Python Basics

```
In [ ]:
       Hridoy Ahmed
       Daffodil International University
       Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering
       Web: hridoyahmed.pythonanywhere.com
       Email: hridoy15-7981@diu.edu.bd
       Facebook Profile: https://web.facebook.com/HridoyAhmedCSE
        1.1.1
       In [ ]:
In [ ]:
        I \cap I \cap I
       int
       float
       double
       bool
       string
       list
       tuple
       dict
       set
       etc.
In [1]: # Integer
       number = 10
In [2]: # Float
       number2 = 10.5
In [3]:
       # Double
       number3 = 100.58
In [4]:
       # Boolean
       0 = False
       1 = True
       isOdd = True
       isEven = 0
```

```
# String
In [5]:
         Strings is immutable.
         Index diye new value Assign kora jay na.
         my_name = "Hridoy Ahmed"
         # List
In [6]:
         List is mutable.
         Index diye new value Assign kora jay.
         my_list = [10, 15, "Char", "String", 100.5]
         print(my list)
         [10, 15, 'Char', 'String', 100.5]
In [7]: my_list[0] = 50
In [8]: print(my_list)
         [50, 15, 'Char', 'String', 100.5]
In [9]: # Tuple
         1.1.1
         Tuple is immutable.
         Index diye new value Assign kora jay na.
         my_tuple = (10, 15, 20, 50)
         print(my_tuple)
         (10, 15, 20, 50)
In [10]: |my_tuple[0] = 5
         TypeError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call
         <ipython-input-10-7202c080alda> in <module>
         ----> 1 my_tuple[0] = 5
         TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```

```
In [11]: # Dictionary
          \mathbf{I}_{-}\mathbf{I}_{-}\mathbf{I}_{-}
          Key and Value Thakbe.
          my_dict = {
              # Key : Value
              "name" "Hridoy",
              "Age" : 25
          }
          print(my_dict["Age"])
          25
In [12]: print(my_dict)
          {'name': 'Hridoy', 'Age': 25}
In [13]: # Dictionary inside List
In [14]: my_list = [
              # Index 0
                   "name" : "Hridoy",
                   "Age" : 25
              },
              # Index 1
              {
                                0 1 2
                   # Index
                   "Number_List" : [100, 200, 300],
                   "Strings" : "psychoCoders",
                   "Booleans" : True
              }
          ]
In [15]:
          # To Print 300
          print(my_list[1]["Number_List"][2])
          300
In [16]: # Set
          0.00
          Unique value
          I \cap I \cap I
          my_set = \{1, 1, 5, 5, 2, 3, 4\}
          print(my_set)
          {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

```
In [ ]:
In [ ]: ======
                         ======= Strings Advanced ======
In [ ]: |# Docstring
         1.1.1
         Docstring 3 ta dot er por likhte hoy
         r 3 ta dot diye shesh korte hoy eirokom vabe
In [17]: # Concetanation
         Ek string er sathe arek string add kora lagbe.
         string ar number ba onno kuno data type concat
         1.1.1
         firstname = "Hridoy"
         space = " "
         lastname = "Ahmed"
         print(firstname + space + lastname)
         Hridoy Ahmed
In [18]: # Type conversion
         number = str(100)
         print(type(number))
         <class 'str'>
In [19]: | number = int(number)
         print(type(number))
         <class 'int'>
In [20]: # Escape Sequence
         cat_string = 'It's a cat'
           File "<ipython-input-20-a2001f933070>", line 3
             cat_string = 'It's a cat'
         SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
In [21]:
         ' ba " er age \ dite hoy.
         orthat \ er porer symbol count hobe.
         \ na dile count hbe na.
         \t(tab) and \n(new line) betikrom.
         cat_string = 'It\'s a cat'
         print(cat string)
         It's a cat
In [22]: weather = "It\'s a \"Kind of\" Sunny"
         print(weather)
         It's a "Kind of" Sunny
In [23]: # Formatted String
         firstname = "Hridoy"
         lastname = "Ahmed"
         country = "Bangladesh"
         print(f'Welcome {firstname} {lastname} from {country}')
         # 0r
         print("Welcome {0} {1} from {2}".format(firstname, lastname, country))
         Welcome Hridoy Ahmed from Bangladesh
         Welcome Hridoy Ahmed from Bangladesh
In [24]:
         # Indexing & Slicing
         1.1.1
         Starts counting from 0 index.
         #
                    -5-4-3-2-1
                       012345
         my_string = "Hridoy"
         print(my_string[4])
         print(my_string[-1])
         0
         У
```

```
In [25]:
         start:end:stepover
         shuru:ag porjnto:koy ghor por por
                       01234567891011
         my_string = "Hridoy Ahmed"
         print(my_string[1:9:1])
         print(my_string[1:10:2])
         ridoy Ah
         rdyAm
In [26]: |print(my_string[:6])
         Hridoy
In [27]:
         # Reverse
         print(my_string[::-1])
         demhA yodirH
In [28]: |print(my_string[:6:2])
         Hio
In [29]: print(my_string[:])
         Hridoy Ahmed
In [ ]:
In [30]: # Built-in functions
         # Length
                       123456
         my_string = "Hridoy"
         print(len(my_string))
         6
In [ ]: # Methods
         1.1.1
         Original string a poriborton kore na
In [31]: new_string = "Dhur baal Sikhar dorkar sikh"
         print(new_string.upper())
```

DHUR BAAL SIKHAR DORKAR SIKH

```
In [32]: |print(new_string.lower())
         dhur baal sikhar dorkar sikh
In [33]: print(new_string.capitalize())
         Dhur baal sikhar dorkar sikh
In [34]: |print(new_string.find("baal"))
         5
In [35]: print(new_string.replace("baal", "vai"))
         Dhur vai Sikhar dorkar sikh
In [36]: # Anyway, Methods don't change the original strings.
         print(new_string)
         Dhur baal Sikhar dorkar sikh
In [ ]:
                      ======== Lists Advanced =========
In [ ]: |=====
In [37]: # List Slicing
         # Index
                                           3(0)
                                                     3(1)
         new_list = [10, 20, "Strings", ["New List", 540, "New_Strings"]]
         print(new_list)
         [10, 20, 'Strings', ['New List', 540, 'New Strings']]
In [38]: print(new_list[3][2])
         New_Strings
In [39]: # Start : End : Stepover
         print(new_list[:2])
         [10, 20]
In [40]: print(new list[::-1])
         [['New List', 540, 'New_Strings'], 'Strings', 20, 10]
In [41]: new_list[0] = 500
```

```
In [42]: print(new_list)
         [500, 20, 'Strings', ['New List', 540, 'New_Strings']]
In [ ]:
In [43]: # Methods
In [44]: # Adding
In [45]: | item list = []
In [46]: item_list.append(10)
In [47]: |print(item_list)
         [10]
In [48]:
         item_list.append(20)
         item list.append(30)
         item list.append(40)
         item_list.append(50)
In [49]: print(item_list)
         [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
In [50]:
         insert can add value in specific location.
         append add value to the last index.
         item_list.insert(3, [500, 200, 450])
In [51]: |print(item_list)
         [10, 20, 30, [500, 200, 450], 40, 50]
In [52]:
         extend can add another list to the last index.
         But it removes []
         item_list.extend([10, 20, 30])
         print(item list)
         [10, 20, 30, [500, 200, 450], 40, 50, 10, 20, 30]
In [ ]:
In [53]: # Removing
```

```
In [54]:
         Pop removes the last item from the list.
         It can also remove specific item using indexing.
         item_list.pop()
         print(item_list)
         [10, 20, 30, [500, 200, 450], 40, 50, 10, 20]
In [55]:
         new_list = item_list.pop(3)
         print(item list)
         print(new_list)
         [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20]
         [500, 200, 450]
         1.1.1
In [56]:
         Pop return a value
         but remove doesn't return value.
         It only removes the first existing value.
         new_list = item_list.remove(10)
         print(new_list)
         None
In [57]:
         print(item_list)
         [20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20]
In [ ]:
In [58]:
         # Index
         index(value, start, stop)
         print(item_list.index(10))
```

```
In [59]:
         We get an error because we start from 0 ==> 20
         and stop to 3 ==> 50.
         between these values 10 doesn't exit.
         print(item_list.index(10, 0, 3))
         ValueError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call
          last)
         <ipython-input-59-e7833e4f3ab0> in <module>
               6
         ----> 7 print(item_list.index(10, 0, 3))
         ValueError: 10 is not in list
In [60]:
         in keyword gives us boolean values
         if value exists in the list then it gives True
         otherwise False.
         print(10 in item_list)
         True
In [61]:
         count keyword counts how many values are in list
         print(item_list.count(20))
         2
In [62]:
         sort keyword sort the list.
         It modifies the list.
         item list.sort()
         print(item_list)
         [10, 20, 20, 30, 40, 50]
         1.1.1
In [63]:
         sorted built in function also sort the list
         but it doesn\'t modify the original list
         new_list = [20, 10, 50, 40, 100, 5]
         print(sorted(new_list))
         [5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 100]
```

```
In [64]: print(new list)
         [20, 10, 50, 40, 100, 5]
         1.1.1
In [67]:
         reverse keyword reverse the list using index
         letter_list = ['d' , 'f', 'a', 'x', 'c']
         letter_list.reverse()
         print(letter list)
         ['c', 'x', 'a', 'f', 'd']
         1.1.1
In [68]:
         For reversing alphabatically.
         We have to use sort firstly then reverse.
         letter list.sort()
         letter list.reverse()
         print(letter_list)
         ['x', 'f', 'd', 'c', 'a']
In [69]: # Join
         sentence = '!'
         new_sentence = sentence.join(['Amr', 'nam', 'Hridoy'])
         print(new sentence)
         Amr!nam!Hridoy
In [70]: # Separation
         first list = [10, 20, 30]
         second_list = [10, 20, 30]
         print(my list,second list,sep=':')
         [{'name': 'Hridoy', 'Age': 25}, {'Number List': [100, 200, 300], 'Stri
         ngs': 'psychoCoders', 'Booleans': True}]:[10, 20, 30]
In [71]: # List Unpacking
         a,b,c = [1, 2, 3]
         print(a)
         print(b)
         print(c)
         1
         2
         3
```

```
In [72]: a,b,c, *other, d = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
         print(a)
         print(b)
         print(c)
         print(other)
         print(d)
         1
         2
         3
         [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
In [ ]:
In [ ]: |======
                          ====== Dictionary Advanced ======
In [73]: # Keys
         1.1.1
         Keys have to be unique.
         Otherwise it holds last value
         my_dict = {
             'name' : 'hridoy',
             'name': 'shovan'
         }
         print(my_dict['name'])
         shovan
In [74]:
         # Methods
In [75]:
         get method can insert keys and values
         if it doesn't exist yet.
         but doesn't modify original dictionary.
         user_dict = {
             'name' : 'hridoy',
             'country' : 'BD'
         print(user_dict.get('Age', 25))
         25
In [76]: print(user_dict)
         {'name': 'hridoy', 'country': 'BD'}
```

```
In [77]: # Dictinary creation alternatively
         user2 = dict(name = "Asif", age = 24)
         print(user2)
         {'name': 'Asif', 'age': 24}
In [78]: print('name' in user2)
         True
In [79]: print('country' in user2)
         False
In [80]: |print('name' in user2.keys())
         True
In [81]: print('Asif' in user2.values())
         True
In [82]:
         items gives tuple as output
         print(user2.items())
         dict items([('name', 'Asif'), ('age', 24)])
         1.1.1
In [83]:
         clear removes the keys and values from dictionary
         user2.clear()
         print(user2)
         {}
In [84]:
         copy keyword copies the dictionary
         user_dict = {
             'name' : 'hridoy',
             'country' : 'BD'
         user2 = user_dict.copy()
         print(user2)
         {'name': 'hridoy', 'country': 'BD'}
```

```
In [85]:
         pop returns the value from the dictionary
         and removes the last key value pair
         print(user2.pop('country'))
         print(user2)
         {'name': 'hridoy'}
In [86]:
         update updates the values of keys if exists or
         update new keys and values
         user_dict.update({'Age': 25})
         print(user_dict)
         {'name': 'hridoy', 'country': 'BD', 'Age': 25}
In [ ]:
                           ====== Tuples Advanced =====
In [ ]:
In [87]: a,b,c, *other, d = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
         print(a)
         print(b)
         print(c)
         print(other)
         print(d)
         1
         2
         3
         [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
In [88]:
         # Methods
In [89]:
         count keyword dekhbe kotobar value ta tuple a ache
         my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
         print(my_tuple.count(4))
```

```
In [90]:
          index dekhbe koto number index a prothom value ta ache
          print(my_tuple.index(7))
  In [ ]:
  In [ ]:
                             ======= Tuples Advanced ======
 In [91]: # Methods
 In [92]: my_set = {10, 20, 30, 40}
 In [93]: my_set.add(50)
 In [94]: |print(my_set)
          {40, 10, 50, 20, 30}
 In [95]: sample_list = [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3]
          new_set = set(sample_list)
          print(new_set)
          {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
 In [96]: print(len(new_set))
          5
 In [97]: |print(list(new_set))
           [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
          another set = new set.copy()
 In [98]:
          print(another_set)
          {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
          another_set.clear()
 In [99]:
          print(another_set)
          set()
In [100]: my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my_set.difference(your_set))
          \{1, 2, 3\}
```

```
In [101]: |my_set.discard(5)
          print(my_set)
          {1, 2, 3, 4}
In [102]:
          differences are removed from the set
          my set.difference update(your set)
In [103]: print(my_set)
          \{1, 2, 3\}
In [104]:
          intersection gives us common values from two sets.
          my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my_set.intersection(your_set))
          # or
          print(my_set & your_set)
           {4, 5}
           {4, 5}
In [105]:
          Union gives us all values from two sets.
          my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my_set.union(your_set))
          # or
          print(my_set | your_set)
           {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
          {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
In [106]:
          isdisjoint return korbe true and false.
          common thakle false return korbe na thakle true.
          mane hocche check korbe set duitar value unique kina.
           1.1.1
          my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my set.isdisjoint(your set))
```

False

```
In [107]:
          issubset chcek korbe prothom set ta onno set er ekta ongsho kina.
          my_set = {4, 5}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my_set.issubset(your_set))
          True
In [108]:
          issuperset cheek korbe prothom set tar ongsho onno set kina.
          my_set = {4, 5}
          your_set = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}
          print(my_set.issuperset(your_set))
          False
  In [ ]:
  In []: =========== Conditional Operation =======
          1.1.1
  In [ ]:
          it (condition):
              execute
          elif (condition):
              execute
          else:
              execute
In [110]: number = 10
          if number == 0:
              print('It\'s zero')
          elif number > 0:
              print('Positive')
          else:
              print('Negative')
          Positive
  In [ ]:
```

```
In [111]: # Take input from user
           \mathbf{I}_{-}\mathbf{I}_{-}\mathbf{I}_{-}
           By default input() returns a string type.
           we have to convert if needed
           problem name = input()
           number = int(input())
           if (number %2 == 0):
               print('Even Number')
           else:
               print('Odd number')
           Even Odd Check
           15
           Odd number
  In [ ]:
  In []: ============ Logical Operation =========
           1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1
  In [ ]:
           and
           or
           not
           1.1.1
In [112]:
           username = 'hridoy'
           password = '1234'
           if (username == 'hridoy' and password == '1234'):
               print('Login Successfully')
           else:
               print('Login failed')
```

Login Successfully

```
In [119]:
          short range gun = True
          sniper = False
          expert = False
          if short_range_gun and sniper and expert:
              print("100% Possibility to get chicken dinner")
          elif short range gun and expert and not sniper:
              print("70% Possibility to get chicken dinner")
          elif (short_range_gun or sniper) and not expert:
              print("Less Possibility to get chicken dinner")
          else:
              print("You are a noob")
          Less Possibility to get chicken dinner
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]: |=========== Loops =========
In [120]: # For loops
In [123]: |item_list = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
          item er jaygay je kuno var neya jabe
          like i, j, k, l etc.
          for item in item_list:
              print(item)
          а
          b
          C
          d
```

```
In [124]:
           range(3)
          By default range starts from 0.
          It iterates from 0 to 3 here. // 0 1 2
          Amra jodi chai j 5 theke start hoye 15 er ag
          porjnto cholbe taile range(5, 15) likhte hbe.
          range(start, end, stepover) ==> range(0, 10, 2)
          for item in range(10):
              print(item)
          0
          1
          2
          3
          4
          5
          6
          7
          8
          9
In [125]: for item in range(5, 15):
              print(item)
          5
          6
          7
          8
          9
          10
          11
          12
           13
          14
In [134]: for item in range(0, 10, 2):
              print(item)
          0
          2
          4
          6
          8
```

```
In [135]: # For loops in dictionary
          1.1.1
          For loop list, dictionary, tuple, set, string
          sobgulotei bebohar kora jabe
          user = {
              'name' : 'Hridoy',
              'Country': 'BD',
              'Age' : 25
          }
          for i in user.items():
              print(i)
           ('name', 'Hridoy')
           ('Country', 'BD')
           ('Age', 25)
In [136]: for j in user.keys():
              print(j)
          name
          Country
          Age
In [137]: for k in user.values():
              print(k)
          Hridoy
          BD
          25
In [138]: # for loop in List
In [185]: my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
          add = 0
          for item in my_list:
              add = add + item
          print(add)
```

45

```
In [140]:
          # Enumerate
          enumerate by default 0 theke count kora shuru korbe.
          value assign korle value theke shuru korbe.
          for i, char in enumerate('Hridoy'):
               print(i, char)
          0 H
          1 r
          2 i
          3 d
          4 o
          5 y
In [141]: for i, char in enumerate('Hridoy', 5):
              print(i, char)
          5 H
          6 r
          7 i
          8 d
          9 o
          10 y
 In [ ]:
In [142]: # While Loops
In [146]:
          while (condition):
              execute
          number = 10
          while (number <= 15):</pre>
              print(number)
              number += 1
          10
          11
          12
          13
          14
          15
```

```
In [149]:
          while loop kaj shesh kore else a jabe
          but while loop a break thakle else a jabe na.
          number = 10
          while (number <= 15):</pre>
               print(number)
               number += 1
          else:
               print('Done')
           10
           11
           12
           13
           14
           15
          Done
In [150]: number = 10
          while (number <= 15):</pre>
               print(number)
               number += 1
               break
          else:
               print('Done')
           10
In [152]: # Continuous take input from user using while loops
          while True:
               number = int(input('Enter your number: '))
               if (number == 0):
                   break
          Enter your number: 5
          Enter your number: 2
          Enter your number: 1
          Enter your number: 0
```

```
In [154]: # Break, Continue, Pass
           \mathbf{r}_{-1}, \mathbf{r}_{-1}
          Break use hoy loop loop thamanor jonno
          Continue loop chalanor jonno
          pass use kora hoy error handle korar jnno
          suppose, ami chacchi j ekta for loop niye pore
          kaj korbo tokhon pass kaje dey.
          for i in range(10):
             File "<ipython-input-154-8211ff77218d>", line 13
           SyntaxError: unexpected EOF while parsing
In [155]: for i in range(10):
               pass
  In [ ]:
                              ======== Functions ========
  In [ ]:
In [159]:
          we use functions to do the samethings over and over.
          def function name(parameters):
               code
          for calling a function:
           function name(parameters value or, arguments)
          def even_odd_check(number):
               if number % 2 == 0:
                   print('Even Number')
               else:
                   print("Odd Number")
In [160]: even_odd_check(5)
           Odd Number
In [161]: even_odd_check(10)
          Even Number
```

```
In [162]: # Default parameter
In [163]:
          parameter dichi kintu call korar somoy
          value dei nai se khetre error dekhabe,
          eita fix korar jnno default value set kore dite hoy function a.
          even_odd_check()
                                                     Traceback (most recent call
          TypeError
           last)
          <ipython-input-163-86b163e16292> in <module>
                5
          ---> 6 even_odd_check()
          TypeError: even_odd_check() missing 1 required positional argument: 'n
          umber'
In [164]: def even odd check(number=5):
              if number % 2 == 0:
                  print('Even Number')
              else:
                  print("Odd Number")
In [165]: even_odd_check()
          Odd Number
In [179]:
          return keyword grab the value of the function.
          def add(number1, number2):
              return number1 + number2
          add(5, 10)
Out[179]: 15
```

```
In [180]: # Docstring in function
          def test(a):
              Info: This is a docstring
              print(a)
          print(test.__doc__)
              Info: This is a docstring
In [181]: # Arguments and Keyword agruments
In [182]:
          Parameter hisebe *args dile eker odik arguments ba parameter value deya
          def arg_check(*args):
              print(args)
          arg_check(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
          (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
In [189]:
          parameter hisebe **kwargs dile parameter value hisebe
          eker odhik keyword deya jay.
          Rule: params, *args, default params, **kwargs
          def print values(**kwargs):
              for key, value in kwargs.items():
                  print("The value of {} is {}".format(key, value))
          print values(
                      name_1="Hridoy",
                      name 2="Asif",
                      name_3="Shovan"
                  )
          The value of name 1 is Hridoy
          The value of name 2 is Asif
```

The value of name_3 is Shovan

```
In [192]:
          # Scope
          global scope and local scope ba variable.
          #global
          a = 1
          def scope_example():
              #Local Scope
              a = 5
              return a
          print(scope_example())
          print(a)
          5
          1
In [193]:
          function er moddhe global variable use korte hole
          global keyword dite hobe ta chara error asbe.
          1) Local
          2) Parent local?
          3) Global
          count = 0
          def counter():
              count += 1
              return count
          print(counter())
          UnboundLocalError
                                                      Traceback (most recent call
           last)
          <ipython-input-193-1dddb2c61bde> in <module>
                      return count
                10
           ---> 11 print(counter())
           <ipython-input-193-1dddb2c61bde> in counter()
                 6 \text{ count} = 0
                7 def counter():
           ---> 8
                       count += 1
                 9
                       return count
                10
```

UnboundLocalError: local variable 'count' referenced before assignment

```
In [195]:
          count = 10
          def counter():
              global count
              count += 1
               return count
          print(counter())
          11
In [196]: # Nonlocal Keyword
In [204]:
          nonlocal keyword function er vitore
          local variable er value modify kore.
          def outer():
              x = "local"
              def inner():
                   nonlocal x
                   x = "Nonlocal"
                   print("Inner : ", x)
              inner()
              print("Outer : ", x)
          outer()
          Inner: Nonlocal
          Outer: Nonlocal
  In [ ]:
  In [ ]: ======
                           ========= Extra =========
In [205]: | number = float(input("Enter Your Number: "))
          print("Your Number = ", number)
          Enter Your Number: 10.2555651
          Your Number = 10.2555651
           \mathbf{r}_{-1}, \mathbf{r}_{-1}
In [208]:
          kintu ami chai doshomiker pore 2 ghor ba 3 ghor dekhak.
          sekhetre amader % dite hobe r . ere por
          bole dite hobe ami koy ghor dekhte chai.
          r ""er por , thakbe na
          number = float(input("Enter Your Number: "))
          print("Your Number = %.2f"%number)
          Enter Your Number: 45.2544545
          Your Number = 45.25
```

In []	: =====================================	Basics Done	
--------	---	-------------	--