

# Basics of Python Important for DevOps

## Day 13 : 90Days of DevOps Challenge

SS

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## What is Python ?

- Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language that is popular for its simplicity, readability, and versatility.
- It was first released in 1991 and has since become one of the most widely used programming languages in the world.
- Python is known for its clear and concise syntax, which makes it easy to learn for beginners, but also for its powerful libraries and frameworks that allow for complex applications and data analysis.
- Python can be used for a wide variety of applications, including web development, scientific computing, data analysis, artificial intelligence, and more.

## What is Python in DevOps ?

- In DevOps, Python is often used as a scripting language for automating tasks and managing infrastructure.
- Python's ease of use and powerful libraries make it a popular choice for writing scripts that can automate tasks such as building and deploying software, managing cloud infrastructure, and monitoring systems.
- Python is also commonly used in DevOps tools like Ansible, Puppet, and SaltStack for configuration management and automation.
- Additionally, Python can be used in conjunction with other DevOps technologies like Docker, Kubernetes, and Terraform to automate deployment pipelines and manage containerized applications.

## How to Install Python ?

Installing Python is relatively straightforward, and the process may vary slightly depending on your operating system.

**Here are the general steps for installing Python:**

1. Go to the official Python website at [python.org/downloads](https://python.org/downloads) and download the appropriate version of Python for your operating system.
2. Follow the installation wizard to install Python on your system. During the installation process, you will have the option to customize the installation by selecting the features you want to install.

3. Once the installation is complete, you can check if Python is installed on your system by opening a command prompt or terminal and typing "**python --version**". If Python is installed, the version number should be displayed.
4. To start using Python, you can open a command prompt or terminal and type "**python**" to launch the Python interpreter. From there, you can start writing and running Python code.

## Task :

-> Install Python in ubuntu and check the version.

here are the steps to install Python in Ubuntu and check the version:

1. Open a terminal window by pressing `ctrl + Alt + T` on your keyboard.
2. Update the package list and install Python by running the following command:

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install python3
```

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3. Once the installation is complete, check the version of Python by running the following command:

```
python3 --version
```

This should display the version number of Python that is installed on your system.

4. You can also check if Python is working correctly by opening a Python interpreter. Type `python3` in the terminal and press `Enter`. This should open the Python interpreter shell, where you can type Python commands.

That's it! You have successfully installed Python in Ubuntu and verified the installation by checking the version number and opening the Python interpreter.

-> **Read about different Data Types in Python.**

**here is an overview of the different data types in Python:**

1. **Numeric data types:** These data types are used to represent numbers in Python. The three main numeric data types are `int` (for integer numbers), `float` (for floating-point numbers), and `complex` (for complex numbers).
2. **String:** A string is a sequence of characters enclosed in quotes (either single quotes or double quotes). Strings in Python are immutable, which means they cannot be modified in place.
3. **Boolean:** A boolean data type is used to represent True or False values. In Python, True and False are keywords that represent the boolean values.

4. **List:** A list is a collection of items that can be of different data types. Lists are ordered, mutable, and can contain duplicates.
5. **Tuple:** A tuple is similar to a list, but it is immutable. Once a tuple is created, its elements cannot be modified.
6. **Set:** A set is an unordered collection of unique elements. Sets can be created using curly braces `{}` or the `set()` function.
7. **Dictionary:** A dictionary is a collection of key-value pairs. Each key in a dictionary must be unique, and it maps to a corresponding value. Dictionaries are unordered and mutable.

These are the main data types in Python. Python also supports other data types such as bytes, bytearrays, and None. Understanding these data types is essential for writing Python programs that can manipulate and store data effectively.

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Dedicated and hardworking undergraduate student pursuing a degree in Information Technology with a passion for learning, leadership experience, and real-world skills through internships and part-time jobs in IT sector. Actively looking for new Opportunities and committed to do personal and professional growth.

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