# UNIT-1

# BASICS OF PYTHON PROGRAMMING

## WORKING WITH PYTHON

- Integrated Development Environment (IDLE)

### Writing First Python Program

# First Python Program

# Demonstrates the print function

print(" FIRST PROGRAM , HELLO WORLD")

## PROGRAM STRUCTURE OF PYTHON

### Python Program

# To add two numbers

a=10

b=5

c=a+b

print("Sum= ",c) or print(c)

### Execution of a python program

1. Using Python's Command line window
2. Using Python's IDLE graphics window
3. Directly from System Prompt

**How to print Blank Lines**

**Example:**

1. print(8 * "\n") or print("\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n")
2. print("Hello World")
   print(8* "\n")
   print("Game Over")

**Print end Command**

- By default, python's print()function ends with a new line.

Example:

1. print(“Welcome to “ , end = ‘ ‘)
   print(“Navrachana University”, end = ‘!’)

   O/P: Welcome to Navrachana University !

2. #ends the output with ‘@’
   print(“Python”, end=’@’)

   O/P: Python @

- Python is a case-sensitive language.

**Python Statement:** Instructions that a python interpreter can execute are called statements.

**For Example:** a=1 (assignment statement)

**Multi-line Statement: line continuation character (\)**

**For example:**

```
a= 1+2+3+\
   4+5+6+\
   7+8+9
```

- Explicit line continuation

```
a= (1+2+3+
    4+5+6+
    7+8+9)

Colors = [‘red’
          ‘blue’
          ‘green’]
```

- Multiple statements in a single line using semicolons (;)

```
a=1; b=2; c=3
```

**Comments: hash(#) symbol, Multi-line comments: ‘’’ or “””**