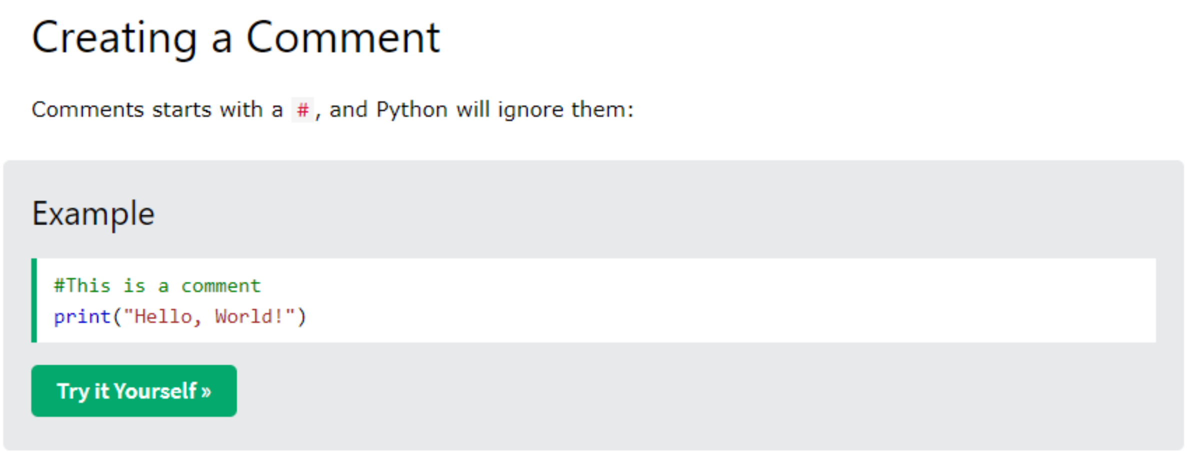
ในการเรียนPython ได้เรียนเรื่องที่ไม่เคยเรียนในCตามนี้

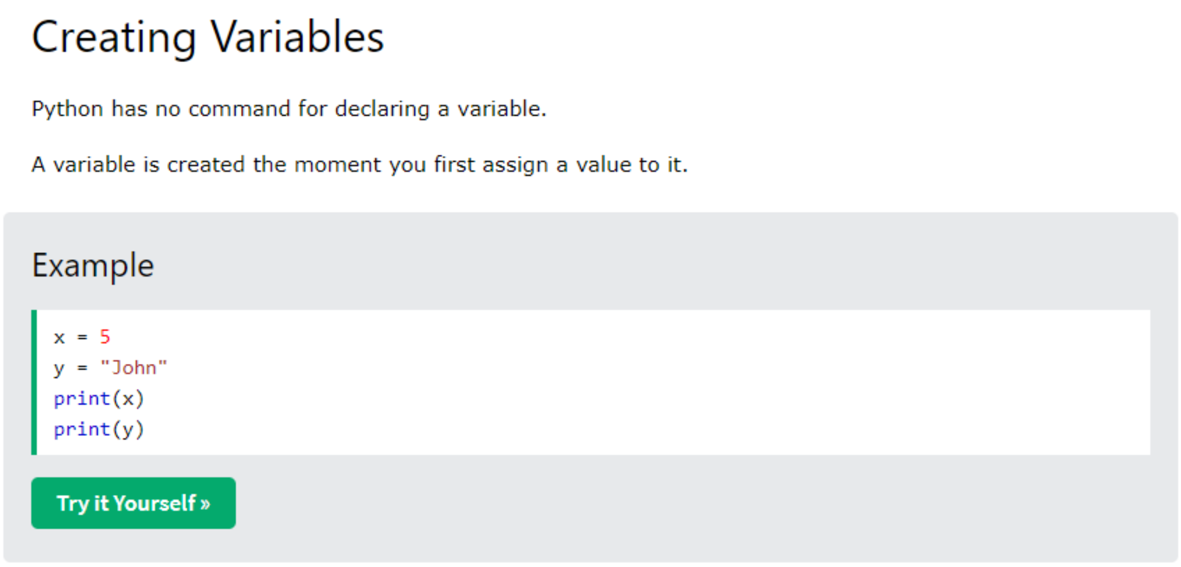


Creating a Comment

Comments starts with a `#`, and Python will ignore them:

Example

```python
#This is a comment
print("Hello, World!")
```



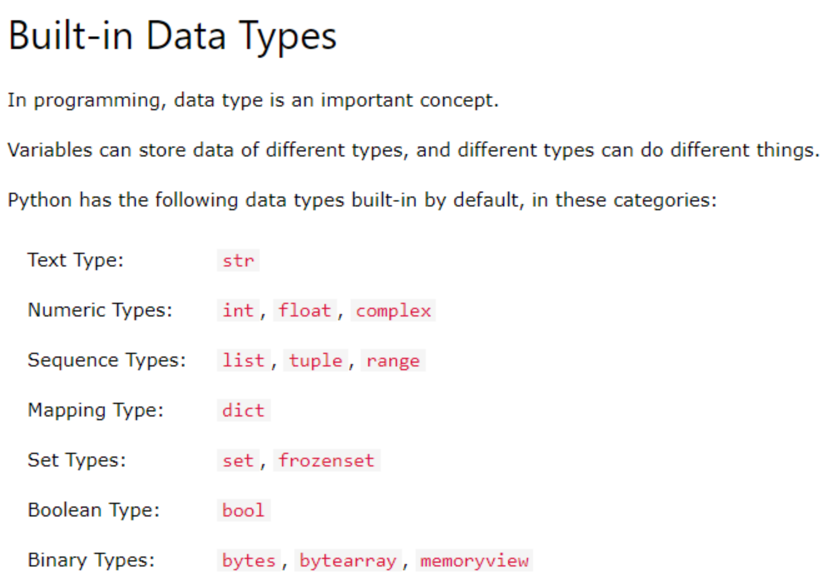
Creating Variables

Python has no command for declaring a variable.

A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it.

Example

```python
x = 5
y = "John"
print(x)
print(y)
```



Built-in Data Types

In programming, data type is an important concept.

Variables can store data of different types, and different types can do different things.

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`

Complex

Complex numbers are written with a "j" as the imaginary part:

Example

Complex:

```
x = 3+5j
y = 5j
z = -5j

print(type(x))
print(type(y))
print(type(z))
```

Try it Yourself »

Check String

To check if a certain phrase or character is present in a string, we can use the keyword `in`.

Example

Check if "free" is present in the following text:

```
txt = "The best things in life are free!"
print("free" in txt)
```

Try it Yourself »

Check if NOT

To check if a certain phrase or character is NOT present in a string, we can use the keyword `not in`.

Example

Check if "expensive" is NOT present in the following text:

```
txt = "The best things in life are free!"
print("expensive" not in txt)
```

Try it Yourself »

Slicing

You can return a range of characters by using the slice syntax.

Specify the start index and the end index, separated by a colon, to return a part of the string.

Example

Get the characters from position 2 to position 5 (not included):

```
b = "Hello, World!"
print(b[2:5])
```

Try it Yourself »

The format() method takes unlimited number of arguments, and are placed into the respective placeholders:

Example

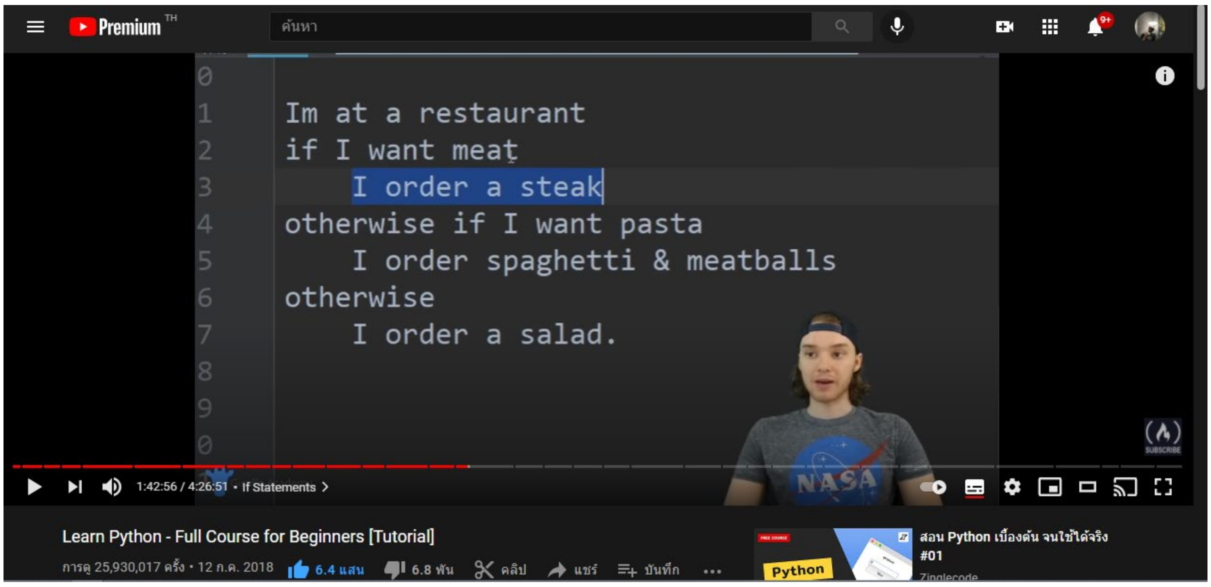
```
quantity = 3
itemno = 567
price = 49.95
myorder = "I want {} pieces of item {} for {} dollars."
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))
```

Try it Yourself »

Python Collections (Arrays)

There are four collection data types in the Python programming language:

- **List** is a collection which is ordered and changeable. Allows duplicate members.
- **Tuple** is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable. Allows duplicate members.
- **Set** is a collection which is unordered and unindexed. No duplicate members.
- **Dictionary** is a collection which is ordered* and changeable. No duplicate members.



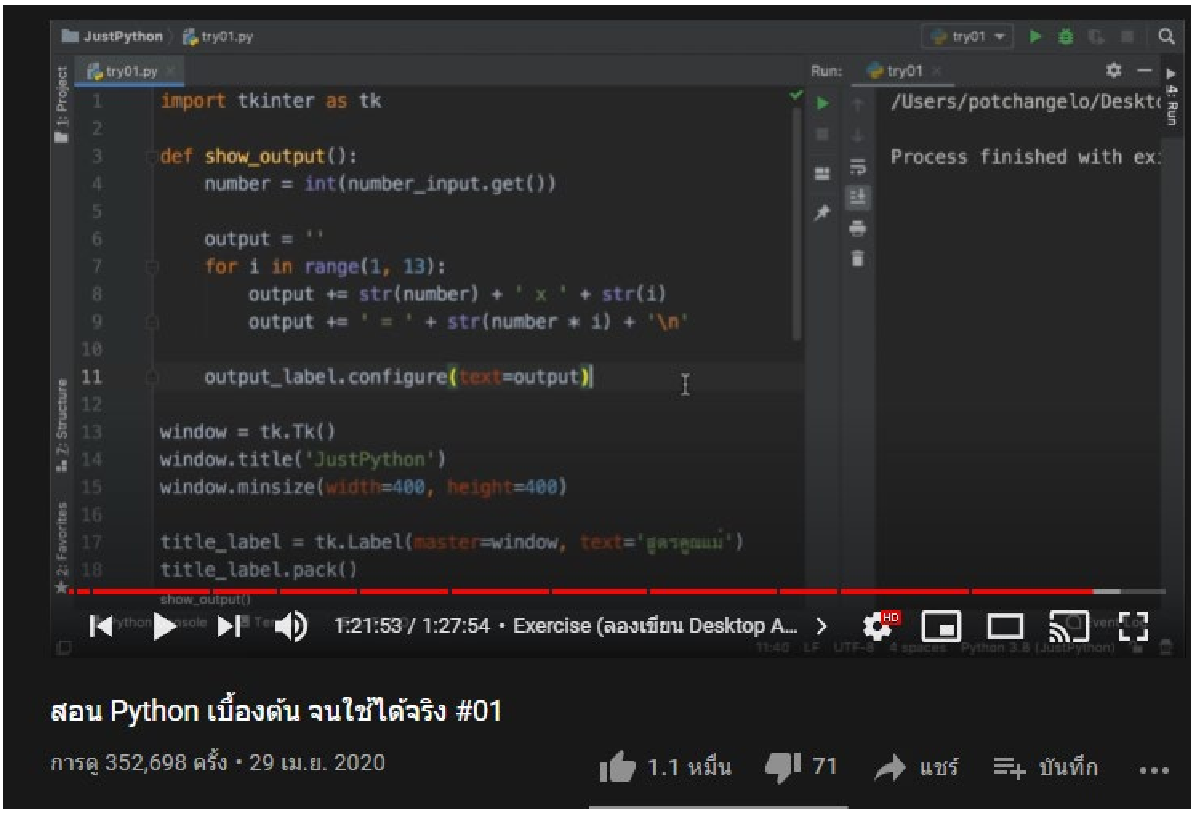
```
Im at a restaurant
if I want meat
    I order a steak
otherwise if I want pasta
    I order spaghetti & meatballs
otherwise
    I order a salad.
```

Learn Python - Full Course for Beginners [Tutorial]

การดู 25,930,017 ครั้ง • 12 ก.ค. 2018

ได้ดูคลิปของ FreeCodeCamp ถึงเรื่อง IF Statements

และของ Zinglecode เพื่อลองทำโปรแกรมจริงๆ



```python
import tkinter as tk

def show_output():
    number = int(number_input.get())

    output = ''
    for i in range(1, 13):
        output += str(number) + ' x ' + str(i)
        output += ' = ' + str(number * i) + '\n'

    output_label.configure(text=output)

window = tk.Tk()
window.title('JustPython')
window.minsize(width=400, height=400)

title_label = tk.Label(master=window, text='สูตรคูณแม่')
title_label.pack()
```

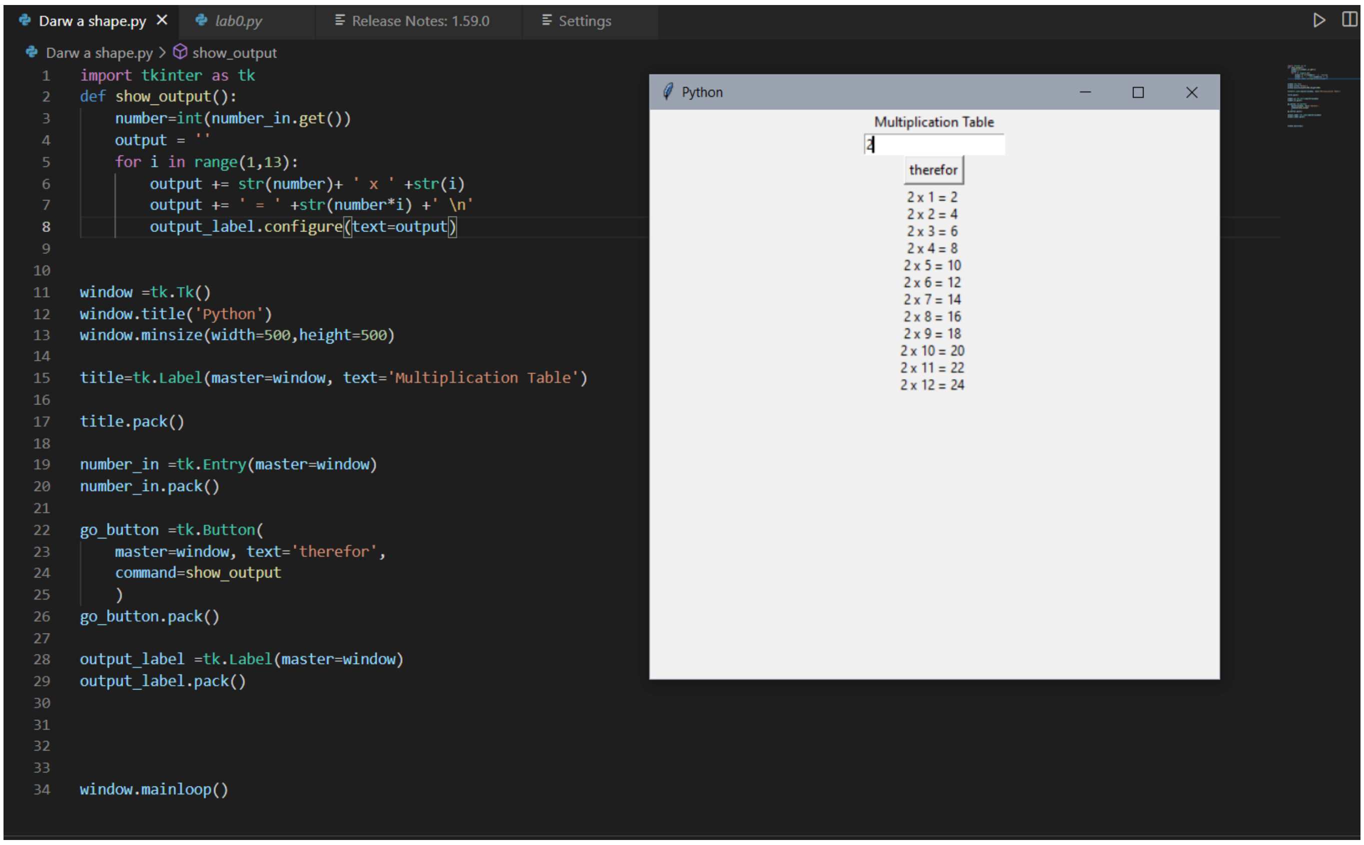
```
/Users/potchangelo/Deskt

Process finished with ex
```

สอน Python เบื้องต้น จนใช้ได้จริง #01

การดู 352,698 ครั้ง • 29 เม.ย. 2020

โปรแกรมสูตรคูณที่ลองทำ



```python
import tkinter as tk
def show_output():
    number=int(number_in.get())
    output = ''
    for i in range(1,13):
        output += str(number)+ ' x ' +str(i)
        output += ' = ' +str(number*i) +' \n'
        output_label.configure(text=output)


window =tk.Tk()
window.title('Python')
window.minsize(width=500,height=500)

title=tk.Label(master=window, text='Multiplication Table')

title.pack()

number_in =tk.Entry(master=window)
number_in.pack()

go_button =tk.Button(
    master=window, text='therefor',
    command=show_output
    )
go_button.pack()

output_label =tk.Label(master=window)
output_label.pack()




window.mainloop()
```

```
2
2 x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6
2 x 4 = 8
2 x 5 = 10
2 x 6 = 12
2 x 7 = 14
2 x 8 = 16
2 x 9 = 18
2 x 10 = 20
2 x 11 = 22
2 x 12 = 24
```