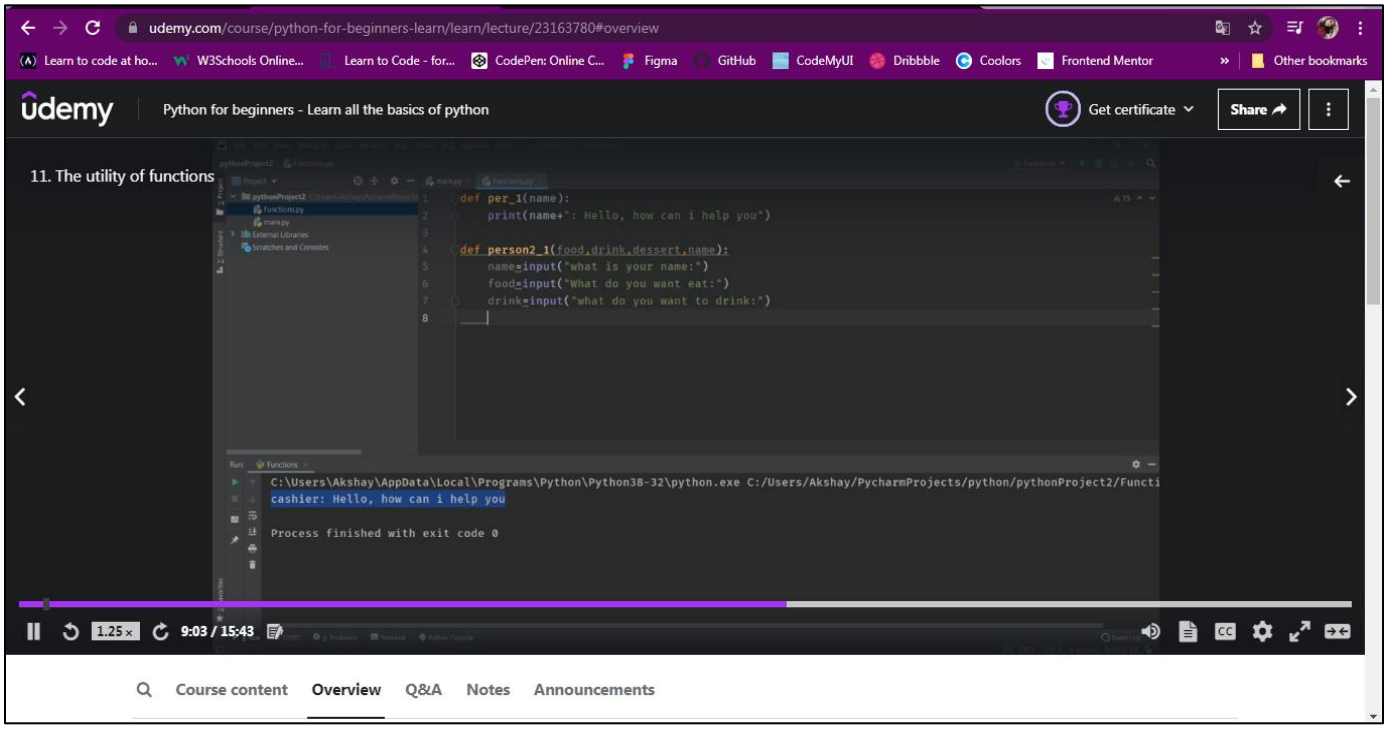
Python for beginners – Learn all the basics of Python

In taking python for beginners, I learned how to use Python3, understand complex functions in python, and how we can use python daily. When can we use python? Python is used to create games and websites, AI and machine learning, data analytics, and applications.

The first thing I learned in this course is the basic syntax of python. The input() function reads a line from the input which usually comes from the user. The print() function prints the specified message to the screen. Now, if I want to print the input I can write print(input()). For example, print(input("how are you today?")), once we run this program it will output how are you today? in the terminal because of the print function, and we can answer the output because of the input function where it asks us the user to input something. To put the value of an input to a variable, we can write it as var= input(), and we can print that by putting the name of our variable inside the parenthesis of the print function, say print(var). There are three steps in initializing variables in python. First is the variable name, and then assign the variable name using the equal sign, and lastly by writing the value of the variable. Also in python, we can assign values to variables in one line, for example, sarah, bob, mike = 16,17,18 instead of doing it in every new line like sarah= 16 bob=17 mike=18. There's also called multiple assignment where your assign value to a variable like this a = b = c = 17.

The next thing I learned is the manipulation of strings and numbers. To print the string in uppercase, we can use .upper(). For example, the variable sentence has a value of hello there, the print(sentence.upper(sentence)) will output HELLO THERE. To turn it in all lowercase we can use .lower(). The syntax .replace() replaces a word in the variable. The .index() searches for a given element from the start of the list and returns the lowest index where the element appears. In number manipulation, we can use max() to return the item with the highest value, or the item with the highest value in an iterable, and the min() finds the item with lowest value. Meanwhile, the str() function converts values to a string form so they can be combined with other strings. The abs() function return the absolute value of a number, this will remove the negative sign of the number. In python, the function blocks begin with the keyword def followed by the function name and parentheses. And like some programming languages, we can pass many parameters in a function in python, for example, def person2_1(food, drink, dessert, name). Also, in python, there's a class of data structure that can store one or more objects or values called list or tuple. The difference between the two is that The list is dynamic or can be changed, while the tuple cannot. The next thing I learned about is the dictionary in

python which is a collection of key-value pairs, and using dictionary is useful as it is more efficient to use to lookup of elements because it takes less time to traverse in the dictionary than a list. To conclude the python course, python language is a code easy. Its syntax is concise and easy to use and learn for beginners like me. And aside from its simple syntax, it also has tons of libraries and frameworks thus making it popular for developers.



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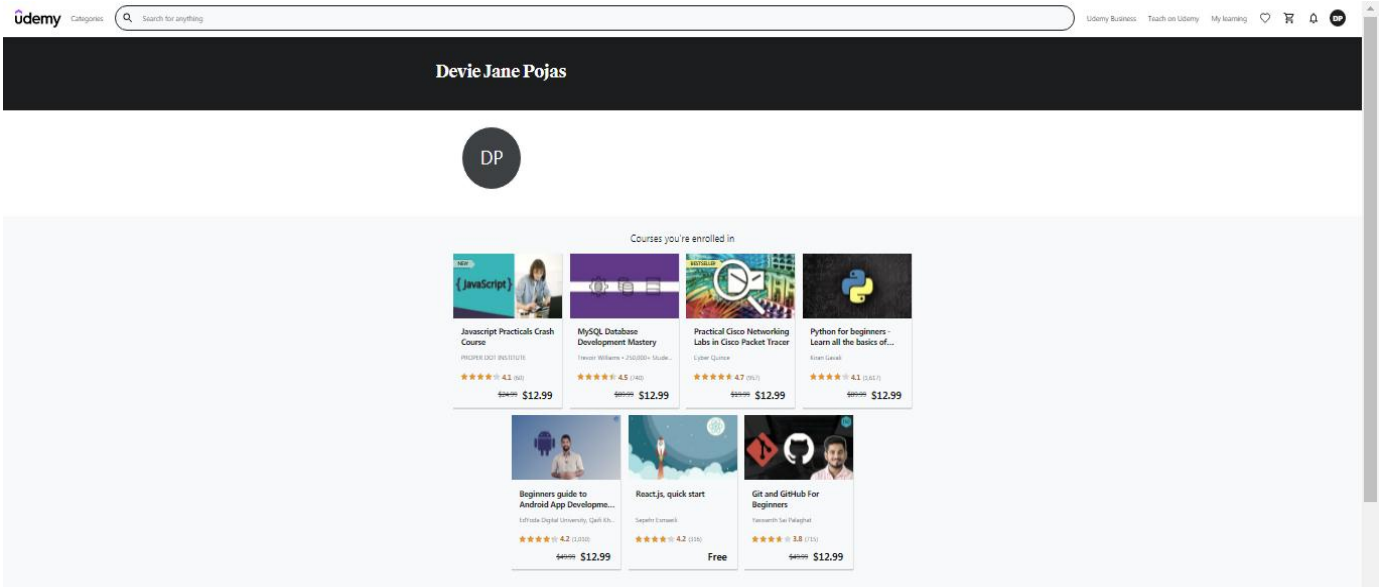

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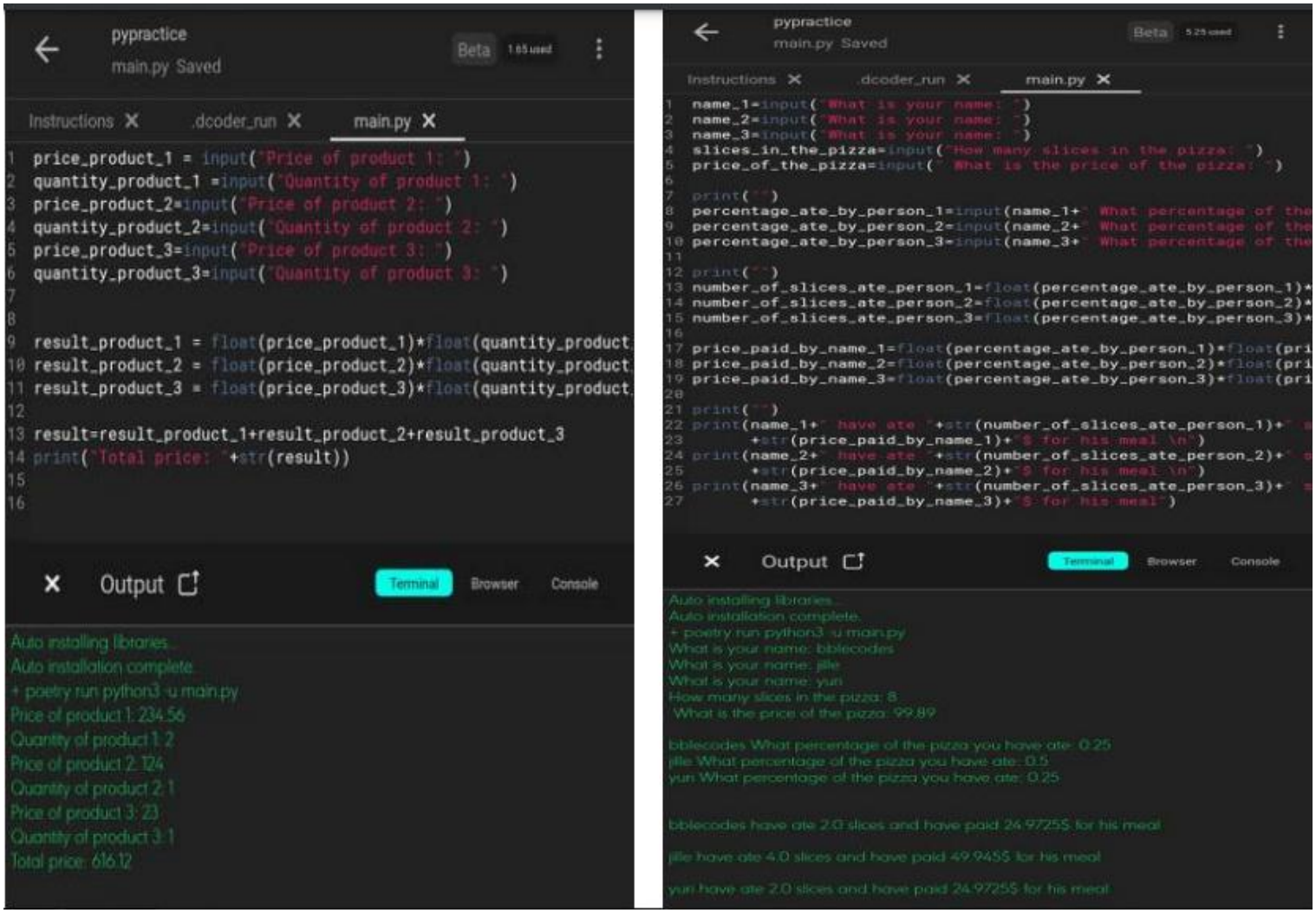

Practicing the basics of Python