**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22-05-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **TCSion** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **Stay Ahead in Group Discussion** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\tcs 22may.PNG |
| C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\tcs and python\20200522_163021.jpg   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | | |  | | **C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\tcs and python\20200522_163034.jpg** | | |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date: 22-05-2020** |  | **Name: Dhanya Shetty** | | **Course: Python** |  | **USN:4AL17EC026** | | **Topic: The Basics: Processing user Input** |  | **Semester & Section:6th A** | |

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| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | |
| **Image of sessions**  **C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\22may1.PNG** | |
| C:\Users\Hp\Pictures\22may02.PNG    For **Python** 2, the function raw\_input() is used to **get** string **input** from the **user** via the command line, while the **input**() function returns will actually evaluate the **input** string and try to run it as **Python** code.  **Processing user Input:** In the Javascript chapter we looked at a number of HTML tags for processing user input. If that user input needs to go back to the web server, then we need to enclose our input elements, and a submit button inside a form.  When we submit a form, the browser packages up all of the data we have entered into the input elements and sends them back to the server, and your program for processing.  Lets change the hello.py program we wrote earlier to have a form where you can enter your name. After you click on the submit button the page will display Hello yourname rather than Hello World. Although it sounds simple, this program will provide us with several avenues to further explore the relationship between the browser, the server, and our cgi program.  Lets start with a basic page with a form.  <**html**>  <**body**>  <**form** action='cgi-bin/hello2.py' method='get'>  <**label** for="myname">Enter Your Name</**label**>  <**input** id="myname" type="text" name="firstname" value="Nada" />  <**input** type="submit">  </**form**>  </**body**>  </**html**>  There are two important attributes on the form tag:   * method: this tells the browser which http method to use when submitting the form back to the server. The options are get or post. * action: This tells the browser the URL to use when submitting the form.   The input type submit renders as a button in the form. The purpose of this input type is to cause the form to be submitted back to the web server.  *#!/usr/bin/env python*  **import** **os**  print "Content-type: text/html**\n**"  qs = os.environ['QUERY\_STRING']  **if** 'firstname' **in** qs:  name = qs.split('=')[1]  **else**:  name = 'No Name Provided'  print "<html>"  print "<body>"  print "<h1>Hello *%s*</h1>" % name  print "</pre>"  print "</body>"  print "</html>"  **What is the input?**  The Input is nothing but some value from a system or user. For example, if you want to perform an addition of two numbers on the calculator you need to provide two number to the calculator, those two number is nothing but an input provided by the user to a calculator program.  There are different types of Input, and that comes in various ways. For example: –   * **Input stems from the keyboard**. i.e., the user entered some value using a keyboard. * **Input Using Mouse Click or movement**, i.e. you clicked on the radio button or some drop-down list and chosen an option from it.   In Python, there are various ways for reading input from the user from the command line environment or through the user interface. In both cases, the user is sending input from Keyboard or mouse.  **Python example to accept input from a user**  Let see how to accept employee data from a user using the input() function and display it using the print() function.  name = input("Enter Employee Name")  salary = input("Enter salary")  company = input ("Enter Company name")  print("Printing Employee Details")  print ("Name", "Salary", "Company")  print (name, salary, company)  **Output**  Enter Employee Name Jhon  Enter your salary 8000  Enter Company name Google  Printing Employee Details  Name Salary Company  Jhon 8000 Google  **Summary:**  **Python** is an [interpreted](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreted_language), [high-level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-level_programming_language), [general-purpose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_programming_language) [programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language). Created by [Guido van Rossum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guido_van_Rossum) and first released in 1991, Python's design philosophy emphasizes [code readability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_readability) with its notable use of [significant whitespace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Off-side_rule). Its [language constructs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language_construct) and [object-oriented](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming) approach aim to help programmers write clear, logical code for small and large-scale projects.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-AutoNT-7-28)  Python is [dynamically typed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_programming_language) and [garbage-collected](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbage_collection_(computer_science)). It supports multiple [programming paradigms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_paradigms), including [structured](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structured_programming) (particularly, [procedural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedural_programming)), object-oriented, and [functional programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming). Python is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive [standard library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_library).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-About-29)  Python was conceived in the late 1980s as a successor to the [ABC language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ABC_(programming_language)). Python 2.0, released in 2000, introduced features like [list comprehensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_comprehension) and a garbage collection system capable of collecting [reference cycles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reference_cycle). Python 3.0, released in 2008, was a major revision of the language that is not completely [backward-compatible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backward_compatibility), and much Python 2 code does not run unmodified on Python 3.  The Python 2 language was officially discontinued in 2020 (first planned for 2015), and "Python 2.7.18 is the last Python 2.7 release and therefore the last Python 2 release."[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-30) No more security patches or other improvements will be released for it.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-31)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-32) With Python 2's [end-of-life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End-of-life_(product)), only Python 3.5.x[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-33) and later are supported.  Python [interpreters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) are available for many [operating systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system). A global community of programmers develops and maintains [C Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPython), an [open source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software)[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)#cite_note-34) [reference implementation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reference_implementation). A [non-profit organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonprofit_organization), the [Python Software Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_Software_Foundation), manages and directs resources for Python and C Python development. | |