1. Write a program to count word frequencies in a given text.

```
text = input("Enter a text: ")
words = text.lower().split()
freq = {}
for word in words:
    freq[word] = freq.get(word, 0) + 1
print("Word Frequencies:")
for word, count in freq.items():
    print(f"{word}: {count}")
```

2. Palindrome Checker – Write a program that checks if a given word is a palindrome.

```
word = input("Enter a word: ").lower()
if word == word[::-1]:
    print("Yes, it's a palindrome!")
else:
    print("No, it's not a palindrome.")
```

3. List Manipulation – Create a list of numbers, then write a program that prints the square of each number in the list.

```
numbers = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
squares = [n**2 for n in numbers]
print("Numbers:", numbers)
print("Squares:", squares)
```

OOPs in Python

By Vijay

Introduction to OOPs

- OOP = Object Oriented Programming
- Organizes code into objects and classes
- Increases reusability, scalability, modularity

Four Pillars of OOP

- 1. Encapsulation
- 2. Abstraction
- 3. Inheritance
- 4. Polymorphism

Classes & Objects in Python

- - Class → Blueprint
- Object → Instance of class

- Example:
- class Student:
- def __init__(self, name):
- self.name = name

s1 = Student('Vijay')

Inheritance

One class inherits properties of another

- Example:
- class Parent:
- def show(self):
- print('Parent class')

- class Child(Parent):
- pass

Polymorphism

- Same function name, different behaviors

- Example:
- print(len('Python')) # string
- print(len([1,2,3])) # list

Encapsulation & Abstraction

- Encapsulation → Hiding data using private/protected variables
- Abstraction → Hiding implementation using abstract classes

Real-World Applications of OOP

- GUI Applications (Tkinter, PyQt)
- Web Frameworks (Django, Flask)
- Machine Learning Models (Scikit-learn, TensorFlow)

Advantages of OOP in Python

- Code Reusability
- Modularity
- Easy to Debug & Maintain
- - Scalable

Conclusion

- OOP makes Python powerful
- Helps in building real-world applications
- Thank You
- By Vijay