

# **Dhirubhai Ambani University**

(Formerly known as DA-IICT)

## **Topic: Introduction to Python Programming**

**Course: Programming Lab**

**Course Code- PC503**

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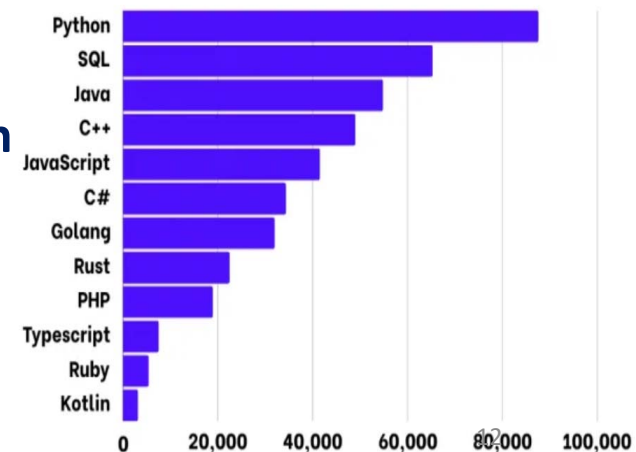
**Phone: 079-68261628(O), 7877709590(M)**

# Brief Introduction

❖ Python is a programming language created in 1991 by Guido van Rossum.

## Why Python?

- ❖ Python is an open-source language.
- ❖ It works on different platforms (Windows, Mac, Linux, Raspberry Pi, etc.)
- ❖ Easier to learn and use.
- ❖ Powerful libraries – Ready-made ML, AI, web, and automation tools.
- ❖ High industry demand – More jobs and career opportunities.



# Python IDE

## BEST PYTHON IDE



**PyCharm**



**VS Code**



**Jupyter  
Notebook**



**Sublime  
Text**



**PyDev**

# Installation of Jupyter Notebook

## Download Now

For installation assistance, refer to [Troubleshooting](#).

Download Anaconda Distribution or **Miniconda** by choosing the proper installer for your machine. Learn the difference from our [Documentation](#).



### Anaconda Installers

Download



#### Windows

##### Python 3.12

64-Bit Graphical Installer (912.3M)



#### Mac

##### Python 3.12

64-Bit (Apple silicon) Graphical Installer (704.7M)

64-Bit (Apple silicon) Command Line Installer (707.3M)

64-Bit (Intel chip) Graphical Installer (734.7M)

64-Bit (Intel chip) Command Line Installer (731.2M)



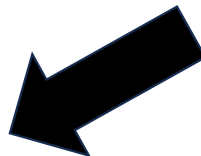
#### Linux

##### Python 3.12

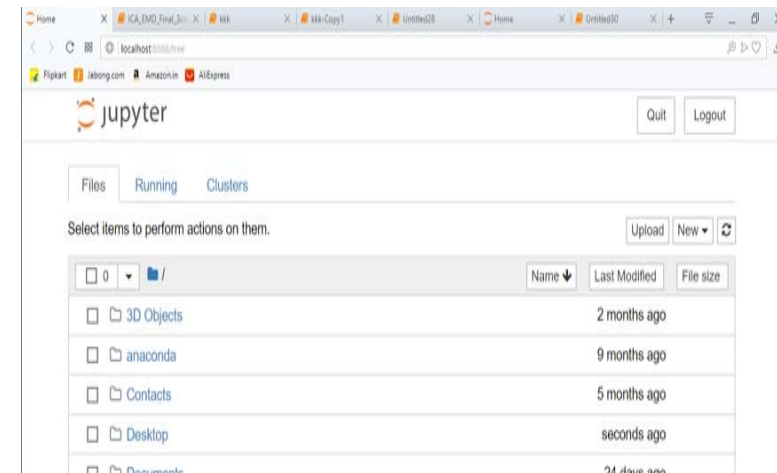
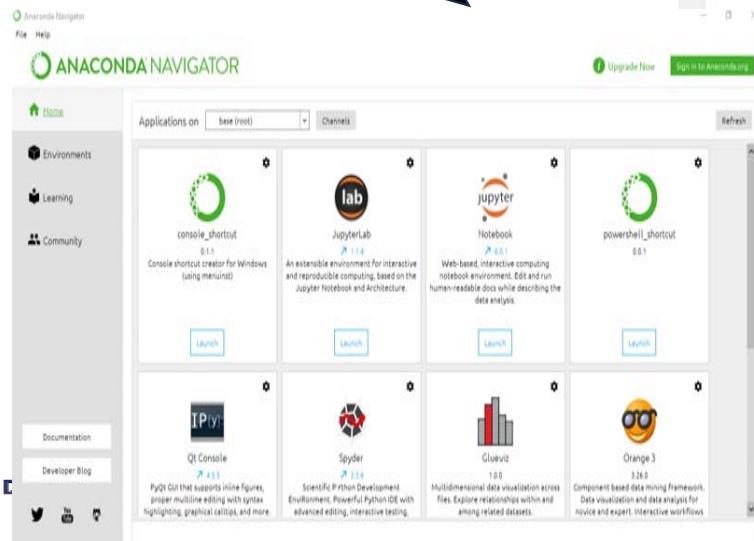
64-Bit (x86) Installer (1007.9M)

64-Bit (AWS Graviton2 / ARM64) Installer (800.6M)

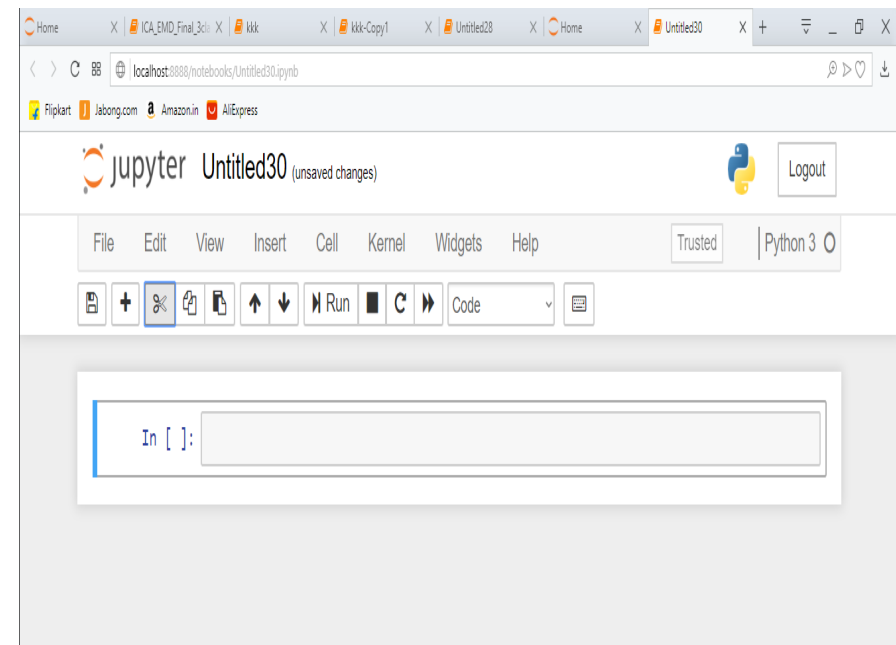
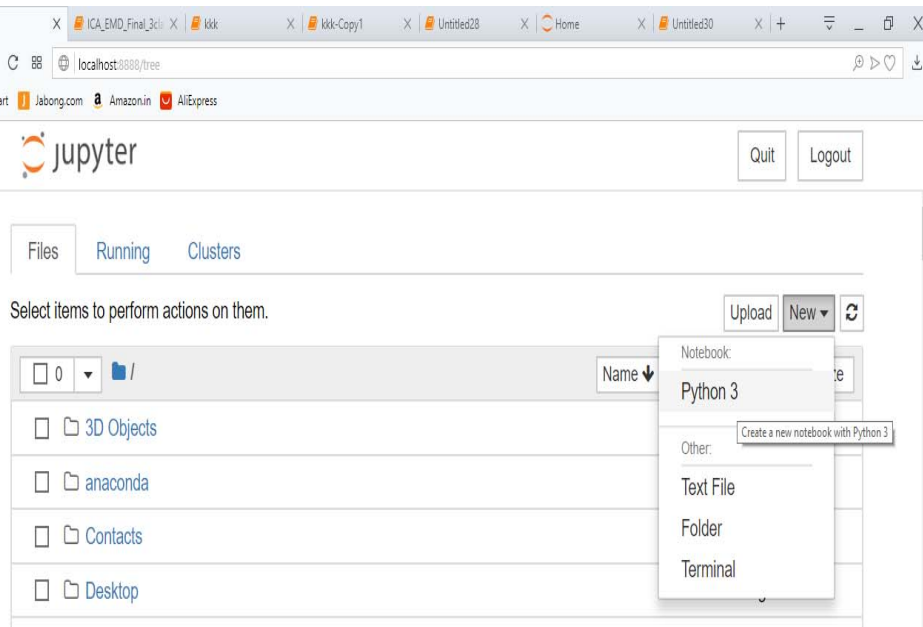
64-bit (Linux on IBM Z & LinuxONE) Installer (425.8M)



Source: [anaconda.com](https://anaconda.com)



# Create a new program file in Jupyter Notebook



# Python Vs Other Languages

❖ On average, Python code is smaller than JAVA/C++ codes by 3.5 times.

## C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
}
```

## C++ code:

```
#include <iostream>
void main( )
{
    cout << "Hello World";
}
```

## Python code:

```
print("Hello World")
```

❖ Python is interpreted while C/C++, etc. are compiled.

- **Compiler:** spends a lot of time analysing and processing the program, faster program execution
- **Interpreter:** relatively little time is spent analysing and processing the program, slower program execution

# Print in Python

`print('Hello World')`  
or  
`print("Hello World")`

```
print("Hello World")
```

Hello World

`print(Item1 , Item2)`

```
: a=2  
b=5  
print(a)  
print(b)
```

2  
5

```
: a=2  
b=5  
print(a,b)
```

2 5

Print variable with statements:

```
print('The value of x is {} and y is {}'.format(2,5))
```

The value of x is 2 and y is 5

```
a=2  
b=5  
print('The value of x is {} and y is {}'.format(a,b))
```

The value of x is 2 and y is 5

# Comments and Indentation

- ❖ For single line comment hash (#) symbol is used.
- ❖ For multi-line comments use triple quotes, either ''' or """".

```
# WAP to print Hello World  
print("Hello World")
```

```
"""WAP  
to print  
Hello World"""  
print("Hello World")
```

- ❖ Python uses indentation instead of braces to determine the scope of expressions.
- ❖ All lines must be indented the same amount to be part of the scope (or indented more if part of an inner scope).

```
[45]: print("my name is Ram")  
      print("my age is 20")  
      print(c)
```

```
Cell In[45], line 2  
    print("my age is 20")  
    ^
```

```
IndentationError: unexpected indent
```



## Exercise- 1

WAP to print the following text in the given format:

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are

```
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are
```

```
print("Twinkle, twinkle, little star, \nHow I wonder what you are! \nUp above the world  
so high, \nLike a diamond in the sky. \nTwinkle, twinkle, little star, \nHow I wonder  
what you are")
```

## Exercise- 2

**WAP to print the following text in the given format:**

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are

```
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
    How I wonder what you are!  
        Up above the world so high,  
            Like a diamond in the sky.  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
    How I wonder what you are
```

```
print("Twinkle, twinkle, little star, \n\tHow I wonder what you are! \n\t\tUp above the  
world so high, \n\t\t\tLike a diamond in the sky. \nTwinkle, twinkle, little star, \n\tHow  
I wonder what you are")
```

# Variables

- ❖ A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores.
- ❖ A variable name cannot start with a number.
- ❖ There is no need to declare the type of a variable during initialization.
- ❖ Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age, and AGE are three different variables)
- ❖ Reserved words such as break, for, continue, etc., can't be used as variable names.
- ❖ In Python, variable types can change during runtime (dynamic typing).
- ❖ In Python, multiple assignments can be made in a single statement.

```
Age = 4 # x is of type int
x = "SHYAM" # x is now type str
```

```
print (Age)      print(x)
```

```
Output: 4        SHYAM
```

```
x = 4 # x is of type int
x = "SHYAM" # x is now type str
```

```
print (x)
```

```
Output: SHYAM
```

```
a, b, c = 5, 3.2, "Hello"
```

```
Print(a, b ,c)
```

```
Output: 5 3.2 Hello
```

# Input from user

- ❖ In Python, we use the **input( )** function to take input from the user.
- ❖ Whatever you enter as input, the input function converts it into a string.
- ❖ If you enter an integer value, the input() function converts it into a string.

```
print("what is your name")
input()
```

what is your name

↑↓ for history. Search history w:

```
: print("what is your name")
input()
```

what is your name

Radheshyam

```
: 'Radheshyam'
```

- ❖ Once the value comes into the variable string, it can be converted into an integer or float, etc.

```
: print("what is your Age")
Age=input()
x=int(Age)
print(x)
```

what is your Age

25

25

```
print("what is your Salary")
Salary=input()
x=float(Salary)
print(x)
```

what is your Salary

20000

20000.0

# Input from user

- ❖ We can use the **int()** function before **input( )** function to accept an integer from the keyboard as:

```
print("what is your Age")
Age=int(input())
print(Age)
```

```
what is your Age
25
25
```

- ❖ Similarly, we can use the **float()** function before **input( )** function to accept a float value from the keyboard as:

```
: print("what is your Salary")
Salary=float(input())
print(Salary)
```

```
what is your Salary
20000
20000.0
```

## Exercise- 3

Write a program that accepts the radius of a circle from the user and computes the area.

```
radius_str = input("Enter the radius of the circle: ")
radius = float(radius_str)
area = (22/7) * radius ** 2
print(area)
```

```
Enter the radius of the circle: 1.11
3.8723142857142863
```

## Exercise- 4

Write a Python program that accepts the user's first and last name and prints them in reverse order.