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# CONTENT FOR THE DAY2



QUICK RECAP  
OF DAY1



INTRODUCTION  
TO PYTHON



INSTALLING  
SOFTWARE



VARIABLES IN  
PYTHON



PYTHON  
KEYWORDS



IDENTIFIERS  
AND LITERALS



INTRODUCING  
TO DATA TYPES



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# QUICK RECAP OF DAY 1

- WE LEARNT WHAT IS DATASCIENCE
- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AI/ML/DL/ DATASCIENCE
- COURSE CURRICULUM



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# INTRODCUTION TO PYTHON

- History of Python?
- Difference between Scripting and Programming?
- Why Python?
- Features of Python
- Uses of Python
- Real Time Applications of Python



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# INTRODCUTION TO PYTHON

## ➤ Scripting and Programming?

- Scripting languages do not require the compilation step  
Whereas programming language need compilation before execution.

Programming		Scripting
c		php
c++		python
Java		JavaScript



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# INTRODCUTION TO PYTHON

## ➤ Why Python?

- Python is a widely used general-purpose, high level programming language.
- It is simple and easy to understand the language and thus easy to learn.
- It consists of few lines of code compared to other languages.
- Python is interactive.



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# INTRODCUTION TO PYTHON

## ➤ Features of Python?

- Python is a General Purpose programming language also used for scripting
- Python is high level language
- Python is both OOPS and Procedure Oriented
- Python is Dynamic Typed Language
- Python is Open Source and Portable
- Python has many Libraries which make it more powerful



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# INTRODCUTION TO PYTHON

## Uses Of Python?

- Python is a used for Web Development (Django)
- Python is used for Machine Learning
- Python is used in IOT
- Python is used for Automation
- Python is used for Game Development

## Real Time Applications:

- Instagram is made using Python Django Web Framework  
Python ( NLP ) is used in Amazon Alexa/ Google Assistant,  
You Tube Recommendation etc.



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# INSTALLING SOFTWARE

- Google ---> python.org ----> Downloads ---> Windows  
Windows ---> Download the latest version  
executable Installer based on your system architecture
- Open the downloaded file ----> install it ----> set the  
path ---> Finish Installation ----> Restart ----> Ready to use



# VARIABLES IN PYTHON

➤ Variables are nothing but reserved memory locations to store values. This means that when you create a variable you reserve some space in memory.

```
a=10
```

```
b=100.2
```

```
c="Nikhil Raju"
```

```
print (a)
```

```
print (b)
```

```
print (c)
```



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# VARIABLES IN PYTHON

## Multiple Assignment:

```
a,b,c=10,100.2,"Nikhil Raju"
```

```
print (a)
```

```
print (b)
```

```
print (c)
```

```
a=b=c=100
```

```
print (a)
```

```
print (b)
```

```
print (c)
```



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# PYTHON KEYWORDS

Keywords are the reserved words in Python.

Import keyword

keyword.kwlist

```
['False', 'None', 'True', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'async', 'await', 'break',  
'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'for',  
'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal', 'not',  
'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']
```

```
len(kwlist) ----> 35
```



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# IDENTIFIERS AND LITERALS

Identifiers are rules to define variables, classes, functions etc.,

Identifiers can be a combination of letters, digits or an underscore  
keywords cannot be used as identifiers

Python is case sensitive

Except underscore no special characters can be used as identifiers

An identifier cannot start with a digit

Literals can be defined as a data that is given in a variable or constant

- Numeric
- String
- Boolean
- Special



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# INTRODUCING TO DATA TYPES

- **NUMERIC**
- **STRING**
- **LIST**
- **TUPLE**
- **SET**
- **DICTIONARY**



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# THANK YOU

