BASICS OF PHYTON

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WHAT DOES A COMPUTER DO?

THEY PERFORM CALCULATIONS AND REMEMBER THINGS

TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE

IMPERATIVE KNOWLEDGE
IT TELLS RECIPE OR 'HOW TO'
FOR E.G
GO TO THE KITCHEN OPEN THE
FRIGE
BRING THE MILK FROM IT.

DECLARATIVE KNOWLEDGE
IT IS A STATEMENT OF FACT
FOR E.G:
BRING A CHILLED WATER BOTTLE

PRIMITIVE CONSTRUCTS IN PROGRAMING

- STRING
- SIMPLE OPERATORS
- NUMBERS VARIABLES

ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE

- SYNTAX
- FOR E.G:
- "HI"5 NOT SYNTACTICALLY VALID.
- 3.2*5 SYNTATICALLY VALID

Visual Studio Code.

Visual Studio code is easiest to install and work with https://code.visualstudio.com/

Download and Install Python support. https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/ python/python-tutorial

THINGS THAT WE WILL LEARN IN THIS DEMO

- VARIABLES
- NUMBERS
- IF ELSE
- FOR LOOP
- WHILE LOOP
- ITERATORS
- DATES
- ARRAYS

VARIABLES

- x=5
- y="JHONH"
- print(x)
- print(y)

NUMBERS

- TYPES OF NUMBERS
- INTEGERS
- FLOAT
- COMPLEX

LOOPS

 FOR LOOP: It can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.

 WHILE LOOP: It can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.

ITERATORS

- An iterator is an object that contains a countable number of values.
- Technically, in Python, an iterator is an object which implements the iterator protocol, which consists of the methods iter() and next().
- An iterator is an object that can be iterated upon, meaning that you can traverse through all the values.

PYTHON COLLECTIONS(ARRAYS)

- LIST:is a collection which is ordered and changeable. Allows duplicate members.
- TUPLE:is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable.
 Allows duplicate members.
- DICTIONARY:is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed. No duplicate members.
- SET: Is a collection which is unordered and unindexed. No duplicate members.