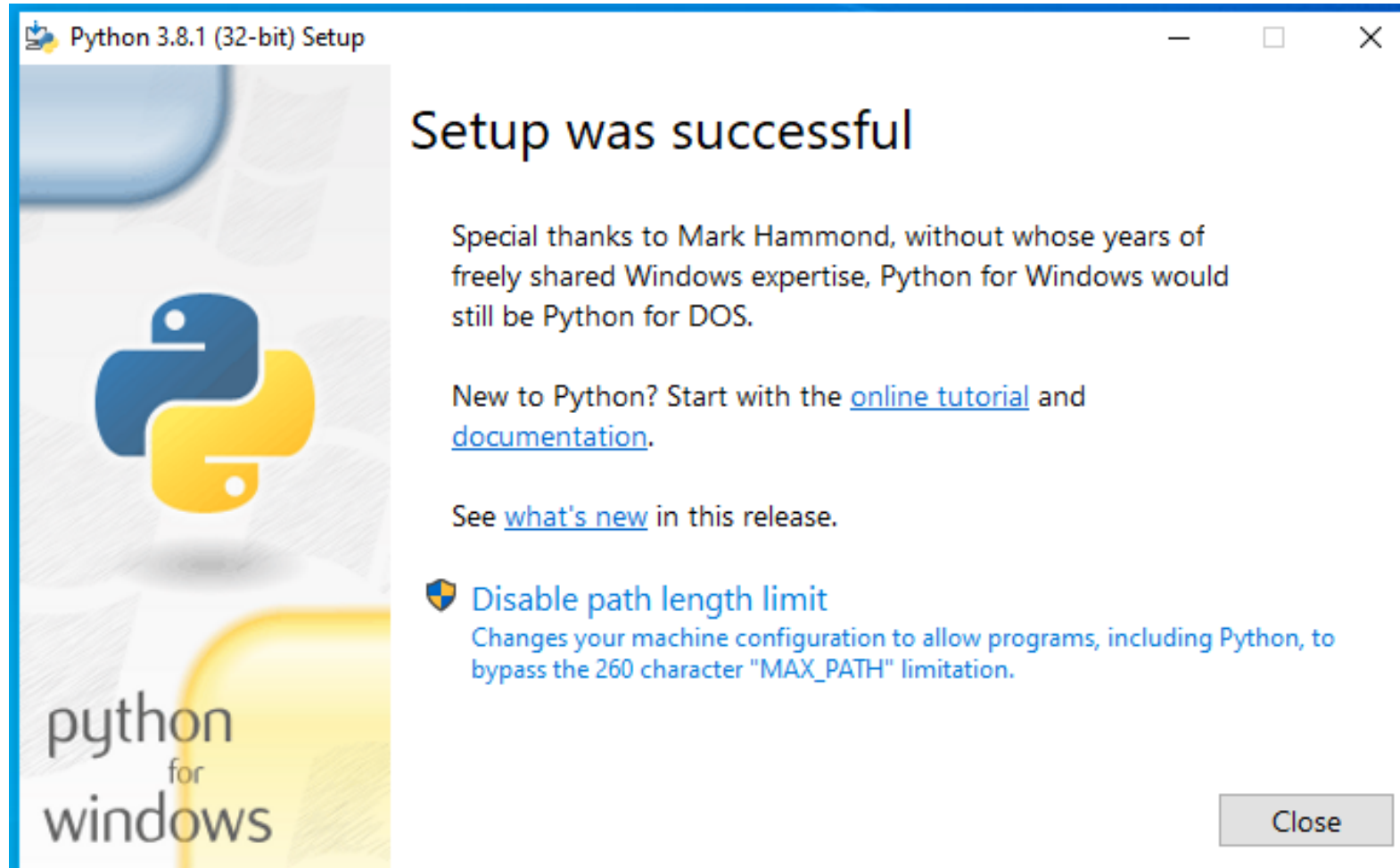
Step: 3

❑ You can see python installation.



Step: 4

- ❑ when installation was complete you can see message “setup was successful” on screen.



IDLE Development Environment

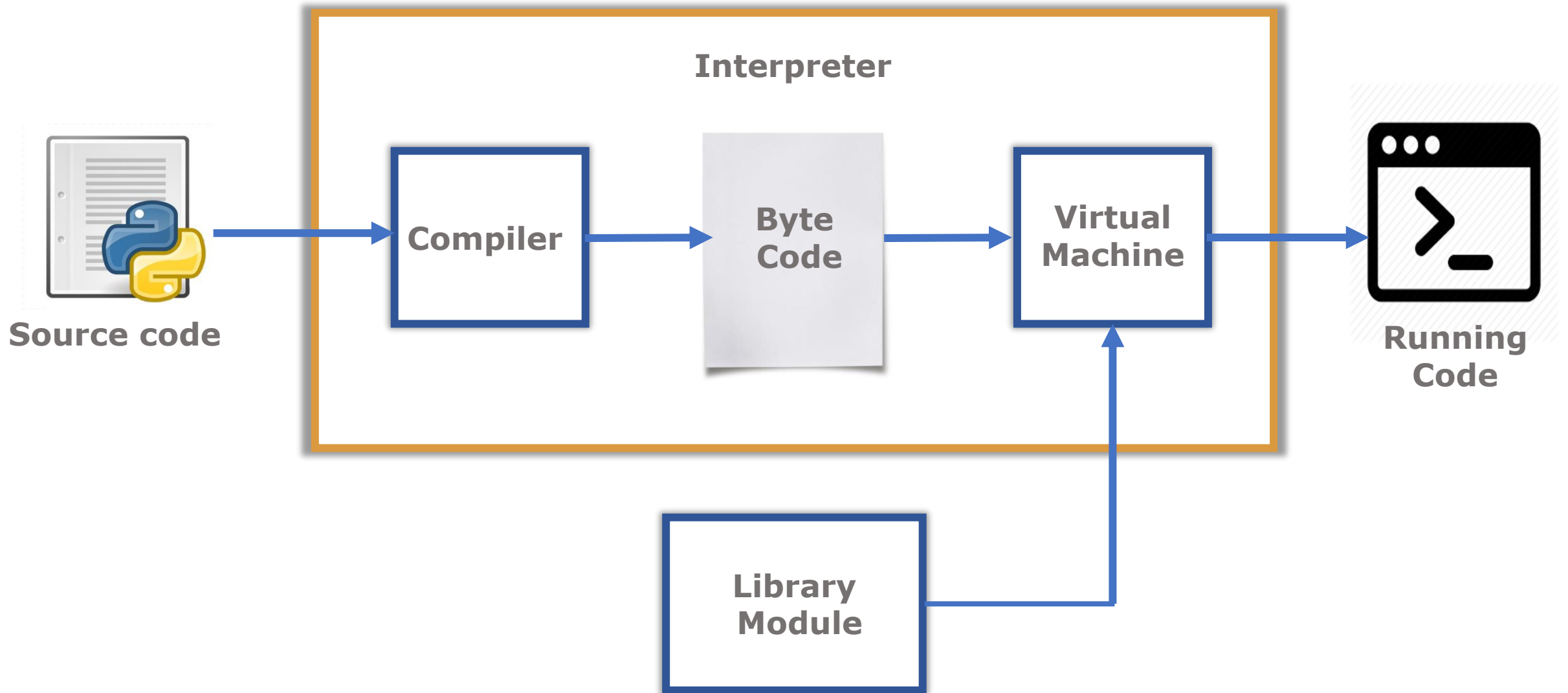
- ❑ Integrated DeveLopment Environment**
- ❑ Text editor with smart indenting for creating python files.**
- ❑ Menu commands for changing system settings and running files.**

Python Interpreter

❑ Interactive Interface to python

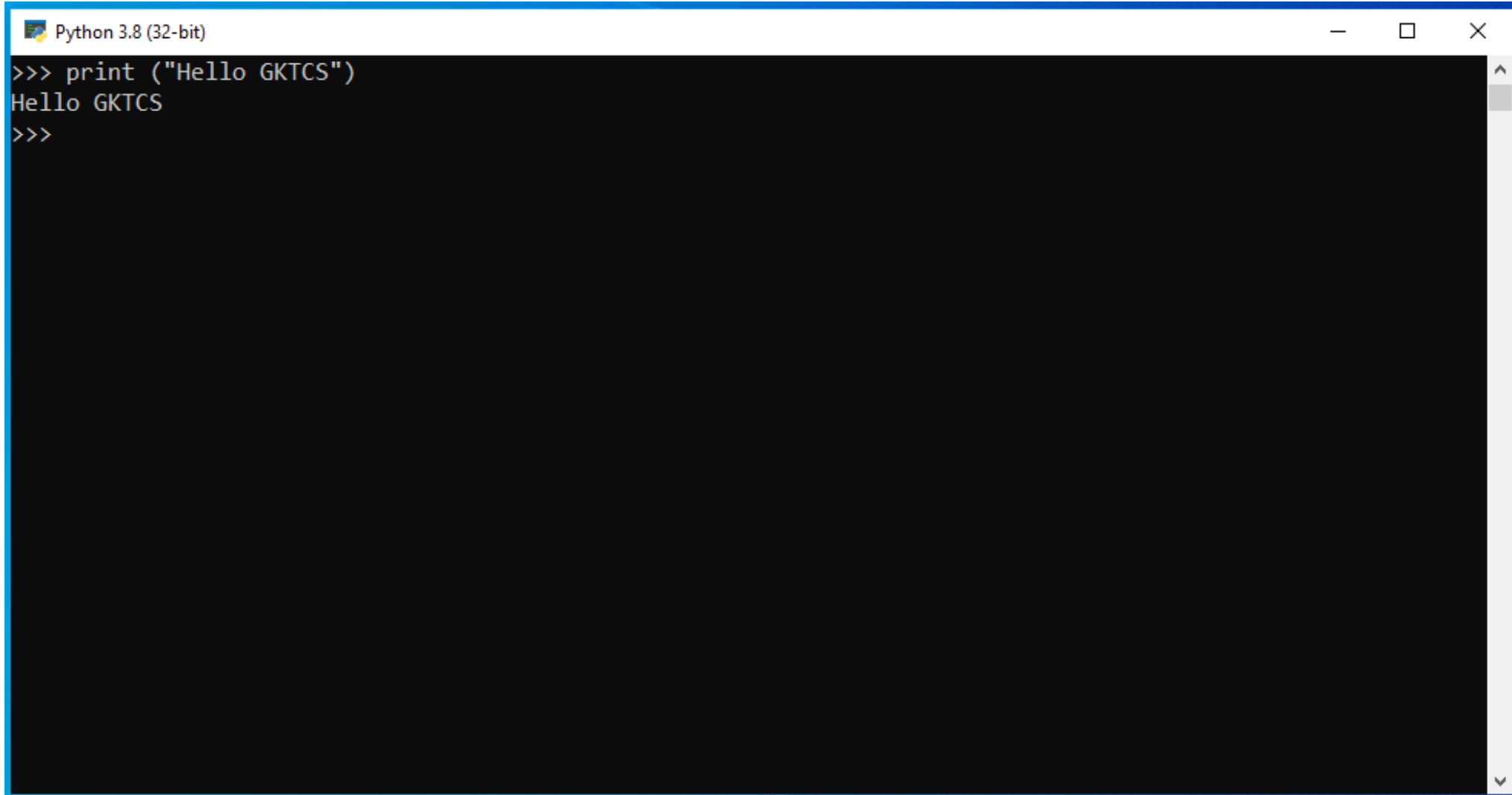
**Python 3.8.1 (tags/v3.8.1:1b293b6, Dec 18 2019, 22:39:24) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>**

How Python run's



Running Python

❑ When you open the interpreter and type command



```
Python 3.8 (32-bit)
>>> print ("Hello GKTCS")
Hello GKTCS
>>>
```

A screenshot of a Python 3.8 (32-bit) interpreter window. The window has a title bar with the text "Python 3.8 (32-bit)" and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The main area is a black terminal with white text. It shows the prompt ">>>" followed by the command "print ('Hello GKTCS')", which has been executed, resulting in the output "Hello GKTCS". The prompt ">>>" is shown again on the next line.

Datatypes

Text Type:	str
Numeric Types:	int, float, complex
Sequence Types:	list, tuple, range
Mapping Type:	dict
Set Types:	set, frozenset
Boolean Type:	bool
Binary Types:	bytes, bytearray, memoryview

Datatypes and Example

❑ When you assign a value to a variable data type is set :

int

a=10

float

a=2.5

str

a="GKTCS"

complex

a=2x

list

**a = ["python",
"Java", "Html"]**

tuple

**a = ("python",
"Java", "Html")**

dict

```
a = {  
    "name" : "Amit",  
    "age" : 25 }
```

set

```
a = { "python",  
      "Java", "Html" }
```

bool

```
a=True
```

complex

```
a=2x
```

bytes

```
a=b"GKTCS"
```

bytearray

```
a=bytearray(5)
```


Basic Datatypes

❑ Integers(for numbers)

a=4+3 #answer is 7, integer addition

❑ Floats

a=5/2 #answer is 2.5

❑ Strings

Can use " " or ' ' to specify.

"GKTCS" or 'GKTCS' are same.

String Methods

title()

Converts the first character of each word to upper case

upper()

Converts a string into upper case

lower()

Converts a string into lower case

isdigit()

Returns True if all characters in the string are digits

isupper()

Returns True if all characters in the string are in upper case.

swapcase()

Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa

Variables

- ❑ Variables are use to store data values.
- ❑ A variable is created when you assign a value to it.

```
x = 2  
y = "Amit"  
print(x)  
print(y)
```

Output

```
Python 3.8 (32-bit)
Python 3.8.1 (tags/v3.8.1:1b293b6, Dec 18 2019, 22:39:24) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a=2
>>> b="Amit"
>>> print(a)
2
>>> print(b)
Amit
>>>
```

Rules for Python variables:

- ☐ **A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character**
- ☐ **A variable name cannot start with a number**
- ☐ **A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and _)**
- ☐ **Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)**

Comments

Comments can be used to improve readability of the code.

1) Single-line comments

Simply create a line starting with the hash (#) character

```
#This would be a single line comment in Python
```

2) Multi-line comments

Created by adding a delimiter ("""") on each end of the comment.

```
""" This would be a multiline comment in Python that  
describes your code, your day, or anything you want it to """
```

Output

```
Python 3.8 (32-bit)
Python 3.8.1 (tags/v3.8.1:1b293b6, Dec 18 2019, 22:39:24) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a="Hello GKTCS"
>>> a.title()
'Hello Gktcs'
>>> a.upper()
'HELLO GKTCS'
>>> a.isdigit()
False
>>> a.islower()
False
>>> a.lower()
'hello gktcs'
>>> ■
```