

Module 1: An Introduction to Python

What is Python?

Python is a popular, high-level programming language known for its simplicity and readability. It was created by **Guido van Rossum** and first released in **1991**. Python is widely used for web development, data analysis, automation, artificial intelligence, machine learning, **game development** (2D games or simple 3D games) and more.



Why Python?

Key Features of Python

- **Easy to read and write:** Python syntax is clean and similar to English.
- **Interpreted:** You don't need to compile Python code; it runs line-by-line.
- **Dynamically typed:** You don't need to declare variable types.
- **Versatile:** Used in many domains like web development (Django, Flask), data science (Pandas, NumPy), automation (scripts), and more.
- **Large community and libraries:** Thousands of open-source libraries to speed up development.

Good to know

Python is a powerful yet beginner-friendly language, and it opens the door to many fields like:

- 📄 Web development (Django, Flask)
- 📊 Data analysis & visualization (Pandas, Matplotlib)
- 🤖 AI & Machine Learning (TensorFlow, scikit-learn)
- 🔧 Automation/Scripting (for tasks and workflows)
- 🎮 Game development (Pygame, Arcade)
- ☐ Scientific computing (NumPy, SciPy)
- 🌐 APIs and web scraping (Requests, BeautifulSoup)

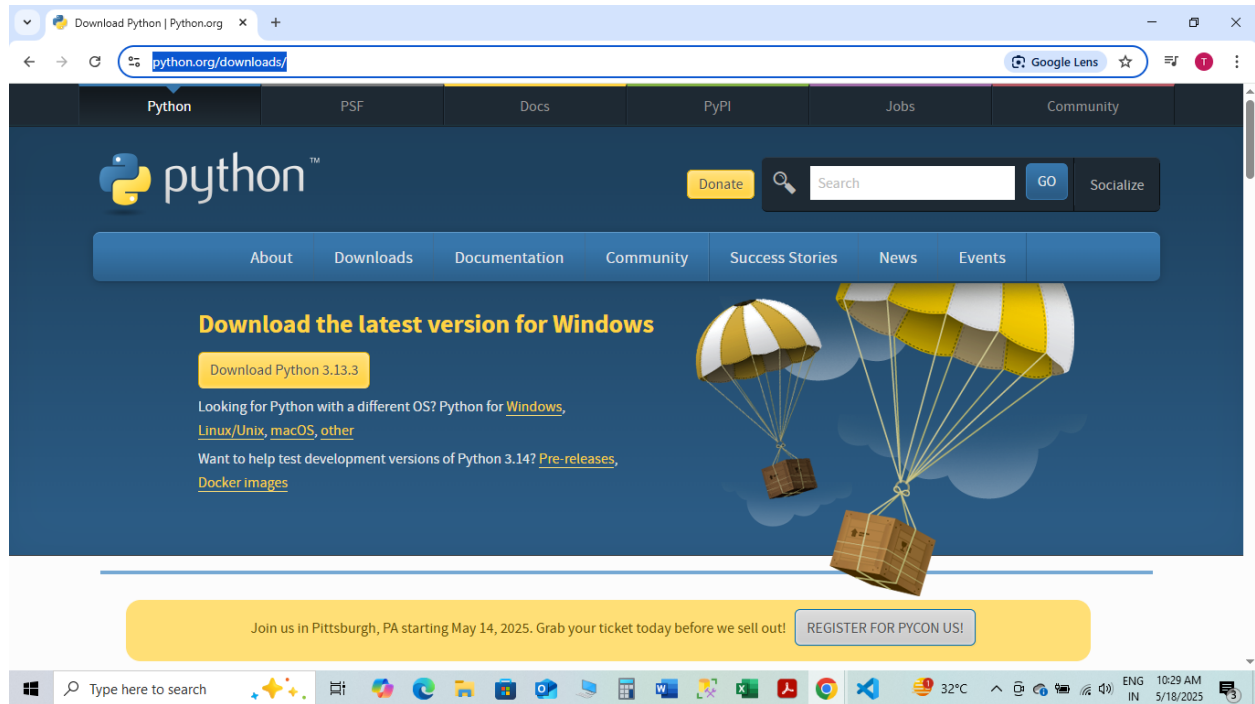
Python Syntax compared to other programming languages

Concept	Python	C	Java	JavaScript
Hello World	<code>print("Hello, World!")</code>	<code>printf("Hello, World!");</code>	<code>System.out.println("Hello, World!");</code>	<code>console.log("Hello, World!");</code>
Variable	<code>x = 10</code>	<code>int x = 10;</code>	<code>int x = 10;</code>	<code>let x = 10;</code>
Data Types	Dynamic (<code>x = 5</code>)	Static (<code>int x = 5;</code>)	Static (<code>int x = 5;</code>)	Dynamic (<code>let x = 5;</code>)
If Statement	<code>if x > 0:\n print(x)</code>	<code>if (x > 0) {\n printf("%d", x);\n}</code>	<code>if (x > 0) {\n System.out.println(x);\n}</code>	<code>if (x > 0) {\n console.log(x);\n}</code>
Else Statement	<code>else:\n print("no")</code>	<code>else {\n printf("no");\n}</code>	<code>else {\n System.out.println("no");\n}</code>	<code>else {\n console.log("no");\n}</code>
For Loop	<code>for i in range(5):\n print(i)</code>	<code>for (int i=0; i<5; i++) {\n printf(i);\n}</code>	<code>for (int i=0; i<5; i++) {\n System.out.println(i);\n}</code>	<code>for (let i=0; i<5; i++) {\n console.log(i);\n}</code>
Function	<code>def add(x, y): return x + y</code>	<code>int add(int x, int y) { return x + y; }</code>	<code>int add(int x, int y) { return x + y; }</code>	<code>function add(x, y) { return x + y; }</code>
Comments	<code># This is a comment</code>	<code>// This is a comment</code>	<code>// This is a comment</code>	<code>// This is a comment</code>
Block Scope	Indentation (no <code>{}</code>)	Curly braces <code>{}</code>	Curly braces <code>{}</code>	Curly braces <code>{}</code>
Semicolons	✗ Not required	☑ Required	☑ Required	Optional but common

Python Install

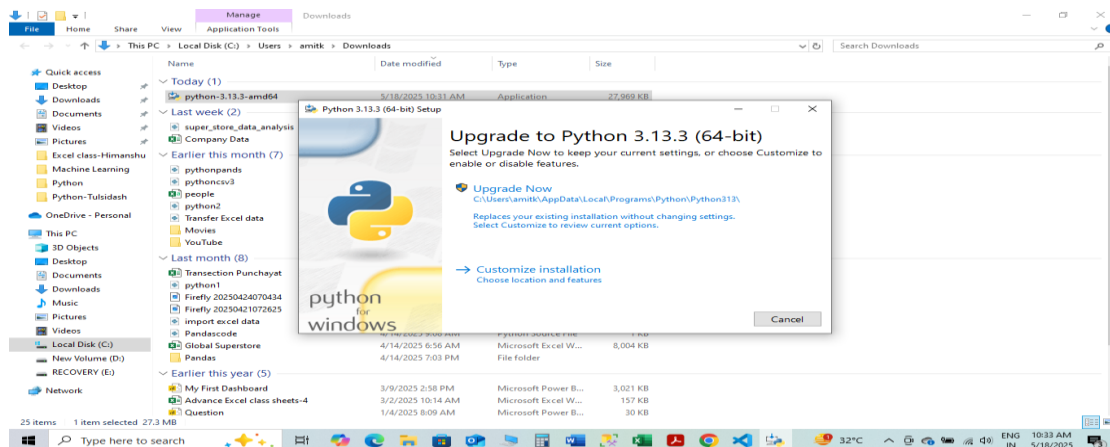
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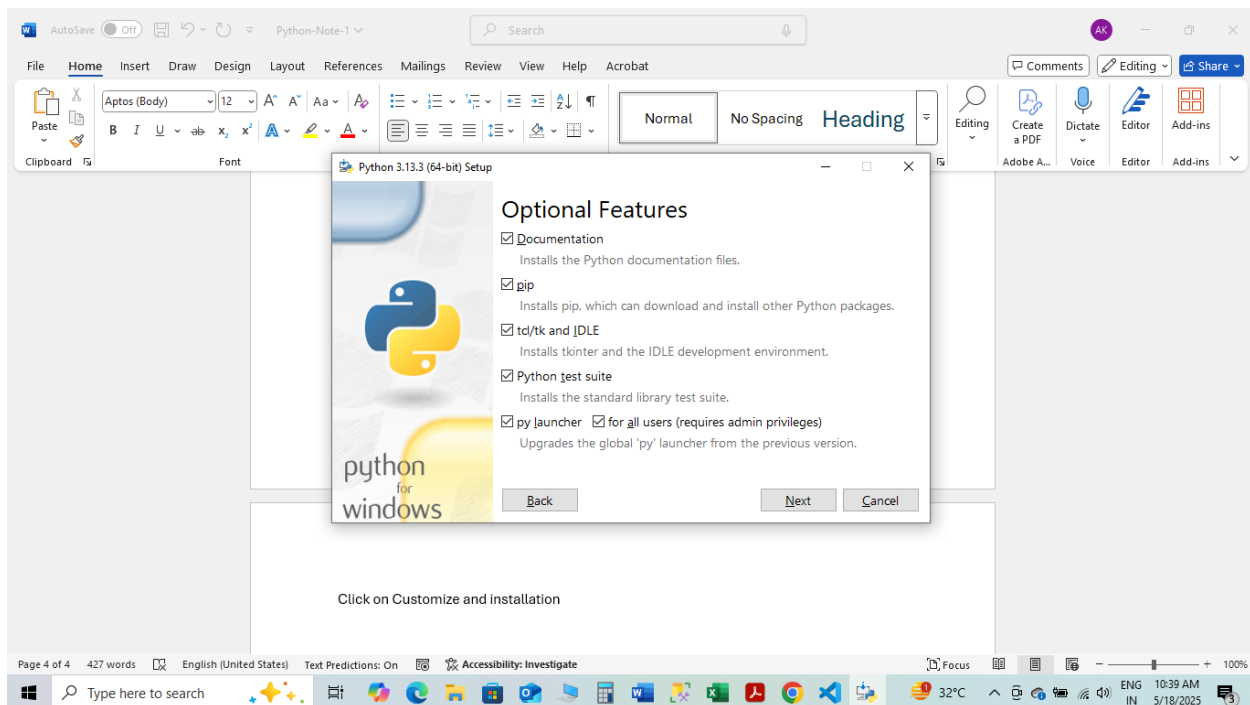


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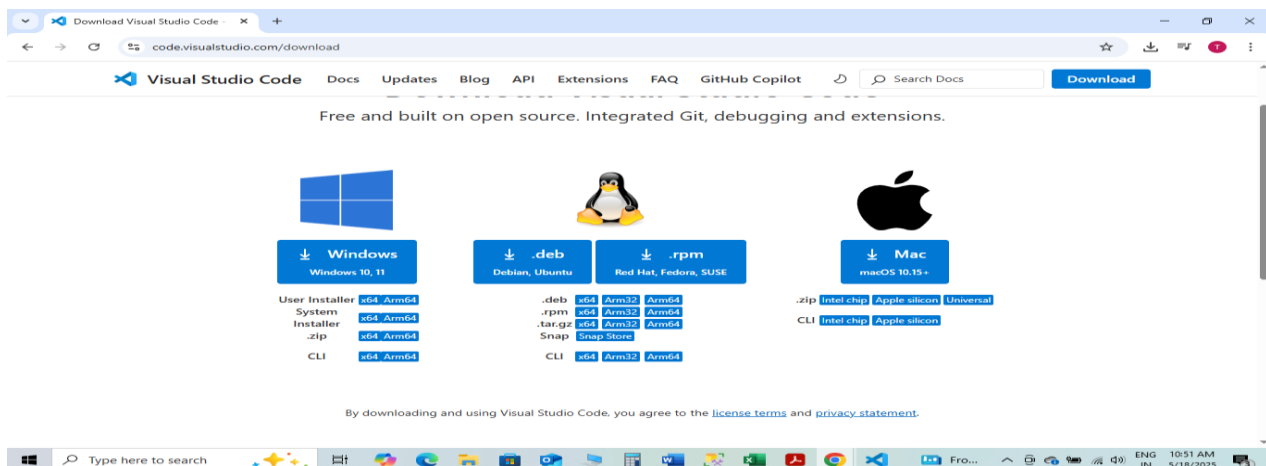
It will start installation

after installation go to cmd and type python --version, it will **show** the python version

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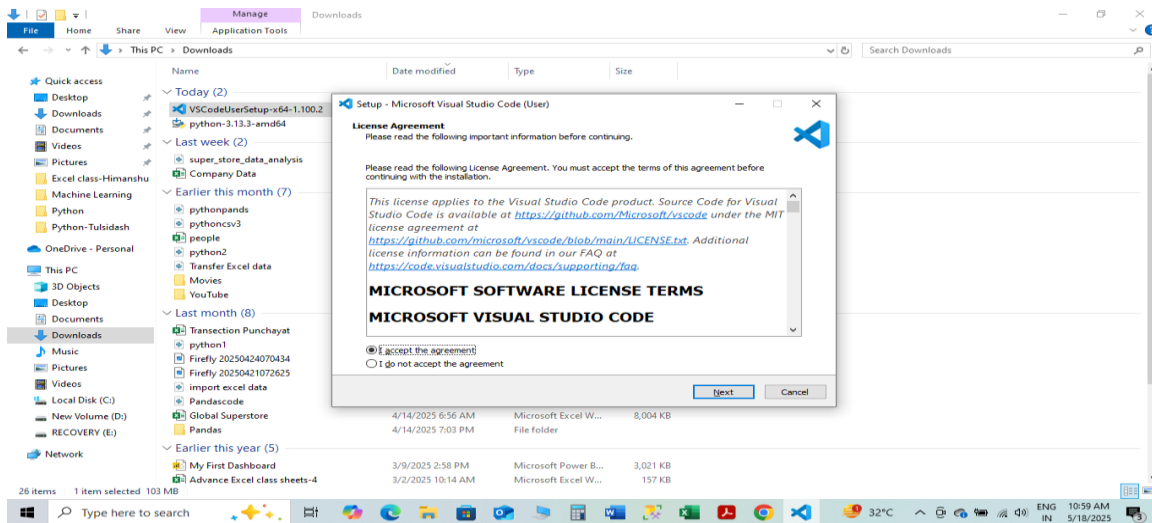
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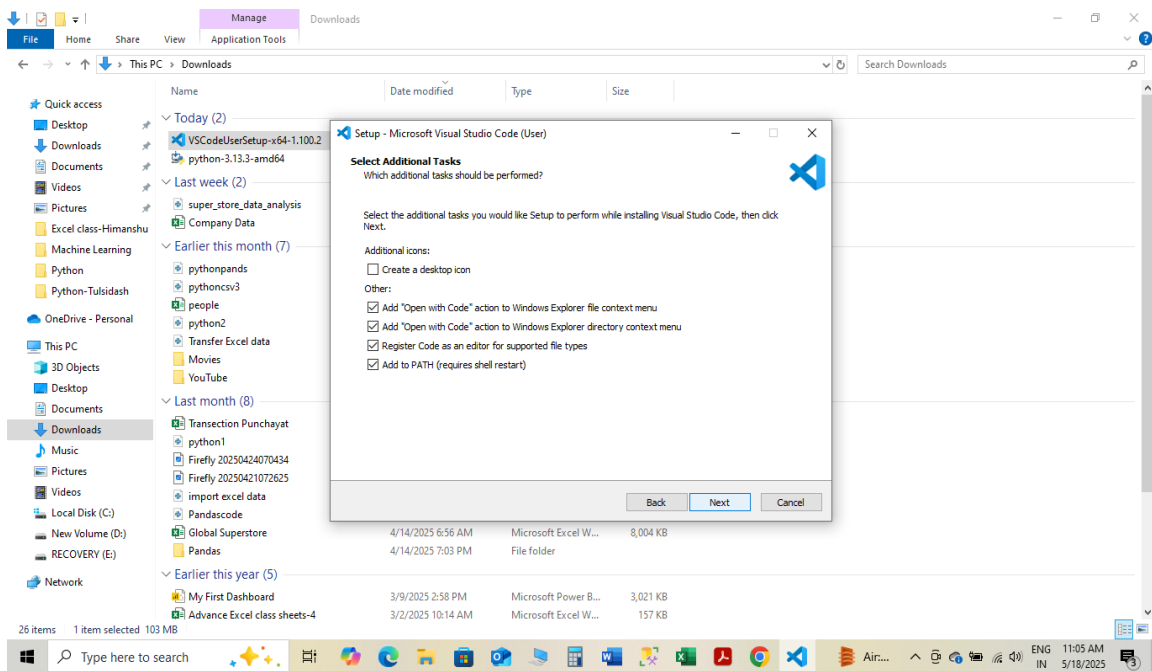


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