Python

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0.1 Introduction

Reference: edureka!
HI, it is a great time to learn python programming. Before we began, let's talk about our agenda for today. We will give you a guided way of becoming a python developer.

1. Comments
2. Variable
3. Operators
4. Data types
5. Loop
6. Libraries
7. File Handling and Functions
8. Web developing and Web Scraping

0.2 Comment

Python comment is oneline comment mode and this is written adding a before hash tag.
e.g. : #This is a python comment.

0.3 Variable

Let's continue this series on PYTHON.
Variables are a special container that stores value. In python, "Variable is Variable". So no need to specify primary stage declaration of type.

0.3.1 Value Assignment

Syntax: *variable_name = value*
Equal sign (=) is used to assign values to the variable.

0.3.2 Value changing

First we assign 2 to the variable x and then assign 9 to the x. So, present value of x is 9. $x = 2$
$x9$
Now, $x = 9$.
If we want to access output of previous operation, use underscore (_). This means output of previous operation.
e.g. : $10 + x$
$= 19$
$y = 2$
$\_ + y$
$= 21$

0.3.3 String Variable

String concatenation in Python is same as C++. Use + sign to concatenate.
Declaring string variable:
Syntax: variable_name='Name'
e.g. : platform = 'YouTube'
IN: platform[0]
OP: 'Y'

Normally in computer, counting always starts with 0.
IN: platform[1:4]
OP: ouT
That means, first one is starting index, second-one is before ending index.
Let's use len() function for outcome the length of the string variable.
IN: len(platform)
OP: 7
It returns an integer, size of platform.

Fourth tutorial over.

0.4 Loop

0.4.1 For Loop

Now we will talk about for loop.
We can write if inside a for. If we have if inside a for, then we have for inside a for.

codingground | Execute Python Online (Python v2.7.13)

Execute | Share | main.py | STDIN

```
x = ['Kiron', 2, 5.9] # This is a 'List', one kind of data type.
b=3 #Assigning 3 to b.
#Learning for loop first.
for i in ['a', b, 'kiron', 2.5, 6]:
    print(i)
print('\n') #Printing a newline.

for i in x:
    print(i)
print('\n')

for i in range(10): #Means i starts from 0 and ends at 9.
    print(i)
print('\n')

for i in range(11, 21, 1): #i started from 11, end at 20 and get step-1.
    print(i)
print('\n')

for i in range(11, 21, 2):
    print(i)
print('\n')

for i in range(20, 11, -1): #started from 21, ends at 10 by -1 equation.
    print(i)
print('\n')

for i in range(1, 20):
    if i%5!=0:
        print(i)
print('\n')
```

List is a great kind of data type in Python. Here 'x' is a list variable. We will discuss about it later.

0.5 Functions

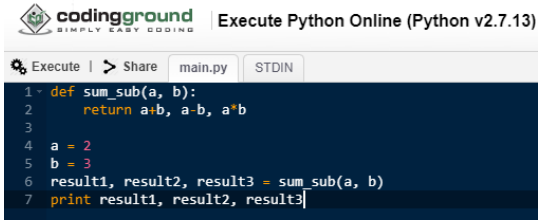
In python, user-defined functions are starts with "def" keyword.

```
1 def fun_name():
2         print("Kiron")
3
4 fun_name() #Calling the function.
```

Output: Kiron

0.5.1 Multiple return value

This is how we return multiple values from a python "def"



Output: 5, -1, 6