**Python Training**

**Python features:**

- Easy Language. Python is an easy language.

- Readable. The Python language is designed to make developers life easy.

- Interpreted Language.

- Dynamically-Typed Language.

- Object-Oriented.

- Popular and Large Community Support.

- Open-Source.

- Large Standard Library.

**Python Advantages:**

- Easy to Read, Learn and Write. Python is a high-level programming language that has English-like syntax.

- Improved Productivity.

- Interpreted Language.

- Dynamically Typed.

- Free and Open-Source.

**Python disadvantages:**

- Slow Speed. We discussed above that Python is an interpreted language and dynamically-typed language.

- Not Memory Efficient. To provide simplicity to the developer, Python has to do a little tradeoff.

- Weak in Mobile Computing.

- Database Access.

- Runtime Errors.

- It is rarely used in the client side.

**Python Variable:**

Python has no command for declaring a variable. A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it.

Example:No need to declare

int a=10

Just only

a=10

**Python datatypes:**

These are all Python data types,

- Boolean Type: bool.

- Mapping Type: dict.

- Sequence Types: range, tuple, list.

- Text Type: str.

**Keyword:**

Python has a set of keywords that are reserved words that cannot be used as variable names, function names, or any other identifiers.

Ex: And ,or,not, if,else etc These are all keywords.

**Identifiers:**

A Python identifier is a name used to identify a variable, function, class, module or other object. An identifier starts with a letter A to Z or a to z or an underscore (\_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores and digits (0 to 9).

**Examples progrm:**

a=10  
print(type(a))# output integer type  
l="vijay"  
print(type(l))# string data type  
v=1.3  
print(type(v))# float data type  
l1=[1,2,3,4]  
print(type(l1))# list type  
l2=1,2,3,  
print(type(l2))# tuple type  
l3={1,2,3,4}  
print(type(l3))# set type