



Python

Day 1





Learning path

1. Introduction to Python

2. Python Basics

- Variables & Data Types
- Input/Output
- Basic Operators

3. Control Flow

- If-Else Statements
- Loops (for, while)

4. Data Structures

- Lists & Tuples
- Dictionaries & Sets







Introduction to Python

- Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language.
- Known for simplicity, readability, and versatility.
- Widely used in Web Development, Data Science, Al/ML, Automation, Cybersecurity, IoT.
- Why Python? → Easy syntax, large community, rich libraries.







Python "Hello, World!"

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

Java "Hello, World!"

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("Hello, World!");
   }
}
```

C "Hello, World!"

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```







Tokens are the smallest individual units or elements in a program that are meaningful to the interpreter.

1.Keywords

Reserved words with special meaning.

Example: if, else, while, for, import, def, class, True, False, None.

Cannot be used as variable names.

2. Identifiers

- Names given to variables, functions, classes, etc.
- Example: age, student_name, calculate_sum().
- Rules: Cannot start with a number, case-sensitive, no special characters except _.







3. Literals

- Fixed values used in code.
- Types:
 - Numeric (10, 3.14)
 - String ("Hello", 'Python')
 - Boolean (True, False)
 - None (None)
 - Collections ([1,2,3], (1,2), {1,2,3}, {"a":1})

4. Operators

- Symbols that perform operations.
- Types: Arithmetic (+ * / %),
 Comparison (==!= < >), Logical (and, or, not), Assignment (= += =), Bitwise (& | ^ << >>).

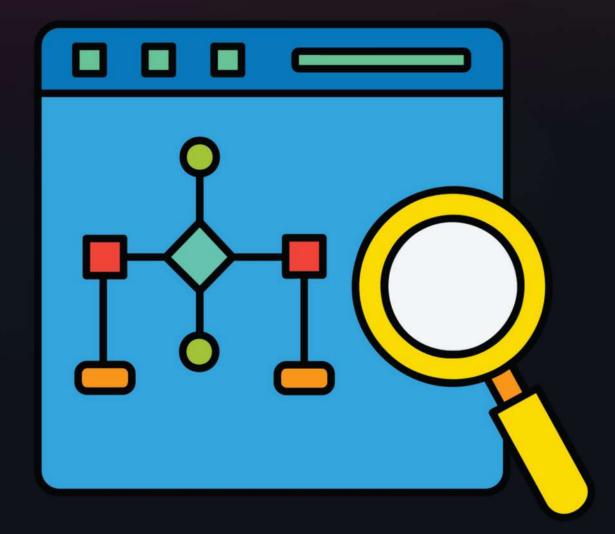






5. Punctuators / Separators

- Characters that structure code.
- Example: (), {}, [], ,, :, ., @, =, ->.







Conditional Statements

- 1. If
- 2. If-else
- 3. If-elif-else









For Loop
While Loop









Buid a Calculator Using Loops









Odd Even Checker

