python ka chilla

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1- My first programme 2- my second programme

1- First programme

In [35]:
```
print(2+3) #my first program in python
print("Hello World")
print("I am a Python expert")
print("I am learning python with sir Ammar")
```

```
5
Hello World
I am a Python expert
I am learning python with sir Ammar
```

2- Operator

In [36]:
```
print("operators are + - * / % ** //")
a = 10
b = 3
print(a+b)
print(a-b)
print(a*b)
print(a/b)
print(a%b)
print(a**b)
print(a//b)

print(3**2/2*3/3+6-4)   #PEMDAS paranthesis () exponents multiplication Division Addit
                        #Multiplication and Division will be resolved left to right wh
                        #Addition & Substration will be resolved left to right which c
```

```
operators are + - * / % ** //
13
7
30
3.3333333333333335
1
1000
3
6.5
```

3- strings

In [37]:
```
print("I am Adnan's Brother")
print('''I am Adnan's brother''')
```

```
I am Adnan's Brother
I am Adnan's brother
```

4- comments

In [38]:
```
print("how are you?")
print(2+6)
print(44*2) #press ctrl + / for comments
print(8*8)  #this is the comment
print(888*8) #comment will never show in the terminal
print("I am Adnan") #it is necessary to give commas in the code for being shown in the
```

```
how are you?
8
88
64
7104
I am Adnan
```

5- variables

In [39]:
```
#Variable Naming:

#Variable names can consist of letters (a-z, A-Z), digits (0-9), and underscores (_).
#Variable names must start with a letter or an underscore.
#Python is case-sensitive, so myVar and myvar are considered different variables.
#It's good practice to use descriptive names that convey the purpose of the variable.
#You assign a value to a variable using the = operator.
#You can use the type() function to check the type of a variable.
#You can assign multiple variables in a single line. a, b, c = 1, 2, 3
#You can use the del statement to delete a variable. x = 5 then del x
#if you put the veriable in " " the veriable will be same in Terminal
#if you put the veriable withou " " the value of variable will be show in Terminal.



x=55
fruites= "bananas, mangoes, oranges"
fruites= "04 Orangers"
print(x)
print(fruites)

#types of variables
print(type(x))
```

```
55
04 Orangers
<class 'int'>
```

input variables

In [40]:
```
# first stage of input function
# name=input("what is you name?")
# print(name)

# # second stage of input function
# name=input("what is you name?")
# greetings=("Hello")
# print(greetings, name)
```

```
# # third stage of input function
# name=input("what is you name?")
# greetings=("Hello")
# print(greetings, name)
# question=input("how are you?")
# print("That's great")
# age=input("what is your age?")
# print(name, "you are too young for adultry.")




email=input("Your Email Address")
answer=("your email address is")
print(answer, email)
password=input("your password")
answer2=("your password is")
print(answer2, password)
```

```
Your Email Address adnan786@gmail.com
your email address is  adnan786@gmail.com
your passwordadnan786
your password is adnan786
```

7- conditional operators

In [41]:
```
# print(a==b)
# print(a!=b)
# print(a<b)
# print(a>b)
# print(a<=b)
# print(a>=b)

# hamza_age=3
# age_at_school=5
# print(hamza_age==age_at_school)

# age_at_school=5
# child_age=input("child age?")
# child_age=int(child_age)
# print(type(child_age))
# print(child_age==age_at_school)

age_required=7
baby_age=input("baby_age?")
baby_age=int(baby_age)
print(type(baby_age))
print(baby_age==age_required)
```

```
baby_age?3
<class 'int'>
False
```

8- type conversion

In [ ]:
```
# x=10
# print(int(x))
# print(str(x))
# print(float(x))
```

```
#we are required to us 'int' 'str' 'fload' to convert from one type to another.

# x=12
# y=12.5
# x=x+y
# print(x, "type of x is", type(x))

age=input("What is your age?")
print(type (int(age)))
siblings=input("how many siblings do you have?")
print(type(siblings))
```

9- if else elif

In [ ]:
```
red=11
blue=10

if red==blue:
    print("that's true.")
elif red<blue:
    print("that's wrong statement.")
else:
    print("write down the correct statement.")
```

10- loops

In [ ]:
```
# x=0
# while (x<5):
#     print(x)
#     x=x+1

# for x in range (4,11):
#     print(x)

# array
days = ["Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thur", "Fri", "Sat", "Sun"]
for d in days:
    # if (d=="Fri"): break     #loop stops
    # if (d=="Fri"): continue  #skips d
    print(d)
```

11- import libraries

In [ ]:
```
#i want to import the value of PI.
# import math
# print("The value of PI is", math.pi)

import statistics
x=[250,500,750,1000]
print(statistics.mean(x))

#libraries: numpy, pandas,
```

12- troubleshooting

In [ ]:
```
# print(i am in love with python)    #error
# print("I am in love with python")


# print(25/0)     #runtime error
name="Adnan"
print("hello", name)
```

13- functions

In [ ]:
```
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")
# print("I am learning python.")

#1
#defining a function
# def print_codanics():
#     print("I am learning python.")
#     print("I am learning python.")
#     print("I am learning python.")

#2
# def print_codanics():
#     text= "I am in love with python"
#     print(text)
#     print(text)
#     print(text)

# print_codanics()

#3
# def print_codanics(text):
#     print(text)
#     print(text)
#     print(text)
# print_codanics("I am learning python")


#defining a function with else, elif function.

# def school_calculator(age, text):
#     if age==5:
#         print("hammad can join the school.")
#     elif age>5:
#         print("hammad should go to higher school.")
#     else:
#         print("hammad is a baby.")

# school_calculator(3, "hammad")


#future function
```

```
def future_age(age):
    new_age=age+20
    return new_age
    print(new_age)
future_predicted_age=future_age(6)
print(future_predicted_age)
```