- -> notebooks from this lecture: https://github.com/ine-rmotr-curriculum/ds-content-python-under-10-minutes
- -> this section is a summary of Python
- -> a reference of the high features of the language -> function, datatypes
- -> references of the language
- -> this is an 'old' language, 1990s
- -> Guido van Rossum
  - -> functions and features of the language
- ***-> it's a high level interpreter dynamic language***
  - -> general purpose
  - -> object oriented
  - -> this includes functional attributes
  - -> you can do web development and scripting with this
  - -> this can be used to do data science
  - -> indentation
  - -> this is a concise and consistent language
- ***-> to install Python***
  - -> Python 2 was deprecated from 2020
  - -> Python 3 wad developed after this and includes fixes
  - -> you will read that these tutorials use Python 2
  - -> you can draw the problem using regular syntaxes
- ***-> functions***
  - -> blocks are defined using different indentation levels
  - -> we indent the body of the function one level inwards
  - -> then with if else statements, we use indentations
  - -> we indent everything to the right every time we start a new block
  - -> debates of where we should place curly braces
  - -> with variables, you specify the name
  - -> Python is dynamically and strongly typed
    - -> you can assign values to any variables you want
    - -> you can use integers and floats <- types
    - -> you can also use the decimal module
    - -> strings <- str, type literal
  - -> Unicode and strings
  - -> there is a difference between the Unicode codepoint assets and the binary string type in Python
  - -> if you have a string which expands multiple lines, you can expand it using three quotes (""" """)
- ***-> booleans***
  - -> True and False <- these are type bool
  - -> we also have null <- this is no type
  - -> everything is an object in Python
  - -> you have the string which is an H string
  - -> int / str / bool types
  - -> to cast a string into an integer, you will do it using the int function which is the same as for the previous example
- ***-> question***
  - How do we define blocks of code in the body of functions in Python?
  - Options
    - We use a set of curly braces, one on either side of each new block of our code.
    - We use indentation, usually right-aligned 4 spaces. <- This one
    - We do not denote blocks of code.
    - We could use curly braces or indentation to denote blocks of code.