## Python Programming

### Introduction

#### **Program:**

Sequence of steps given as instructions to perform a specific computation.

#### **Debugging:**

Tracking the errors in the program written and resolving them is debugging.

#### **Interpreter language:**

The program is interpreted directly without compiling the program.

Example: Python & PHP

## First Python Program

#### Installation process:

- In your web browser and navigate to the <u>Downloads for Windows section</u> of the <u>official</u> <u>Python website</u>.
- Download either the Windows x86-64 executable installer or

#### Windows x86 executable installer

- Run the Executable Installer
- Test it:

```
Python 3.7.6 (tags/v3.7.6:43364a7ae0, Dec 19 2019, 00:42:30) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("Hello World!")
Hello World!
>>>
```

```
1# This is the single line comments
 2 """Multiline comments in python
 3 Here we will see all the arithematic operators"""
4 a = 10
5 b = 2
             # Addition
6 sum=a+b
 7 diff=a-b # Subtraction
8 mul=a*b # Multiply
9 div=a/b # Division and the quotient will be floating values
10 div2=a//b # Division again but the quotient will be int(floor division)
11 mod=a%b
             # Modulus
12 exp=a ** b # Exponent
13 """ Now lets print all for them,
14 Please see the difference between two division performed"""
15 print("sum =", sum)
16 print("difference =",diff)
17 print("multiplication =",mul)
18 print("division float =",div)
19 print("division int =",div2)
20 print("modulus =",mod)
21 print("exponent =",exp)
```

```
sum = 12
difference = 8
multiplication = 20
division_float = 5.0
division_int = 5
modulus = 0
exponent = 100
```

## Important intro notes

- Comments
  - Single-Line
  - Multi-Line
- Variable declaration
- Arithmetic Operators

```
1 print("------String------
 2# Strings with keyboard input
3 s= "Hello "
4 yourname=input("Enter your name:")
5 print(s + yourname)
6 print("------Type Conversion-----")
7 a = 2
8 # Know the type
9 print("a =",a)
10 print("Datatype of variable-a is:",type(a))
11 print("-----Boolean Variable----")
12 # Type Conversion
13 print("Convert to float", float(a))
14 t=1 # declare true variable
15 f=0 # declare false variable
16 print("**Lets see boolean datatype**")
17 print("Boolean Equivalent for t:",bool(t))
18 print("Boolean equivalent for the expression(1==0):",1==0)
```

```
Enter your name:Kiran
Hello Kiran
-----Type Conversion-----a = 2
Datatype of variable-a is: <class 'int'>
-----Boolean Variable-----
Convert to float 2.0
**Lets see boolean datatype**
Boolean Equivalent for t: True
Boolean equivalent for the expression(1==0): False
```

## Important intro points

- Strings
- Input from Keyboard
- Type Conversion
- Boolean Variables

# Important intro points

- Logical Variables
- Formatting Output

## End of Introduction-Theory

### **Exercise Questions**

- 1. Area and Circumference of a Circle
- Print Ascii Value of the Character and viceversa
- 3. Area of Triangle, Square, Rectangle
- 4. Simple Interest
- 5. Gross Salary of an Employee
- 6. Percentage of 5 Subjects
- 7. The Display Size of the Different Data Type

8. Write programs to evaluate each of the following equations.

(i) 
$$V = u + at$$
. (ii)  $S = ut + 1/2a$ 

(iii) 
$$T=2*a+vb+9c$$
 (iv)  $H = vb^2+p^2$ 

- Converting Temperature Celsius into Fahrenheit and vice-versa
- 10. Read Integer (N) and Print the First Three Powers (N^1, N^2, N^3)



## For Solutions