

Papers Dock

PYTHON

9618

MAY JUNE 2023

THINGS WE NEED TO COVER

- PYTHON BASICS
- BUBBLE SORT AND INSERTION SORT
- OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING
- ADT (STACKS QUEUE LINKED LIST BINARY TREE)
- FILES PROCESSING AND EXCEPTION HANDLING
- RECURSION

PYTHON

- IT IS CASE SENSITIVE LANGUAGE
- NO DATATYPES DECLARATION
- NO REPEAT UNTIL
- NO CASE OFF
- INDENTATION IS VERY IMPORTANT

PRINT FUNCTION

OUTPUTS THE TEXT OR ANY INFORMATION STORED IN A VARIABLE

SYNTAX

```
print("Enter text here")
```

```
print(x)
```

VARIABLES

PYTHON HAS NO COMMAND FOR DECLARING A VARIABLE.
A VARIABLE IS CREATED THE MOMENT YOU FIRST ASSIGN A
VALUE TO IT.

YOU ARE SUPPOSE TO DECLARE THE VARIABLES IN COMMENT AS
IT IS THE REQUIREMENT FOR YOUR EXAM

COMMENTS

#THIS IS A COMMENT

RULES FOR THE NAME OF VARIABLE

- **VARIABLE NAME SHOULD BE SENSIBLE**
- **A VARIABLE NAME MUST START WITH A LETTER OR THE UNDERSCORE CHARACTER**
- **A VARIABLE NAME CANNOT START WITH A NUMBER**
- **A VARIABLE NAME CAN ONLY CONTAIN ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS AND UNDERSCORES (A-Z, 0-9, AND _)**
- **VARIABLE NAMES ARE CASE-SENSITIVE (AGE, AGE AND AGE ARE THREE DIFFERENT VARIABLES)**

VALID EXAMPLES

sum = 0

Sum = 0

_sum1 = 0

INVALID EXAMPLES

1sum = 0

sum-1 = 0

sum 1 = 0

DATATYPES

String (str) : "Text "

Integer (int) : Numbers

Float : Real Numbers

CONVERTING DATATYPES

```
Number1 = 5.456
```

```
print(type(Number1))
```

type() is a function that returns the Datatype

```
NumberInteger = int( Number1)
```

```
print(type(NumberInteger))
```

```
Number1 = 5.456  
print(type(Number1))  
NumberInteger = int(Number1)  
print(NumberInteger)  
print(type(NumberInteger))
```

```
<class 'float'>
```

```
5
```

```
<class 'int'>
```

MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS

Addition +

Subtraction -

Division /

Multiplication *

Practice Question

Assign 50 in a variable (Num1) multiply that number with 40.45 and store the solution in a variable (Answer) and print only the integer part of the Answer with a relevant message and declare all the variables used

```
# Declare Num1 : Integer  
# Declare Answer: Real/Float  
Num1 = 50  
Answer = 50*40.45  
print("The Answer is:", '', int(Answer))
```

The Answer is: 2022

STRING CONCATENATION

String : Any text in speech marks ""

Concatenation : Link together

Example

"Taha" + "Ali"

"TahaAli"

Combined = "Taha" & "Ali"

Example

"Taha" + "Ali"

"TahaAli"

Combined = "Taha" + "Ali"

Practice Question

Assign your First Name in a variable (String1) and your Second Name in a variable (String2) and combined both of the string with space between them and store it in a variable (Combined_String)

```
#Declare String1, String2, Combined_String : string
#
String1 = "Taha"
String2 = "Ali"
Combined_String = String1 + " " + String2
print(Combined_String)
```

Taha Ali

INPUT FROM THE USER

```
Number = input("Enter Number")
```

Note: In python input function always returns string value so if it's a number then you are suppose to change it into integer or float

```
Number = input("Enter Number: ")  
print(Number)
```

Enter Number: 45

45

PRACTICE QUESTION

Ask two numbers from the users and add both of the number and print the Answer with a relevant message

```
Number1 = float(input("Enter Number 1: "))  
Number2 = float(input("Enter Number 2: "))  
Answer = Number1 + Number2  
print("The sum of both the numbers is: ", Answer)
```

Enter Number 1: 30.5

Enter Number 2: 20.4

The sum of both the numbers is: 50.9