

Full Stack - Artificial Intelligence
[Course]
Week 1 [See examples / code in GitHub code repository]

It is not about Theory, it is 20% Theory and 80% Practical – Technical/Development/Programming [Mostly Python based]

# **Development Environment Setup Install Python** Install - IDE - Visual Studio Code Install - extension for Python by Microsoft □ Visual Studio Code – Debugging - process □ Python – executable – find version □ Python File run by command prompt Python File run by IDE - visual studio code Python has no command for declaring a variable. □ Create a free ac of GitHub. Install Desktop client. Check-in code- as per name

## Task 1:

Print – Hello World First program

### Task 2:

Print – Current version of Python programming language

### Task 3:

Add comments to code

### Task 4:

Create a Int variable and print
Then create a string variable and print

### Task 5:

Type casting – Get a type



## **Data Types**

Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

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

None Type: NoneType

#### Reference:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_datatypes.asp

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-data-types/

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/python-data-type



## **Operators**

Operator	Name	Example
+	Addition	x + y
-	Subtraction	x - y
*	Multiplication	x * y
1	Division	x / y
%	Modulus	x % y
**	Exponentiation	x ** y
//	Floor division	x // y

### Reference:





**String Function** 

Method	Description
<u>capitalize()</u>	Converts the first character to upper case
<u>casefold()</u>	Converts string into lower case
center()	Returns a centered string
count()	Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string
encode()	Returns an encoded version of the string
endswith()	Returns true if the string ends with the specified value
expandtabs()	Sets the tab size of the string
find()	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found
format()	Formats specified values in a string
format_map()	Formats specified values in a string
index()	Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found
isalnum()	Returns True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric

#### Reference:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_strings\_methods.asp https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-string-methods/ https://www.wscubetech.com/resources/python/strings



## **Take Input**

```
username = input("Enter username:")
print("Username is: " + username)
```

### **Exercises**

### Reference:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/taking-input-in-python/ https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-toreceive-user-input-python https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_user\_input.asp



## **Type-Casting**

Casting in python is therefore done using constructor functions:

- int() constructs an integer number from an integer literal, a float literal (by removing all decimals), or a string literal (providing the string represents a whole number)
- float() constructs a float number from an integer literal, a float literal or a string literal (providing the string represents a float or an integer)
- str() constructs a string from a wide variety of data types, including strings, integer literals and float literals

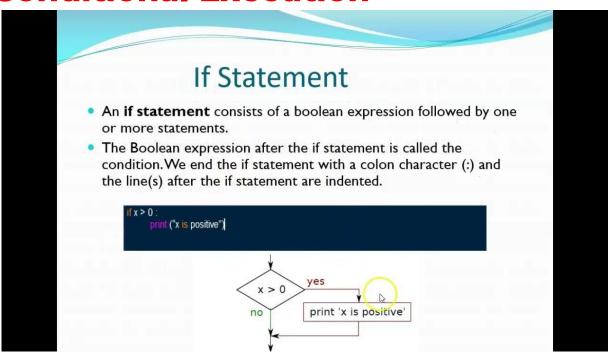
### **Exercises**

### Reference:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_casting.asp
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/type-casting-in-python/



## **Conditional Execution**

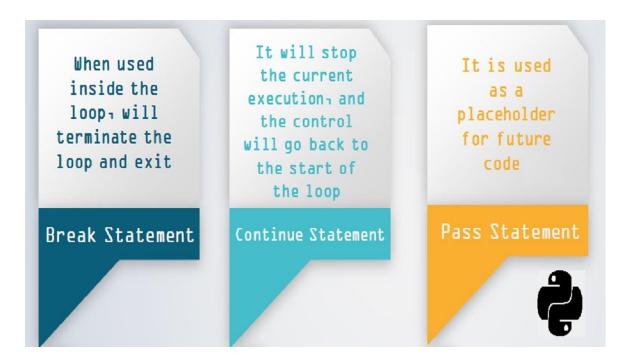


#### References:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/conditional-statements-in-python/ https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_conditions.asp https://realpython.com/python-conditional-statements/



## Break, continue, and pass statements



#### References:

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-use-break-https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/loops-and-control-statements-continuehttps://pynative.com/python-break-continue-pass/



## For - While - Loop



### References:

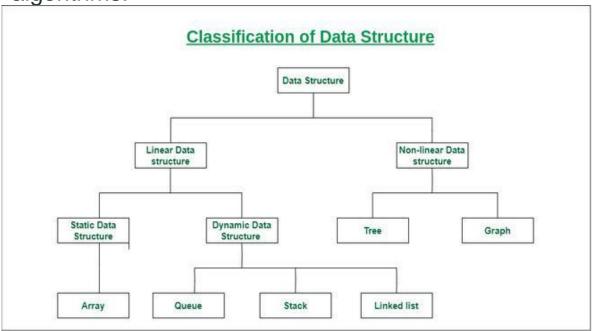
https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/loops-in-python/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-for-loop-and-while https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_while\_loops.asp



### **Data Structure**

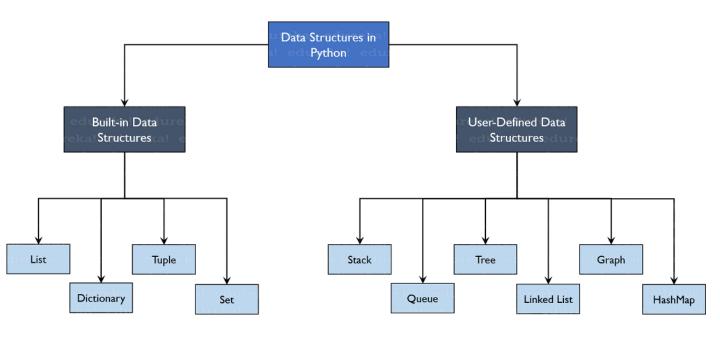
**Data structures** are the fundamental building blocks of computer programming. They define how data is organized, stored, and manipulated within a program. Understanding data structures is very important for developing efficient and effective algorithms.



### References:



## Data Structure in Python



### **References:**

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-data-structures/

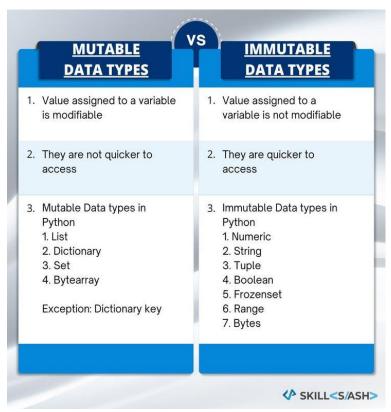
https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html

https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/data-science/python-data-structures/

https://www.edureka.co/blog/data-structures-in-python/



## Difference between mutable and immutable

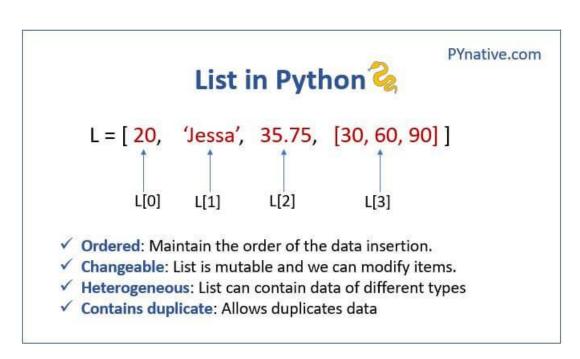


#### References:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mutable-vs-immutable-objects-in-python/ https://realpython.com/python-mutable-vs-immutable-types/ https://www.shiksha.com/online-courses/articles/difference-between-mutable-and-immutable-in-python/



## **Python Lists**



### References:

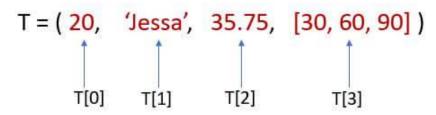
https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_lists.asp https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/list https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-lists/



## **Python Tuples**



PYnative.com



- Ordered: Maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ Unchangeable: Tuples are immutable and we can't modify items.
- Heterogeneous: Tuples can contains data of types
- ✓ Contains duplicate: Allows duplicates data

### References:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_tuples.asp

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tuples-in-python/

https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/tuple





## **Python Sets**

PYnative.com

## Set in Python 🗞

 $S = \{ 20, 'Jessa', 35.75 \}$ 

- Unordered: Set doesn't maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ ichangeable: Set are imutable and we can imodify items.
- ✓ Heterogeneous: Set can contains data of all types
- ✓ Unique: Set doesn't allows duplicates items

#### References:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_sets.asp https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/set https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sets-in-python/





## **Python Dictionaries**

## Dictionary in Python Pynative.com

Unordered collections of unique values stored in (Key-Value) pairs.

- ✓ Unordered: The items in dict are stored without any index value
- ✓ Unique: Keys in dictionaries should be Unique
- ✓ Mutable: We can add/Modify/Remove key-value after the creation

#### References:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_dictionaries.asp https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/dictionary https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-dictionary/





## Thank you - for listening and participating

- **□**Questions / Queries
- **□**Suggestions/Recommendation
- □Ideas.....?

Shahzad Sarwar Cognitive Convergence

https://cognitiveconvergence.com

shahzad@cognitiveconvergence.com

voice: +1 4242530744 (USA) +92-3004762901 (Pak)