Phyton 1st code 21/10/2024

- lets work with Number

```
In [13]:  10 + 5
```

```
Out[13]:  15
```

```
In [14]:  10 - 5
```

```
Out[14]:  5
```

```
In [15]:  10 * 5
```

```
Out[15]:  50
```

```
In [16]:  10 / 5
```

```
Out[16]:  2.0
```

when it is only one divison bar the output shows in float divison, in other words the decimal.

```
In [17]:  10 // 5
```

```
Out[17]:  2
```

When it is two divison bar the output shows in single digit

```
In [18]:  (10 + 5) - 7+6
```

```
Out[18]:  14
```

BODMAS rule will get apply (Bracket, Order, Divison, Multiplication, Additions, Subtactions)

```
In [20]:  5 + (5 * 5)
```

```
Out[20]:  30
```

```
In [21]:  (5 + 5) * 5
```

```
Out[21]:  50
```

```
In [22]:  _ + 3
```

```
Out[22]:  53
```

In Phyton under score symbol (_)means previous code answer or outputin statistics we call number as (Numerical data)and Text we call as (Categorcial Data)

```
In [24]:  import sys
          sys.version
```

```
Out[24]:  '3.12.4 | packaged by Anaconda, Inc. | (main, Jun 18 2024, 15:03:56) [MSC v.192
          9 64 bit (AMD64)]'
```

After you enter sys. press tab you can get inbuilt functions

```
In [27]:  1 + 1
          2 + 1
```

```
3 + 1
```

Out[27]: 4

in case of the above code the system shows only the output of last command which is 3+1=4, this is also called as without print function. To get output separately of each command we use print option

In [28]:
```
print (1 + 1)
print (2 + 1)
print (3 + 1)
```

2
3
4

Function command always ends with open and close brackets ()

In [37]:
```
a = 10
b = 20

c = a+b
print (c)
```

30

Phyton varialble also called as ==phyton identifier and also called as == phyton object. In the above code where a means variable name and 10 means the value. Syntax of identfier is variable name = value

In [41]:
```
print (a)
print (b)
print (c)
```

10
20
30

on the follwing the command of fucntion the variable name should be match with in other code as well, for example: you defiend variable ane as a which is small letter and if you go for the print fucntion you should enter only smanll a. if you enter capital A or anyother varivale name the output shows as 'BUG' which means error.

In [43]:
```
 print ( 10 )
print ( 10, 20 )
print ( 'Phyton' )
print ( 10, 20, 'Phyton' )
```

10
10 20
Phyton
10 20 Phyton

string means text, when we enter text in the code it is called as string, the string has to be entered in quote it could single, double or multiple (' ') (" ") ('" '")where every we see open and close bracket () it is called as function where we dont see open and close bracket is cales as varialbe in fucntion key whatever is entered in between the brackets is called as 'ARGUMENT' OR 'PARAMATER' This is called as function with argument, where ther are no brackets it called only as function

In [44]:
```
num1=20
num2=30
add=num1+num2
print(add)
```

50

In [45]:
```
num1=20
num2=30

add=num1+num2
print('The addition of', num1, 'and', num2, 'is=',add)
```

```
The addition of 20 and 30 is= 50
```

END OF SESSION