

python Introduction

```
In [ ]: # what is python?  
- python is simple,general purpose,interpreted,scripting,highlevel,oop language.  
- python is developed by Guido Van Rossum.  
- started implementing python in 1989 and released in 1991
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In [ ]: # why python named as python  
- this name came from BBC's comedy televeision show -Monty Python's Flying circus(from 1970s)
```

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In [ ]: # python features  
- easy to learn and use  
- expressive language  
- interpreted language(line by line)  
- cross platform language/portable language  
- free and opensource  
- object oriented  
- extensible  
- large standard library  
- gui programing support
```

```
In [1]: print("python")
gdsjhgsjhfkjhkjkj
jhsghjgvjvhkjkj
```

python

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1-8f0de7907d8e> in <module>
      1 print("python")
----> 2 gdsjhgsjhfkjhkjkj
      3 jhsghjgvjvhkjkj

NameError: name 'gdsjhgsjhfkjhkjkj' is not defined
```

```
In [ ]: # applications of python?
- web applications
- ai
- datascience
- gaming
- gui based applications
- multimedia'
- machine learning
- scientific computing
```

```
In [ ]: # python versions:
- python 1.0,january 1994
- python 2.0,octobar 2000
- python 3.0,december 2008
- python 2.7,july 2010
- python 3.8.3, may,2020
```

```
In [ ]:
```

python basics

```
In [ ]: # python comments:
- comment is not a part of the program,it makes the program readable
# 2 types of comments:
- single line comments
- multiline comments
```

```
In [3]: #single line comment
"""
multi
line
comment
"""
print("hello")
```

hello

```
In [8]: print('python"s workshop')
```

python"s workshop

```
In [ ]: # python basics
- variables
- keywords
- operators
```

```
In [ ]: # variable:
- variable name=VALUE
- which is used to refer memory location.it used to hold values.
```

```
In [9]: n=10  
print(n)
```

10

```
In [ ]: - smart enough to get variable type.  
- it is group of letters and digits, but it starts with only letters and underscore.  
- keywords cannot be used as variable names.
```

```
In [16]: python=1000  
print(python)
```

1000

```
In [ ]: #keyword:  
- keywords are the reserved words in python.
```

```
In [20]: import keyword  
print(keyword.kwlist)
```

['False', 'None', 'True', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'async', 'await', 'break', 'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'for', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal', 'not', 'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']

```
In [18]: False=100  
print(False)
```

File "<ipython-input-18-5c4f214c7594>", line 1

False=100

^

SyntaxError: can't assign to keyword

```
In [ ]: #datatype
- int
- float
- string(str)
```

```
In [24]: a="python"
b=45
c=98.7
print(a)
print(type(a))
print(b)
print(type(b))
print(c)
print(type(c))
```

```
python
<class 'str'>
45
<class 'int'>
98.7
<class 'float'>
```

```
In [25]: a="python"
b=45
c=98.7
print(a,b,c)
```

```
python 45 98.7
```

```
In [26]: a=10,b=78.90,c="python"  
print(a,b,c)
```

```
File "<ipython-input-26-8d755ef92774>", line 1  
    a=10,b=78.90,c="python"  
      ^  
SyntaxError: can't assign to literal
```

```
In [27]: a,b,c=10,78.90,"python"  
print(a,b,c)
```

```
10 78.9 python
```

```
In [29]: a=b=c=100  
print(a,b,c)
```

```
100 100 100
```

```
In [30]: a=a+1  
print(a)
```

```
101
```

```
In [33]: n="67"  
print(type(n))  
n=n+"1"  
print(n)
```

```
<class 'str'>  
671
```

```
In [34]: n=67
print(type(n))
n=n+1
print(n)
```

```
<class 'int'>
68
```

```
In [ ]: # Type conversions
integer -int(variablename)
string  -str(variablename)
float   -float(variablename)
```

```
In [36]: #str to int
n="67"
print(type(n))
a=int(n)
print(a)
print(type(a))
```

```
<class 'str'>
67
<class 'int'>
```

```
In [38]: #float to str
f=90.67
print(type(f))
a=str(f)
print(a)
print(type(a))
```

```
<class 'float'>
90.67
<class 'str'>
```

```
In [39]: n="10"  
print(n+str(10))
```

1010

```
In [40]: n="10"  
print(int(n)+10)
```

20

```
In [ ]: #userinputs  
str---->input("enter")  
int---->int(input("enter"))  
float---->float(input("enter"))
```

```
In [50]: #string userinput  
s=input("enter a string")  
print(s)  
print(type(s))
```

enter a string78
78
<class 'str'>

```
In [48]: #int userinput  
s=int(input("enter a number"))  
print(s)  
print(type(s))
```

enter a number23
23
<class 'int'>


```
In [51]: #float userinput
s=float(input("enter a number"))
print(s)
print(type(s))
```

```
enter a number90
90.0
<class 'float'>
```

```
In [54]: s=input("enter a name")
print("hello",s)
print("hello"+s)
print("hello "+s)
```

```
enter a namepavani
hello pavani
hellopavani
hello pavani
```

```
In [ ]: welcome to clgname urname
ex: welcome to aditya pavani
```

```
In [55]: a=input("enter clg name")
b=input("enter your name")
print("welcome to",a,b)
```

```
enter clg nameaditya
enter your namepavani
welcome to aditya pavani
```



```
In [70]: #logical operators
a=7
print(a<5 and a<10)
print(a<5 or a<10)
print(not(a<5 or a<10))
```

False
True
False

```
In [74]: #comparision operators
a=10
b=22
print(a==b)
print(a<b)
print(a>b)
print(a!=b)
```

False
True
False
True

```
In [76]: #membership operators
a="python"
print('p' in a)
print("p" not in a)
```

True
False

```
In [79]: #identity operators
a="python"
b="pjhagjfgjh"
print(a is b)
print(a is not b)
```

False
True

```
In [84]: #bitwise operators    #128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1
a=2 #0000 0010
b=3 #0000 0011
print(a&b) #0010
print(a|b) #0011
print(a^b) #0001
print(a<<b) #0001 0000
print(a>>b) #0000 0000
```

2
3
1
16
0

```
In [ ]: 0010
        0011
        -----
        0010--2
        0011--3
        0001--1
```