

Lecture 2

Python Fundamentals

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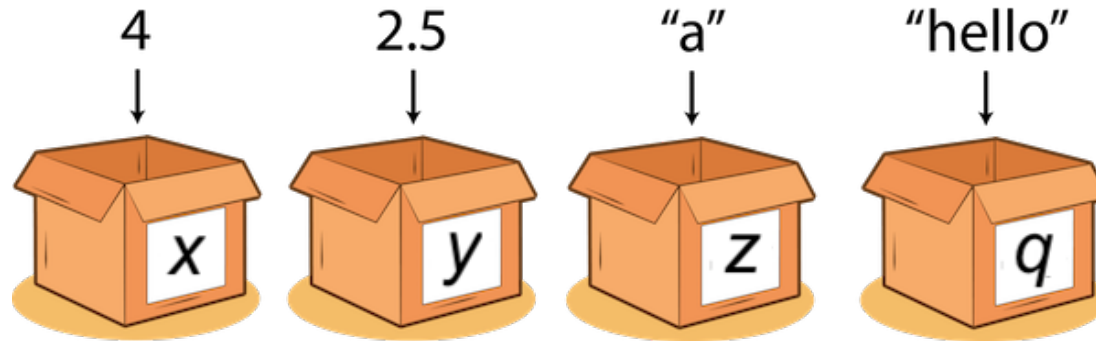
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Python Basics

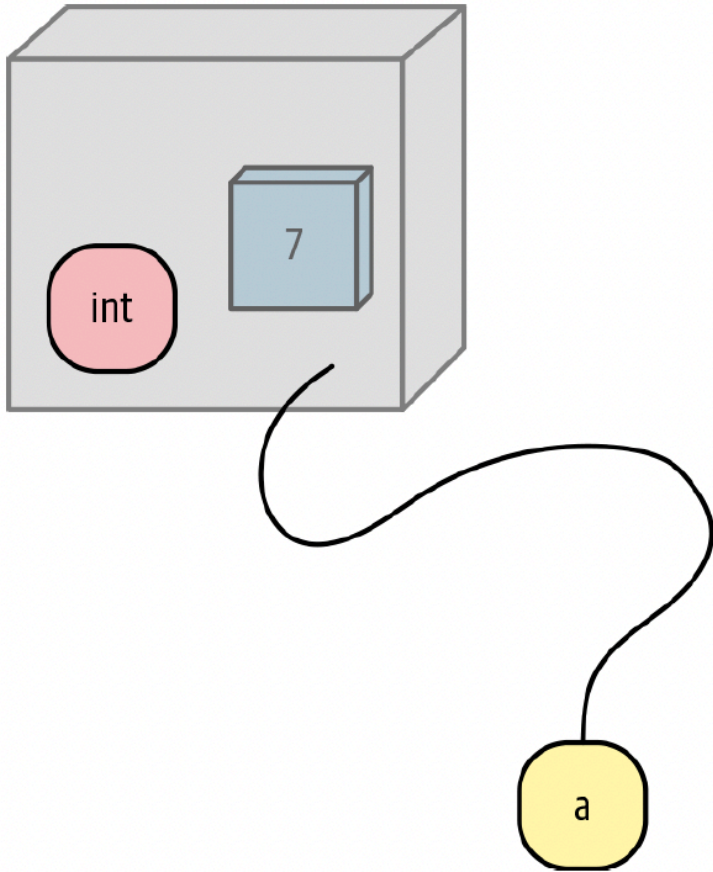
Values, Variables, and Data Types



- A **value** is a *literal* such as a number or text.
- Examples of values:
 - `352.3` → **float**
 - `22` → **int**
 - `"Hello World!"` → **str**

Variables

```
1 a = 7
2 print(a)
```



- A **variable** is a **name** that refers to a value.
- Think of a variable like a *label* attached to a value.
 - A variable is **just a name** (not the value itself).

Objects

- Sometimes you will hear variables referred to as **objects**.
- Everything that is not a literal (like `10`) is an **object** in Python.

Assignment (=)

```
1 # Here we assign the integer value 5 to the variable x.  
2 x = 5  
3  
4 # Now we can use the variable x in the next line.  
5 y = x + 12  
6 y
```

- In Python, = means **assignment**:
 - **Right side** is evaluated first
 - The result is assigned to the **left side**

Note

- ✓ In math, = often means “equal.”
- ✓ In Python, = means “store this value in the variable.”











Code and comment style

- Two guiding principles:
 - **Make things easy for your future self**
 - **Assume you will forget details later** → write it down now
- In Python, the comment character is **#**
 - Anything after **#** is ignored by the interpreter
 - Put comments **right above** the code they describe
- Use Markdown/text cells to explain:
 - What the code cell is doing,
 - Any assumptions/choices,
 - How to interpret output.











Most Useful Google Colab Shortcuts

Windows



- **Ctrl + Enter**: Run cell
- **Alt + Enter**: Run cell and add new cell below
- **Ctrl + /**: Comment current line
- **Ctrl + Z**: Undo
- **Ctrl + Shift + Z**: Redo
- **Shift +**    : Select text
- **Shift + Ctrl +**    : Select to the beginning/end of the line

Mac

- **command + return**: Run cell
- **option + return**: Run cell and add new cell below
- **command + /**: Comment current line
- **command + Z**: Undo
- **command + shift + Z**: Redo
- **shift +**    : Select text
- **shift + command +**    : Select to the beginning/end of the line

Types

Name	Type	Mutable?	Examples
Boolean	bool	no	True, False
Integer	int	no	47, 25000, 25_000
Floating point	float	no	3.14, 2.7e5
Complex	complex	no	3j, 5 + 9j
Text string	str	no	'alas', "alack", '''a verse attack'''
List	list	yes	['Winken', 'Blinken', 'Nod']
Tuple	tuple	no	(2, 4, 8)
Bytes	bytes	no	b'ab\xff'
ByteArray	bytearray	yes	bytearray(...)
Set	set	yes	set([3, 5, 7])
Frozen set	frozenset	no	frozenset(['Elsa', 'Otto'])
Dictionary	dict	yes	{'game': 'bingo', 'dog': 'dingo', 'drummer': 'Ringo'}

- The **Type** column shows Python's official type name.
- **Mutable?**
 -  mutable → can be changed after creation
 -  immutable → cannot be changed after creation

One List, Many Types

```
1 list_example = [10, 1.23, "like this", True, None]
2 print(list_example)
3 type(list_example)
```

- Common built-in types:
 - `int` (e.g., `10`)
 - `float` (e.g., `1.23`)
 - `str` (e.g., `"hello"`)
 - `bool` (e.g., `True`)
 - `NoneType` (e.g., `None`)
- A **list** can contain mixed types.

Square Brackets `[]` in Python

```
1 vector = ['a', 'b']  
2 vector[0]
```

- Use `[]` to create a **list**
- Use `[]` to access an element by **index**

Curly Braces {} in Python

```
1 {'a', 'b'} # set
2 {'first_letter': 'a', 'second_letter': 'b'} # dictionary (key:value pairs)
```

- {} is used to denote a **set** or a **dictionary**
- Use {} for **sets** and **dictionaries**

Parentheses () in Python

```
1 num_tup = (1, 2, 3)
2 sum(num_tup)
```

- Use () for **tuples**
- Use () to pass **arguments** into functions


Data Containers in Python—List and Tuple

✓ List

- Stores **multiple values** in an ordered sequence
-  **Mutable:** You can change it after creation

```
1 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"]
2 fruits.append("grape")
3 fruits[0] = "pear"
```

✓ Tuple

- Stores **multiple values** in an ordered sequence
-  **Immutable:** Cannot be changed after creation

```
1 geneseo_coords = (40.7158, 77.8136)
2 geneseo_coords[0]           # 👁 reading is OK
3 # geneseo_coords[0] = 100   # ❌ cannot modify
```

Data Containers in Python—Dictionaries

```
1 city_to_temp = {
2     "Paris": 28,
3     "London": 22,
4     "New York": 18,
5     "Seoul": 29,
6     "Rochester": 10
7 }
8
9 city_to_temp["Paris"]          # 🔍 look up a value by key
10 city_to_temp["London"] = 32   # ✎ update a value
11
12 city_to_temp.keys()           # 🔑 all keys
13 city_to_temp.values()         # 📌 all values
14 city_to_temp.items()          # 📄 (key, value) pairs
```

- Stores values as **key→value** pairs
- Keys are used for fast lookup
- Useful when you want to create **associations** (“mapping”)

Running on Empty

```
1 lst = []  
2 tup = ()  
3 dic = {}
```

- Being able to create empty containers is sometimes useful, especially when using loops (e.g., **for**, **while**).
- **Q.** What is the type of an empty list?

Operators $+$ $-$ \times \div

```
1 a = 10
2 b = 3
3
4 a + b
5 a - b
6 a * b
7 a ** b
8 a / b
9 a // b
10 a % b
```

- All of the basic operators we see in mathematics are available to use:
 - $+$ add
 - $-$ subtract
 - $*$ multiply
 - $**$ power
 - $/$ divide
 - $//$ integer divide (floor division)
 - $\%$ remainder

Operators Also Work for Lists and Strings

```
1 string_one = "This is an example "  
2 string_two = "of string concatenation"  
3 string_full = string_one + string_two  
4 print(string_full)  
5  
6 string = "apples, "  
7 print(string * 3)
```

- **+** concatenates (joins) strings
- ***** repeats a string multiple times

```
1 list_one = ["apples", "oranges"]  
2 list_two = ["pears", "satsumas"]  
3 list_full = list_one + list_two  
4 print(list_full)
```

- **+** concatenates (combines) lists into a longer list

Casting Variables

```
1 orig_number = 4.39898498
2 type(orig_number)
```

```
1 mod_number = int(orig_number)
2 mod_number
3 type(mod_number)
```

- Casting changes type using built-in functions:
 - `int()`, `float()`, `str()`
 - If we try these, Python will do its best to interpret the input and convert it to the output type we'd like and, if they can't, the code will throw a great big error.
- Q. **Classwork 2.1**

✓ ? Booleans, Conditions, and **if** Statements

Booleans

```
1 10 == 20
2 10 == '10'
```

- Boolean values are either:
 - True
 - False

```
1 int(True)
2 int(False)
```

- In Python, Booleans can be converted to integers:
 - `int(True)` is 1
 - `int(False)` is 0

Boolean Operators

Operator	Description
x and y	True only if both are True
x or y	True if at least one is True
not x	Flips True ↔ False

Here, both **x** and **y** are boolean.

- Existing booleans can be combined by a **boolean operator**, which create a boolean when executed.



Comparison Operators

Operator	Description
$x == y$	equal
$x != y$	not equal
$x > y$	greater than
$x >= y$	greater than or equal to
$x < y$	less than
$x <= y$	less than or equal to

Here, both x and y are variables.

= The Equality Operator ==

```
1 boolean_condition1 = 10 == 20
2 boolean_condition2 = 10 == '10'
```

- The **==** is an operator that compares the objects on either side and returns **True** if they have the same values
- Q. What does **not (not True)** evaluate to?
- Q. **Classwork 2.2**

Conditions → Boolean Expressions

```
1 x = 10
2
3 print(x > 5)      # True
4 print(x == 3)     # False
5 print(x != 0)     # True
```

- A **condition** is an expression that returns **True** or **False**.



Condition and **if** Statements

```
1 name = "Geneseo"
2 score = 99
3
4 if name == "Geneseo" and score > 90:
5     print("Geneseo, you achieved a high score.")
6
7 if name == "Geneseo" or score > 90:
8     print("You could be called Geneseo or have a high score")
9
10 if name != "Geneseo" and score > 90:
11     print("You are not called Geneseo and you have a high score")
```

- The real power of conditions comes when we start to use them in more complex examples, such as **if** statements.

The **in** Keyword: Membership Test

```
1 name_list = ["Lovelace", "Smith", "Hopper", "Babbage"]
2
3 "Lovelace" in name_list
4 "Bob" in name_list
```

- **in** checks whether something exists inside a list, string, etc.
- **Q.** Check if “a” is in the string “Wilson Ice Arena” using **in**. Is “a” in “Anyone”?

if-else Chain

```
1 score = 98
2
3 if score == 100:
4     print("Top marks!")
5 elif score > 90 and score < 100:
6     print("High score!")
7 elif score > 10 and score <= 90:
8     pass
9 else:
10    print("Better luck next time.")
```

if Statements with in

```
1 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
2
3 favorite = "banana"
4
5 if favorite in fruits:
6     print(f"{favorite} is available!")
7 else:
8     print(f"{favorite} is not in the list.")
```

- The keyword **in** lets you check whether a value is present in a list, string, or other iterable.
- This works seamlessly inside an **if-else** structure.
- Useful for **membership tests** such as:
 - Validating if a company is in a stock list
 - Seeing if a word exists in a sentence

f-Strings (Formatted Strings) in Python

An **f-string** is a convenient way to create strings that include **variable values** directly inside the text.

✅ **Key idea:** Put an **f** before the quotation marks, then use **{ }** to insert variables.

```
1 name = "Ada"
2 age = 20
3
4 message = f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old."
5 print(message)
```

Indentation

```
1 x = 10
2
3 if x > 2:
4     print("x is greater than 2")
```

- In Python, indentation is required for code blocks, such as code inside:
 - a **user-defined function** (`def ...`),
 - a **conditional** (`if / elif / else`),
 - a **loop** (`for / while`).
- Indentation is how Python knows which lines belong to a block. It tells the interpreter what should run **inside** the block (e.g., inside an `if`) and what should run **after** the block ends.
- Standard Python style is **4 spaces per indentation level**.
 - In Google Colab, you might see **2 spaces**.
- Q. **Classwork 2.3**

Slicing Methods with Strings and Lists

Slicing Methods

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H	e	l	l	o		W	o	r	l	d
-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

- Slicing methods can apply for **strings**, **lists**, and **DataFrames**.
- With slicing methods, we can get a **subset** of the data object.
- Python is:
 - **zero-indexed** (things start counting from 0)
 - **left inclusive**
 - **right exclusive** when we specify a range

Slicing Patterns

```
1 letters = "abcdefghij"
2
3 letters[:]      # whole string
4 letters[3:]     # from index 3 to end
5 letters[:5]     # from start to index
6 letters[:-4]    # take the last 4 char
7 letters[2:7]    # index 2 to 6
8 letters[::2]    # step size 2
9 letters[::-1]   # reverse
```

- Slice format: `[start : end : step]`
 - `start` is **included**
 - `end` is **excluded**
 - `step` controls how many characters to skip

-  **Important (when you “skip” numbers)**

If you omit `start` or `end`, Python fills them in automatically:

- If `start` is missing → slicing starts from the **beginning**
- If `end` is missing → slicing goes to the **end**
- Example: `letters[::2]` means “from the beginning to the end, taking every 2nd character.”

Length of a String and a List

```
1 string = "cheesecake"  
2 len(string)
```

```
1 list_of_numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
2 len(list_of_numbers)
```

- Both **strings** and **list** objects support `len()`
- `len()` tells you how many items/characters are stored



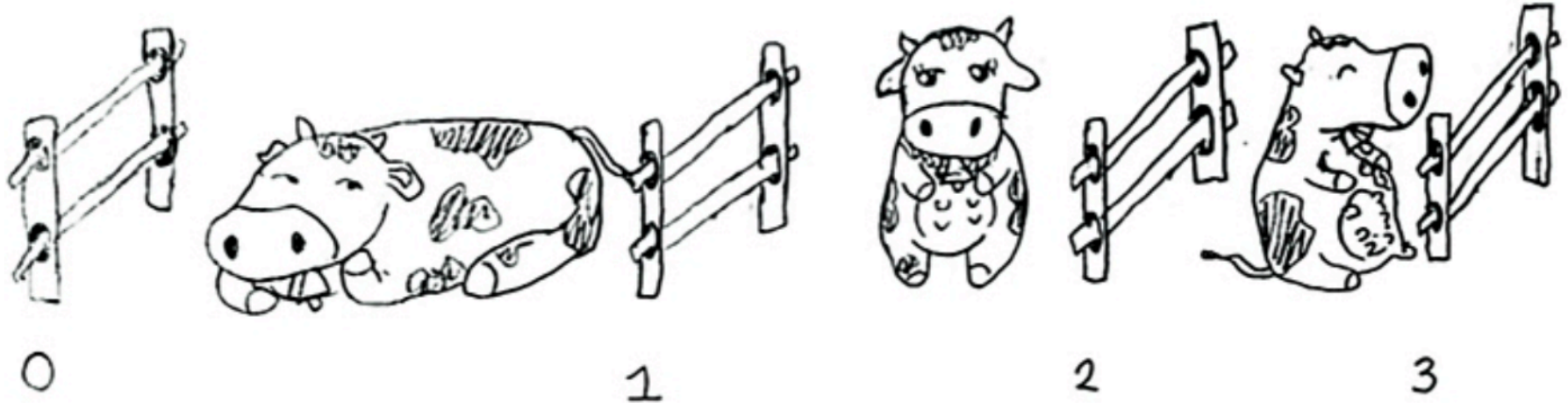
Slicing with Lists

```
1 list_example = ['one', 'two', 'three']  
2 list_example[ 0 : 1 ]  
3 list_example[ 1 : 3 ]
```

- Python is
 - a zero-indexed language (things start counting from zero);
 - left inclusive;
 - right exclusive when we are specifying a range of values.



Slicing with Lists



- We can think of items in a list-like object as being fenced in.
 - The index represents the fence post.

12
34

Get an Item by [index]

```
1 suny = ['Geneseo', 'Brockport', 'Oswego', 'Binghamton',  
2         'Stony Brook', 'New Paltz']
```

```
1 suny[0]  
2 suny[1]  
3 suny[2]  
4 suny[7]
```

```
1 suny[-1]  
2 suny[-2]  
3 suny[-3]  
4 suny[-7]
```



Get an Item with a Slice

```
1 suny = ['Geneseo', 'Brockport', 'Oswego', 'Binghamton',  
2         'Stony Brook', 'New Paltz']  
3 suny[0:2]    # A slice of a list is also a list.
```

```
1 suny[ : : 2]  
2 suny[ : : -2]  
3 suny[ : : -1]
```

```
1 suny[4 : ]  
2 suny[-6 : ]  
3 suny[-6 : -2]  
4 suny[-6 : -4]
```

- Q. **Classwork 2.4**

Functions, Arguments, and Parameters

Functions

```
1 int("20")
2 float("14.3")
3 str(5)
4 int("xyz")
5 print("DANL 210")
```

```
1 lst = [1,2,3,4]
2
3 type(lst)
4 len(lst)
5 max(lst)
6 sum(lst)
```

Common built-in functions you will use often:

- `type()` → data type
- `len()` → length
- `max()` → largest value
- `sum()` → total
- A function can take **inputs** (called **arguments**) and return an **output**.
- Python also lets you define your own functions with the `def` keyword.
- Later, we will use such **user-defined function** together with **pandas**.



Functions, Arguments, and Parameters

```
1 print("Cherry", "Strawberry", "Key Lime")
2 print("Cherry", "Strawberry", "Key Lime", sep = "!")
3 print("Cherry", "Strawberry", "Key Lime", sep=" ")
```

- To **call** a function, write its name followed by parentheses:
 - `function_name(...)`
- Inside the parentheses, you provide **arguments** (inputs), separated by commas.
- A **parameter** is the name used in the function definition for an expected input
 - Example: `sep` is a parameter of `print()`.
- A **default argument** is the value used automatically if you do not specify it.
 - For `print()`, the default separator is a space: `sep = " "`.
- Q. **Classwork 2.5**

Loop with **while** and **for**

+= Updating a Variable with +=

```
1 count = 1
2 count += 1
3 print(count)
```

```
1 count = 1
2 count = count + 1
3 print(count)
```

- += is a **shortcut assignment operator**
- It means: **take the current value and add something to it**
- E.g.,: `count += 1` means the same thing as `count = count + 1`.



Repeat with `while`

```
1 count = 1
2 while count <= 5:
3     print(count)
4     count += 1
```

How this loop works

1. Start with `count = 1`.
2. Check the condition: `count <= 5`
 - If it is `True`, run the loop body.
3. Print the current value of count.
4. Update count using `count += 1`.
5. Go back to step 2 and repeat.
6. The loop stops when `count <= 5` becomes `False`.



Asking the user for input

```
1 stuff = input()  
2 # Type something and press Return/Enter on Python Console  
3 # before running print(stuff)  
4 print(stuff)
```

- `input()` pauses the program and waits for the user to type something.
- Whatever the user types is returned as a **string**.
- This is useful when you want to make your code interactive.



Cancel an Infinite Loop with **break**

```
1 while True:
2     user_input = input("Enter 'yes' to continue or 'no' to stop: ")
3     if user_input.lower() == 'no':
4         print("Exiting the loop. Goodbye!")
5         break
6     elif user_input.lower() == 'yes':
7         print("You chose to continue.")
8     else:
9         print("Invalid input, please enter 'yes' or 'no'.")
```

- **While** loop is used to execute a block of code repeatedly until given boolean condition evaluated to **False**.
 - **while True** creates an **infinite loop**
- The loop runs forever unless you stop it using **break**
- **break** exits the loop immediately



Skip Ahead with `continue`

```
1 while True:
2     value = input("Integer, please [q to quit]: ")
3     if value == 'q': # quit
4         break
5     number = int(value)
6     if number % 2 == 0: # an even number
7         continue
8     print(number, "squared is", number*number)
```

- `continue` skips the rest of the loop body **for the current iteration**
- Then Python jumps back to the top of the loop



Iterate with **for** and **in**

- Use a **for** loop when you want to go through each item in:
 - a string
 - a list
 - a range (**range()**)
 - or any iterable object

Repeat with a for Loop

for loop syntax (the pattern)

```
1 for <item_name> in <iterable>:  
2     <indented code block using <item_name>>
```

```
1 lst_nums = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]  
2  
3 for num in lst_nums:  
4     print(num)
```

How this loop works

1. Take the first item in `lst_nums` → set `num = 0` → run `print(num)`
2. Take the next item → set `num = 1` → run `print(num)`
3. Repeat for `2, 3, 4`
4. Stop after the last item

Two Ways to Loop Through an Iterable

while approach

```
1 word = 'thud'
2 offset = 0
3 while offset < len(word):
4     print(word[offset])
5     offset += 1
```

for approach

```
1 word = 'thud'
2 for letter in word:
3     print(letter)
```

- Which one do you prefer?
- **Q. Classwork 2.6**

12 34 Generate Number Sequences with `range()`

```
1 list( range(1, 4) )
2 list( range(0, 4) )
3 list( range(4) )
4 list( range(0, 4, 2) )
5
6 for x in range(0, 4):
7     print(x)
```

- `range()` creates a sequence of integers without storing a full list
- This is memory-efficient and very common in `for` loops

- Syntax is similar to slicing:
- `range(start, stop, step)`
 - `start` defaults to 0
 - `step` defaults to 1
 - the sequence stops **right before** stop

Get Index + Value with `enumerate()`

```
1 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"]
2
3 # default: starts counting at 0
4 for i, fruit in enumerate(fruits):
5     print(i, fruit)
6
7 # start counting at 1
8 for i, fruit in enumerate(fruits, start=1):
9     print(i, fruit)
```

- `enumerate()` gives you **two things** while looping:
 - the **index** (`i`)
 - the **value** (`fruit`)

- Very handy when you want to **label**, **number**, or **track positions**.
- Syntax: `enumerate(iterable, start=0)`
 - `iterable` can be a list, tuple, string, etc.
 - `start` controls the first index (default is 0)



Cancel a for Loop with **break**

```
1 word = 'thud'
2 for letter in word:
3     if letter == 'u':
4         break
5     print(letter)
```

- **break** exits the loop immediately



Skip in a for Loop with `continue`

```
1 word = 'thud'
2 for letter in word:
3     if letter == 'u':
4         continue
5     print(letter)
```

- `continue` skips the current iteration and moves to the next one



Loop Control: `continue`, `pass`, `break`

```
1 for num in range(1, 6):
2
3     if num == 2:
4         continue    # skip printing 2
5
6     if num == 3:
7         pass        # do nothing, move on
8
9     if num == 4:
10        break       # exit the loop
11
12    print(num)
```

- **`continue`** → skips to the next iteration
- **`pass`** → does nothing (useful as a placeholder)
- **`break`** → exits the loop completely
- **Q. Classwork 2.7**



List and Dictionary Comprehensions

? What is List Comprehension?

- A concise way to create or modify lists.
- Syntax: `[expression for item in iterable if condition]`

1. Creating a List of Squares:

```
1 squares = [x**2 for x in range(5)]
```

2. Filtering Items:

```
1 numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
2 evens = [x for x in numbers if x != 2]
```

? What is Dictionary Comprehension?

- A concise way to create or modify dictionaries.
- Syntax: `{key_expression: value_expression for item in iterable if condition}`

1. Creating a Dictionary of Squares:

```
1 squares_dict = {x: x**2 for x in range(5)}
```

2. Filtering Dictionary Items:

```
1 my_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
2 filtered_dict = {k: v for k, v in my_dict.items() if v != 2}
```


3. Swapping Keys and Values:

```
1 original_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
2 swapped_dict = {v: k for k, v in original_dict.items()}
```

Modifying Lists and Dictionaries

The . (dot) Operator on an *Object*

```
1 text = "GeNeSeO"
2
3 print(text.lower())    # method on a string object
4 print(text.upper())    # another string method
```

- In Python, the **dot operator** (.) means:
“go inside this thing and access one of its members.”
- Many data types come with **built-in methods** you can call using the dot operator.
- Example: For strings, .lower() is a method that returns a lowercase version of the string.
-  Here, text is a **string object**, and text.lower() means:
“use the **lower() method** that belongs to the **string type**.”



Adding an Item to a List

- **append()**: Adds an item to the end of the list.

```
1 my_list = [1, 2, 3]
2 my_list.append(4)
```

Deleting Items in a List

- **remove()**: Deletes the first occurrence of value in the list.

```
1 my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 2]
2 my_list.remove(2)
```

- **List Comprehension**: Removes items based on a condition.

```
1 my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 2]
2 my_list = [x for x in my_list if x != 2]
```

- **del statement**: Deletes an item by index or a slice of items.

```
1 my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
2 del my_list[1]
3 del my_list[1:3]
```



Adding/Updating Items in a Dictionary

- **update()**: Adds new key-value pairs or updates existing ones.

```
1 my_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}
2 my_dict.update({'c': 3})
3 my_dict.update({'a': 10})
4 my_dict.update({'e': -1, 'f': 0})
```



Deleting Items in a Dictionary

- **Dictionary Comprehension:** Removes items based on a condition.

```
1 my_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
2 my_dict = {k: v for k, v in my_dict.items() if v != 2}
```

- **del statement:** Deletes an item by key.

```
1 my_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
2 del my_dict['b']
```

- **Q. Classwork 2.8**

Handle Errors with **try** and **except**

Errors

```
1 short_list = [1, 2, 3]
2 positions = [0, 1, 5, 2]    # 5 is out of range
3
4 for i in positions:
5     print(short_list[i])
```

- If we don't write our own **exception handler**, Python will:
 - print an error message (a *traceback*) explaining what went wrong, and
 - stop the program.

Exception Handlers (Why we need them)

- In Python, when something goes wrong, an **exception** is raised.
- If we're running code that *might* fail, we can add an **exception handler** so the program can respond nicely instead of crashing.
- Common examples:
 - Using an index that's out of range for a list/tuple
 - Looking up a key that doesn't exist in a dictionary



Handle Errors with `try` and `except`

```
1 short_list = [1, 2, 3]
2 positions = [0, 1, 5, 2]    # 5 is out of range
3
4 for i in positions:
5     try:
6         print(short_list[i])
7     except:
8         print("Index error:", i, "is not between 0 and", len(short_list) - 1)
```

- Use `try` to run code that **might fail**, and `except` to **handle the error gracefully**.
 - If an error occurs, Python **raises an exception** and runs the `except` block.
 - If no error occurs, Python **skips** the `except` block.
- Q. **Classwork 2.9**



Importing and Installing Modules, Packages, and Libraries

Importing Modules, Packages, and Libraries

- Python is a general-purpose programming language and is not specialized for numerical or statistical computation.
- The core libraries that enable Python to store and analyze data efficiently are:
 - `pandas`
 - `numpy`



- **pandas** provides **Series** and **DataFrames** which are used to store data in an easy-to-use format.



- **numpy**, numerical Python, provides the array block (`np.array()`) for doing fast and efficient computations;



import statement

- A **module** is basically a bunch of related codes saved in a file with the extension `.py`.
- A **package** is basically a directory of a collection of modules.
- A **library** is a collection of packages
- We refer to code of other module/package/library by using the Python `import` statement.

```
1 import LIBRARY_NAME
```

- This makes the code and variables in the imported module available to our programming codes.

import statement with as or from

Keyword **as**

- We can use the **as** *keyword* when importing the module/package/library using its canonical names.

```
1 import LIBRARY as SOMETHING_SHORT
```

Keyword **from**

- We can use the **from** *keyword* when specifying Python module/package/library from which we want to **import** something.

```
1 from LIBRARY import FUNCTION, PACKAGE,
```

pip tool

- To install a library **LIBRARY** on your Google Colab, run:

```
1 !pip install LIBRARY
```

- To install a library **LIBRARY** on your Anaconda Python, open your Spyder IDE, Anaconda Prompt, or Terminal and run:

```
1 pip install LIBRARY
```

- Q. **Classwork 2.10**

The . (dot) Operator on a Library

- In Python, the **dot operator** (.) means:
“go inside this thing and access one of its members.”
 - `module.name` → access something **defined inside** the module
 - `object.attribute` or `object.method()` → access a **property** or **function** of an object

Example 1: `import sys`

```
1 import sys
2
3 print(sys.version)      # attribute: Python version info
4 print(sys.path)         # attribute: module search paths
```

✅ Here, `sys` is a **module**, and `sys.version` and `sys.path` are things **inside** the `sys` module.

Example 2: `import datetime`

```
1 import datetime
2
3 now = datetime.datetime.now()    # module.class.method()
4 today = datetime.date.today()    # module.class.method()
```

- `datetime` (left side) is the **module**
- `datetime.datetime` is a **class inside** the module
- `.now()` is a **method** you can call from that class
- A **class** is a blueprint for creating objects that bundles **attributes** and **methods** together.

Common Patterns to Remember

- `module.something`
- `module.class_name.method_name()`
- `object.method_name()`

Read it like:

“start with the thing on the left → use `.` to reach something inside → then (maybe) call it with `()`”