21/01/2025

Python

Day 1:

Python is a high level, interpreted Progeamming language that is very simplicity, readability and versatility.

1. Print ()

```
Print (" Hello, world! ")
```

Output : Hello, world !

2. Printing multiple values:

```
name = "Saei"  age = 25
Print ("Name :", name , "Age :", age)
```

Output : Name : Alice Age : 25

3- Separator Parameter:

- Specify a separator between values.

```
Print ("Apple", "Banana", "cherry" sep = ",")
```

Output : Apple, Ramana, cherry.

4- end Parameter:

```
Print ("Hello", end = " ") Print ("world")
```

output : Hello world (without moving to next line)

4. Printing with formatting:

name = "Bob" age = 30

Print (f" My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")

output: my name is Bob and I am 25 years old

Day 2:

Variable:

- name given to a value stored in memory.

It acts as a container that holds data, which can be changed later in the program.

name = "Sai" Storing a string in a variable

age = 95 Storing a number in a variable.

Datatypes:

1. int - whole numbers
2. float - decimal numbers
3. String - text values
4. Bool - Boolean, True / false
5. list - ordered collection [ ]
6. Tuple - immutable collection ( )
7. Set - unordered unique values { }
8. Dict - Key - value pairs { "name": "John"

input :

- Getting user input.

- The input() function allows users to enter data into a python program. By default, it always returns a String.

Ex. name = input ("Enter your name : ")

user enters : Alice.

print ("Hello, " + name + " ! ")

output : Hello Alice !

formig :

formig allows inserting variable directly into a string using { }.