Python Ka Chila with Baba Ammar

How to use Jupyter Notebook

1 First Program

2 Operators

```
In [2]:
         # 4 basic operators
         print(5+3)
         print(4-1)
         print(3*4)
         print(7/2)
         # remove decimal and divide
         print(7//2)
         # Check Remainder
         print(7%2)
         # Exponent
         print(3**2)
         # Merging all operators - PEDMAS rule
         print(4**3*5/3-8+19)
        8
        3
        12
        3.5
        117.6666666666667
```

3 Strings

4 Comments

```
In [4]: # This '#' is used for comments
# Use Cntrl + / for commenting line

# print ("Print")
print ('Print line')
print (3+99)
Print line
102
```

5 Variables

```
x=5
In [5]:
         print (x)
         # changing x value, by adding 10
         x=x+10
         print (x)
         y='Learning Variables'
         print (y)
         # Checking Type of Varibles:
         print(type(x))
         print(type(y))
         # Delete a variable
         basket='Mangoes'
         print(basket)
         del basket
         # If we print(basket), it will give error
         # print(basket)
        15
        Learning Variables
        <class 'int'>
        <class 'str'>
        Mangoes
```

6 Input Variables

```
In [6]: #simple variable assignment
    basket='mangoes'
    print (basket)

mangoes

In [7]: #Asking from user by Using input function
    basket=input("What's your favourite fruit? ")
    print(basket)

What's your favourite fruit? Apple
    Apple

In [8]: #Advance input function: Type 1
```

```
name=input("What's your name? ")
greetings='Hello '
print(greetings, name)

What's your name? Zain
Hello Zain

In [9]: #Advance input function: Type 2
name=input("What's your name? ")
age = input ("What's your age? ")
greetings='Hello '
print(greetings, name, ", You're still young.")

What's your name? Zain
What's your age? 26
Hello Zain, You're still young.
```

7 Conditional Logics

```
In [10]:
          # Logical Operator is True/False , 0/1 or Yes/No.
          # Equal to
                                            ==
          # not equal to
                                            ! =
          # less than
                                            <
          # greater than
                                           >
          # less than and equal to
                                          <=
          # greater than and equal to <=</pre>
          print(4==4)
          print(5!=5)
          print(78>55)
          print(44<=40)
         True
         False
         True
         False
          #Checking age is greater than or equal to the limit
In [11]:
          age=20
          limit=15
          print(age>= limit)
         True
          #Cheking age limit by entering age
In [12]:
          age= int (input("Enter Age: "))
          limit= 15
          print (age>= limit)
         Enter Age: 26
```

8 Type Coversion

True

```
In [13]: x= 3  # type int
y= 3.2  # type float
z= 'Hi ' # type string
```

```
# Implicit Coversion
x= y*x  # type will be float
print(x, " Type of x: ", type(x))

9.60000000000000 Type of x: <class 'float'>

In [14]: # Explicit Conversion
age= input("Enter your age: ")
age= int(age) # Changing type
print (age, "Type: ", type(age))

Enter your age: 26
26 Type: <class 'int'>
```

9 If Else Elif

```
In [15]: age= 4
    required = 6

if age == required:
        print('You can join school.')
    elif age < required:
        print ('You cannot join the school.')
    elif age <= 2:
        print ('You should Take Care of him, because he is a baby.')
    else:
        print ('You can join higher classes.')</pre>
```

You cannot join the school.

10 Functions

```
# Defining Function Methord: 1
In [16]:
          def code():
              print(" We are Learning Python")
              print(" We are Learning Python")
          code() # calling function
          We are Learning Python
          We are Learning Python
In [17]:
          # Defining Function Methord: 2
          def code():
              text= " We are Learning Python"
              print(text)
              print(text)
          code() # calling function
          We are Learning Python
          We are Learning Python
          # Defining Function Methord: 3
In [18]:
          def code(text):
```

```
print(text)
              print(text)
          code(" We are Learning Python") # calling function
          We are Learning Python
          We are Learning Python
In [19]:
          # Defining School Age Calculation Using Function and if,else,elif Statements
          def school_calculation(age):
              if age == 5:
                  print("The Kid can go to school.")
              elif age > 5:
                  print("The Kid should go to higher class.")
              else:
                  print ("The Kid is still a baby.")
          school_calculation(7)
         The Kid should go to higher class.
```

In [20]: # Finding future age

def FutureAge (age):
 NewAge= age + 20
 return (NewAge)

FuturePredictedAge = FutureAge (25)
 print(FuturePredictedAge)

45

11 Loops

```
In [21]:
          # Loop 1: While
          x=0
          while (x <= 5):
              print(x)
              x=x+1
         1
         2
         3
         5
In [22]: # Loop 2: For
          for x in range (5,10):
              print(x) # The data in range will be printed, [included 5 in some IDEs].
         5
         6
         7
         8
         9
```

```
In [23]: | # Working with Arrays
          days= ['Mon','Tues','Wed','Thu','Fri','Sat','Sun']
          for d in days:
              print (d)
         Mon
         Tues
         Wed
         Thu
         Fri
         Sat
         Sun
In [24]:
          # Using break in Array
          days= ['Mon','Tues','Wed','Thu','Fri','Sat','Sun']
          for d in days:
              if d == 'Fri':
                  break
                           # break means stoping the loop
              print (d)
         Mon
         Tues
         Wed
         Thu
          # Using continue in Array
In [25]:
          days= ['Mon','Tues','Wed','Thu','Fri','Sat','Sun']
          for d in days:
              if d == 'Fri':
                  continue
                                # continue means skiping value in the loop
              print (d)
         Mon
         Tues
         Wed
         Thu
         Sat
         Sun
In [26]:
          # Using pass in Array
          days= ['Mon','Tues','Wed','Thu','Fri','Sat','Sun']
          for d in days:
              if d == 'Fri':
                              # pass means to do nothing in the loop
                  pass
              print (d)
         Mon
         Tues
         Wed
         Thu
         Fri
         Sat
         Sun
```

12 Import Libraries

```
In [27]: # Print value of pi, by importing library
    import math
    print("Value of pi is : ", math.pi)

import statistics
    x=[123,45,67,89,98]
    print("Average of array is :", statistics.mean(x))

Value of pi is : 3.141592653589793
Average of array is : 84.4
```

13 Trouble Shooting

```
In [28]: # syntax error
# print ("go) # Here the comma is missing

# Run-Time Error
# print(25/0) # Error in the value

# Semantic Error
name = 'Ammar'
# print (" Hello name") # It will print the command without showing error
print (" Hello", name)
```

Hello Ammar