

PYTHON

Code:

printing on screen

```
print("sabnaji Akter") // printing on screen
```

```
# This is a online comment // online comment
```

```
'''
```

```
This is  
multiple line comment // multiple line comment
```

```
'''
```

Backslash character / Escape sequence

\n = new line

\t = tab

```
name = "sabnaji"
```

```
print(name + " got cgpa 3.90")
```

Output

sabnaji got
cgpa 3.90

Taking input from user

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
```

screen → Enter
your name →
then input →

```
age = input("Enter your age")
```

```
gpa = input()
```

```
print("name:" + Name)
```

```
print("Age:" + age)
```

```
print("gpa:" + gpa)
```

খনি input এ

SabnaJ

২১

3.70

Output

nam : SabnaJ

Age : 21

gpa : 3.70

program for sum of two integer

Note: python এ সবসময় input string হিসেবে
লেয়। তাই integer বা float করে রান এই string
input কে type casting করতে হবে।

code:

```
num1 = input("Enter first number")
```

```
num2 = input("Enter second number")
```

```
sum = int(num1) + int(num2)
```

```
print("The sum : " + sum)
```

num1 ও num2
কে integer type
casting করে ফলাফল
বলে sum এ রাখা হবে।

Note: print এর মাধ্যমে দুটি string concatenate
করে print করতে + use করা হয়। float বা
integer print করতে , use করতে হবে।

No: input લેવામાં આવેલાં કોઈક type casting કરવા આપે ,

code:

```
num1 = int(input("Enter first number:"))  
num2 = int(input("Enter second number:"))  
sum = num1 + num2  
print("sum : ", sum)
```

Area of Triangle

code:

```
base = float(input("Enter Base :"))  
height = float(input("Enter height :"))  
area = .5 * base * height  
print("Area", area)
```


Math related Library function in python

from math import * // Header file

~~int~~ m = max(20, 10) # यहाँ maximum return करेगा

n = min(20, 10) # यहाँ minimum return करेगा

a = abs(-1) # absolute value return करेगा

s = sqrt(25) # power- वर्गमूल return करेगा

p = pow(2, 3) # 2^3 return करेगा

print(m n a s p)

π1 = round(3.2)

π2 = round(3.7)

print(π1) # output 3

print(π2) # output 4

Output
20
10
1
5.0
8.0

Formatted string

num = 20

print(type(num)) # num variable का data type
return करेगा, Output int

num1 = 20.5

print(type(num1)) # output float

num3 = "sabna"

print(type(num3)) # output str

num4 = 20
num5 = 30

→ formatting use %

```
print(f" {num4} + {num5} = {num4 + num5} ")
```

output: 20 + 30 = 50

```
print("Sabnaji Akter.", end = " ")
```

```
print("01777258450")
```

output: Sabnaji Akter 01777258450

if else statement

```
p = int(input("Enter a number"))
```

```
if
```

```
if p % 2 == 0:
```

```
    print("p is an even number")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("p is an odd number")
```

if elif and else statement

marks = 64

if:

if mark \geq 80:

print("A+")

elif marks \geq 70:

print("A")

else:

print("fail")

Output

fail

Ternary Operator

(if else એ વાળું
દેખાઈ શકે
એક સાઈલે)

જો સંખ્યા સહિત પ્રિન્ટ

num1 = 40

num2 = 50

m = num2 if num2 > num1 else num1

print(m)

Output

50

Logical Operator

num1 = 20

num2 = 10

num3 = 80

→ 3rd step
→ 1st step
→ 2nd step
→ logical and

```
if num1 > num2 and num1 > num3:  
    print(num1)
```

```
elif num2 > num1 and num2 > num3:  
    print(num2)
```

```
else:  
    print(num3)
```

Logical OR

ch = 'w'

```
if ch == 'a' or ch == 'e' or ch == 'i' or ch == 'o' or ch == 'u':  
    print("vowel")
```

```
else:  
    print("consonant")
```


While loop

i = 1

```
while i <= 10 :  
    print(i)  
    i = i + 1
```

```
print("End")
```

একর indentation এ যাবা জায়ে
while এর সঙ্গে চাবা সবাই while
এর ওপর
Output
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

* 1 থেকে 20 পর্যন্ত সংখ্যা প্রিন্টিং using while loop

code:

i = 2

```
while i <= 10 :  
    print(i)  
    i = i + 2
```

* 1 থেকে 100 পর্যন্ত সংখ্যা প্রিন্টিং using while loop

sum = 0

i = 1

```
while i <= 100 :  
    sum = sum + i  
    i = i + 1
```

```
print(sum)
```

1 থেকে n পর্যন্ত

```
n = int(input("Enter a number"))
```

i = 1

sum = 0

```
while i <= n :  
    sum = sum + i  
    i = i + 1  
print(sum)
```


Break and continue [loop গুলি মধ্য use করতে হবে]

i = 1.

```
while i
while i <= 10:
    if i == 5:
        break
    print(i)
    i = i + 1
```

Output

1
2
3
4
5

i == 5 হলে loop
break করতে, আর চলে
না।

- continue

i = 1
while i <= 10:

```
    i = i + 1
    if i == 5:
        break
        continue
    print(i)
```

Output

1
2
3
4
6
7
8
9
10

continue গুলি মধ্য loop গুলি
যদি অংশ আর execute
হবে না। যখন i == 5 হবে,

List

একটি variable এ অনেকগুলো element বাগতে List use হয়। অনেকটা array type. তবে array এর সর্ব একই data type use করা বাধ্যতামূলক নয়।

Code:

```
subjects = ["Bangla", "Math", "English", "CSF"]
```

```
print(subjects) | Output  
["Bangla", "Math", "English",  
"CSF"]
```

```
print(subject[0]) # output: Bangla
```

```
print(subject[-1]) # output CSF list এর উল্লিখিত থেকে  
-1, -2, -3 ... এভাবে indexing করে।
```

```
print(subjects[2:]) # output  
["English", "CSF"]
```

index যুক্ত থেকে list এর বাকি সব element print হবে।

```
print("python" in subject) # output: False  
"python" subject list এ থাকলে true return  
করে, নাহলে false print  
করে।
```

```
print("python" not in subject) # output: True  
"python" subject list এ  
না থাকলে true return করে।
```

subject 3 element ~~gata~~ 3 gata kare dila ,
print(subject * 3) # Output:
['Bangla', 'math', 'English', 'CSF', 'Bangla',
'math', 'English', ... 'Bangla', ...]

print(subject + ['swift', 27]) # Output:
['Bangla', 'math', 'English',
'CSF', 'swift', 27]

subject list 3 kare
swift 3 = 27 append kare

print(len(subject)) # subject list 3 length print
kare ,

subject.append("python") # subject list 3 kare
python ko append kare
kare .

subject.insert(2, "OS") # subject list 3 index
2 ko "OS" insert kare

subject.remove("English") # subject list kare
"English" ko remove kare
dila .

subject.sort() # subject list ko ascending order
sort kare dila .

subject.reverse() # subject list 3 element gata
reverse kare dila

subject.pop() # subject list ৰা ৰোম্বা element টি
remove(pop) কৰা দিবে ,

subject1 = subject.copy() # subject list ৰা element
সৃষ্টিৰ subject1 ৰ copy
কৰা দিবে ,

pos = subject.index("CSF") # Output: 3
"CSF" ৰ index return
কৰা দিবে ,

num = subject(subject.count("CSF")) # "CSF"
subject list ৰ কতাবা আৰু জোৰ return কৰা দিবে ,

num = list(range(10)) # num নামে এটা list
create হ'ব , য'ত element
হ'ব [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

num = list(range(5, 11)) # num নামে এটা list
create হ'ব য'ত element
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

num = list(range(5, 11, 2)) # num নামে এটা
list create হ'ব য'ত element
হ'ব [5, 7, 9] । অৰ্থাৎ য'ত
element ৰ difference
2 ।

Traverse list using while :

```
num = [10, 12, 15]
```

```
index = 0
```

```
while index < 3:
```

```
    print(num[index])
```

```
    index = index + 1
```

output

```
10  
12  
15
```

for loop in python

```
num = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
sum = 0
```

```
for x in num:
```

```
    print(x)
```

```
    sum = sum + x
```

```
print(sum)
```

output

```
10  
20  
30  
40  
50  
150
```

» প্রথমে string আকারে input নিতে হবে user-এর
বাক্য থেকে, তারপর ছোট্ট করে split অপারেশন দিয়ে split
করে একটি variable এর মধ্যে list আকারে রাখতে
হবে।

Code:

```
n = input("Enter a text of number")
```

```
# series = n.split()
```

```
sum = 0
```

```
for x in series:
```

```
    sum = sum + int(x)
```

```
print(sum)
```

* একটি string এ কতগুলো letter, কতগুলো digit ও
কতগুলো word আছে সেটা এর বাক্য প্রোগ্রাম

code:

```
numberOfword = 0
```

```
numberOfletter = 0
```

```
numberOfdigit = 0
```

```
text = input("Enter a text of number") # My name is 123
```

```
for x in text:
```

```
    x = x.lower()
```

```
    if x > 'a' and x <= 'z':
```

```
        numberOfletter = numberOfletter + 1
```



```
elif x > '9' and x <= '9':  
    numberOfDigit = numberOfDigit + 1
```

```
elif x == ' ':  
    numberOfWord = numberOfWord + 1
```

```
print("Number of letter", numberOfLetter)
```

```
print("Number of Digits", numberOfDigits)
```

```
print("Number of Word", numberOfWord)
```

Matrix

» matrix is a two dimensional list

code:

```
mat = [  
    [1, 2, 3],  
    [4, 5, 6],  
]
```

```
print(mat[0][2]) # output: 3
```

```
for row in mat:  
    for col in row:  
        print(col)
```

output

1
2
3
4
5
6

Dictionary (एक data structure)

>> Data एक key-value आधारित dictionary use करा रू।

code:

```
studentd = {
```

```
    "101": "Sabna",
```

```
    "102": "Sathi",
```

```
    "103": "Lipy",
```

```
}
```

```
print(studentd["101"]) #output: Sabna
```

code:

```
studentd = {
```

```
    101: "Sabna",
```

```
    102: "Lipy",
```

```
}
```

```
print(studentd[101]) #output: Sabna
```

tuple list এর মতো পরিবর্তন করা যায়

Tuples

>> Tuples একটি list এর মতোই, তবে পার্থক্য হচ্ছে list এর value change করা যায়, but tuples এর value change করা যায় না।

Code:

```
students = (  
    "sabnaji AKter",  
    "Lipy",  
    "tumpa",  
)
```

```
print(students[0]) # output: sabnaji AKter
```

```
print(students) # output:  
("sabnaji AKter", "Lipy", "tumpa")
```

* tuples এর মতোই tuple বানান যায়।

Code:

```
students = (  
    ("sabnaji", 42),  
    "mariya",  
    "maisa",  
)
```

```
print(student[0]) # output: ("sabnaji", 42)
```