Python was created by Guido van Rossum in 1991 and is known for its simplicity and readability, making it an excellent choice for beginners and experienced developers alike. Here is a concise overview of Python’s history and essential beginner notes.[geeksforgeeks+3](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/history-of-python/)

**Python History**

* **Conceived by Guido van Rossum** in the late 1980s at CWI, Netherlands; first released as Python 0.9.0 in 1991.[britannica+2](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Python-computer-language)
* Named after the British comedy show *Monty Python’s Flying Circus*, emphasizing fun and flexibility.[wikipedia+1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language))
* **Major milestones**:
  + Python 1.0 (1994): Introduced exception handling, object-oriented features, and fundamental data types.[tutorialspoint+2](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_history.htm)
  + Python 2.0 (2000): Added list comprehensions, garbage collection, and Unicode support.[bocasay+2](https://www.bocasay.com/history-python-programming/)
  + Python 3.0 (2008): Revamped for consistency, improved Unicode handling—significantly, it is not backward-compatible with Python 2.[britannica+1](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Python-computer-language)
* Today, Python is open-source, versatile, and widely used in web development, data science, AI, automation, and more.[w3schools+2](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_intro.asp)

**Python Basic Notes for Beginners**

* **Simple to Read/Write:** Python uses plain, English-like keywords, making it unusually easy to understand. For example:
  + print("Hello World") displays: Hello World.[geeksforgeeks+1](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/python-programming-language-tutorial/)
* **Core Data Types:**
  + Integers (int)
  + Floating-point numbers (float)
  + Strings (str)
  + Lists (list)
  + Tuples (tuple)
  + Dictionaries (dict).[tomasbeuzen+1](https://www.tomasbeuzen.com/python-programming-for-data-science/chapters/chapter1-basics.html)
* **Variables & Operators:**
  + Variables store values: x = 5
  + Operators: +, -, \*, /, %, \*\* (power).[geeksforgeeks+1](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/python-programming-language-tutorial/)
* **Input/Output:**
  + Use input() to get user input, and print() to display output.[geeksforgeeks](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/python-programming-language-tutorial/)
* **Control Flow:**
  + Conditional statements: if, elif, else
  + Loops: while, for
  + Boolean values: True, False.[jnnce+2](https://jnnce.ac.in/jnndemo/aiml/python/MODULE%201%20NOTES.pdf)
* **Functions:**
  + Define with def keyword, return values with return
  + Supports both simple and advanced features (\*args, \*\*kwargs, lambda functions).[geeksforgeeks](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/python-programming-language-tutorial/" \t "_blank)
* **Object-Oriented Programming:** Classes, objects, encapsulation, inheritance, polymorphism—all possible in Python.[geeksforgeeks](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python/python-programming-language-tutorial/)
* **Indentation:** Blocks are delimited by indentation rather than braces or keywords—making code compact and readable.[tomasbeuzen+1](https://www.tomasbeuzen.com/python-programming-for-data-science/chapters/chapter1-basics.html)
* **Libraries:** Python comes with extensive libraries for tasks like web development, data analysis, visualization, AI, and more.[w3schools+1](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_intro.asp)