



TC-RESEARCH

# Python Programming

Python has become one of the most popular programming languages in the research community due to its simplicity, versatility, and powerful libraries.

# What will we learn?

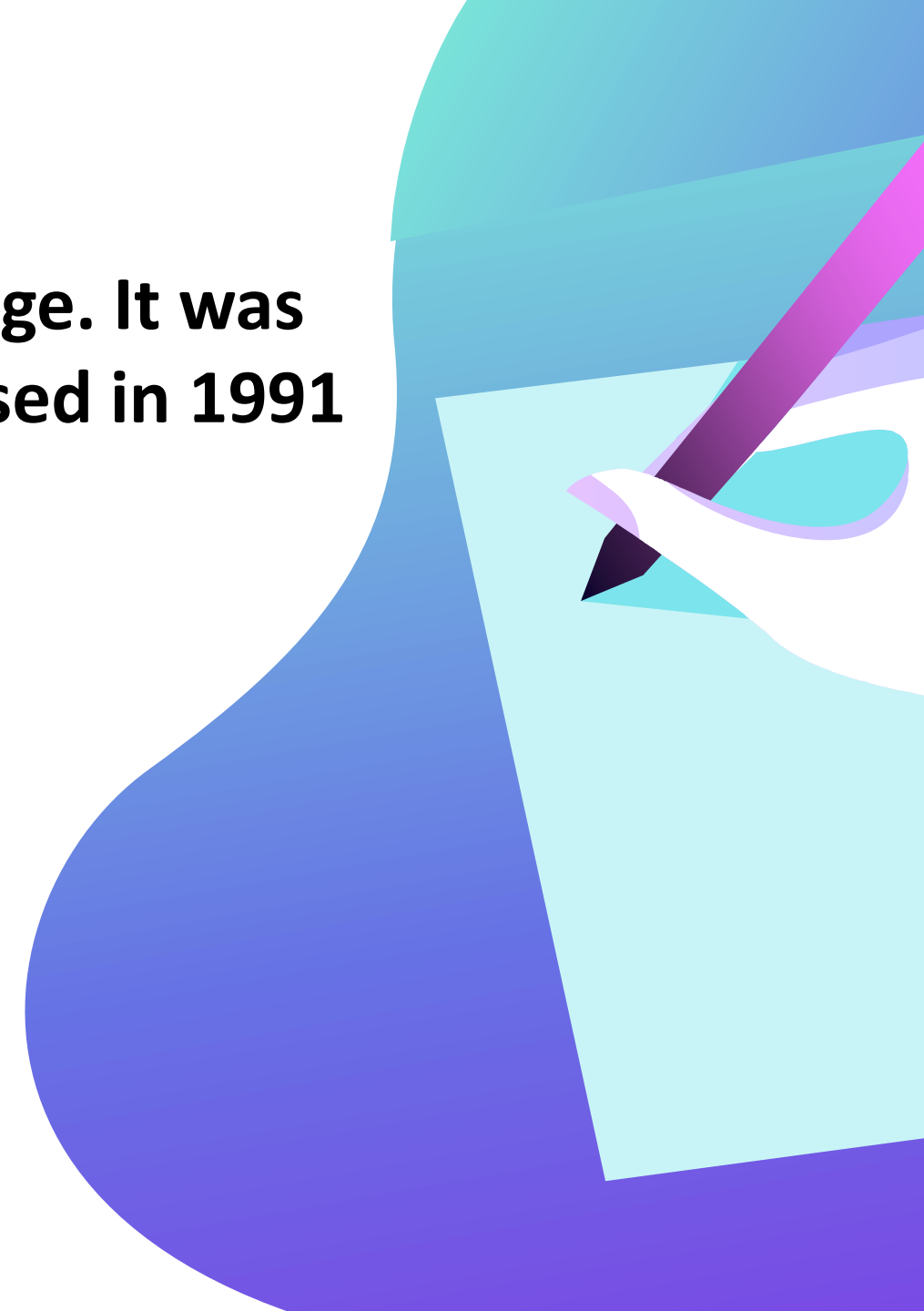
- Introduction of Programming and Python
- Importance of Programming In Research
- Data Types, variables and Casting
- **Operators and Conditional Statements**
- **Loops, and Switch Cases**
- **Array and functions**
- **Try Except**
- **File Handling**
- **All OOPs Concept**
- **Intro of Modules/Packages/Frameworks**
- **Some Modules:**
  - **Math, NumPy, Pandas and SciPy**
  - **Matplotlib and seaborn**
- **Some AI/ML Concept**



# What is Python?

**Python is a popular programming language. It was created by Guido van Rossum, and released in 1991 AD.**

Python is a high-level, general-purpose, and very popular programming language. Python programming language (latest Python 3) is being used in web development, and Machine Learning applications, desktop software development, AI, DL, along with all cutting-edge technology in Software Industry.

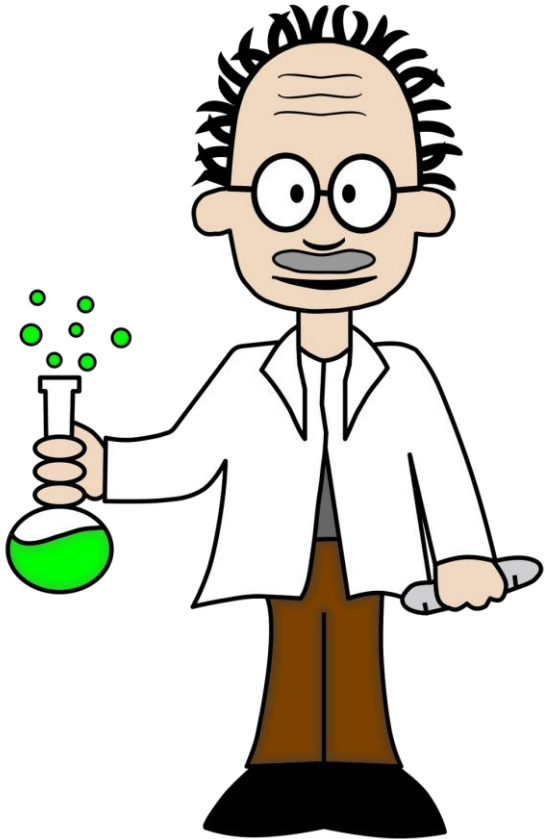


# Why We Choose Python?

- Python works on different platforms (Windows, Mac, Linux, Raspberry Pi, Android, etc).
- Python has a simple syntax similar to the English language.
- Python has syntax that allows developers to write programs with fewer lines than some other programming languages.
- Python can be treated in a procedural way, an object-oriented way or a functional way.
- Wide support community and large strong libraries.
- Popular and high level programming language which helps to write code easily, etc.



## Importance of Python In Research



- Data Manipulation
- Data Visualization
- Statistical Analysis
- **Machine Learning**
- **Data Cleaning**
- **Handling Big Data**
- **Automation of Experiments**
- **Simulations and Modeling**
- **Numerical Computation**
- **Algebraic Geometry and Number Theory**
- **Image Analysis in Biology**
- **Drug Discovery and Design in Chemistry and Biology**



# First Program In Python

***Print("Hello World")***

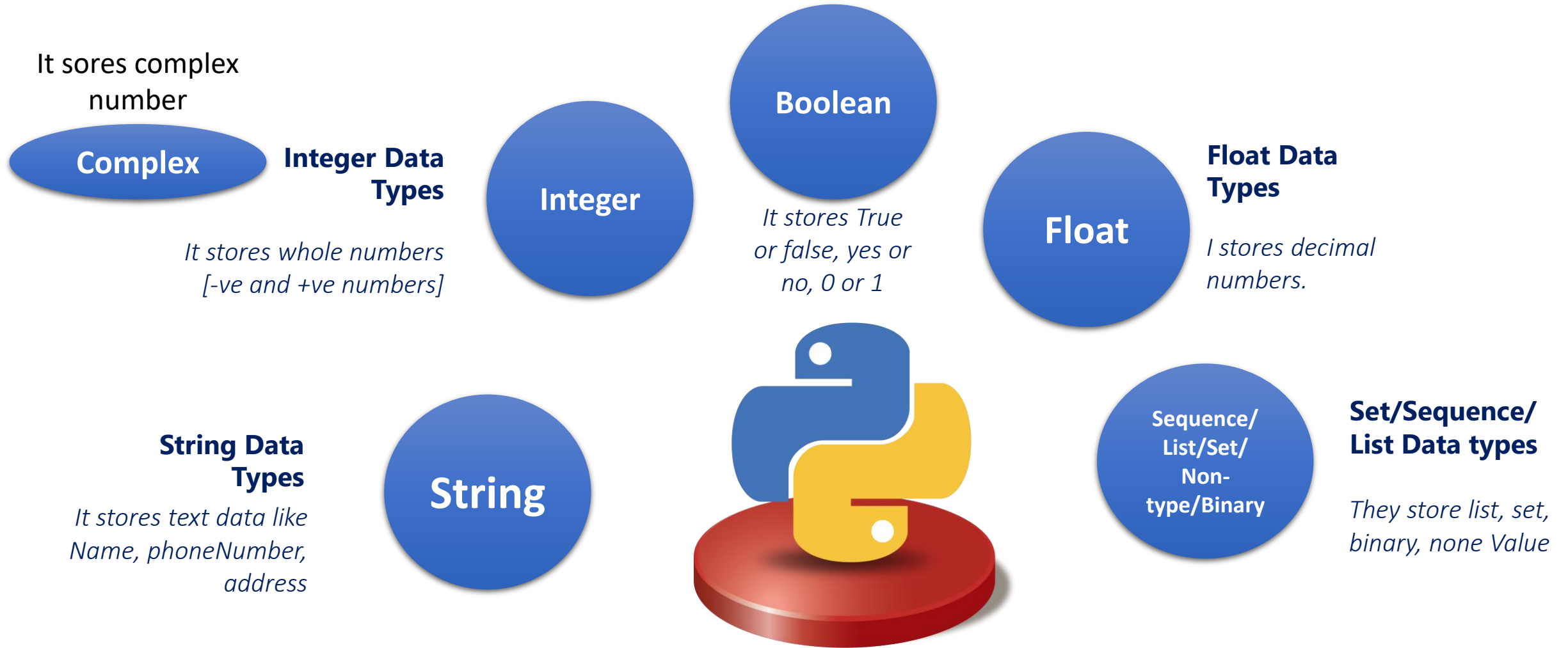
**Print:** It is a function that allows to print data on screen.

Hello World, is the text to print

**"Hello  
World"**

# Data Types, Variable and Constant

*Variables can store the different values with different data types.*



## Python Data Types and Variable

# Comments on Python

Comments starts with a #, and Python will ignore them,

```
#Print("Hello World")
```

You can add a multiline string (triple quotes) in your code, and place your comment inside it,

```
'''  
    A = 5  
    B = 6  
    Print(A, B)  
'''
```



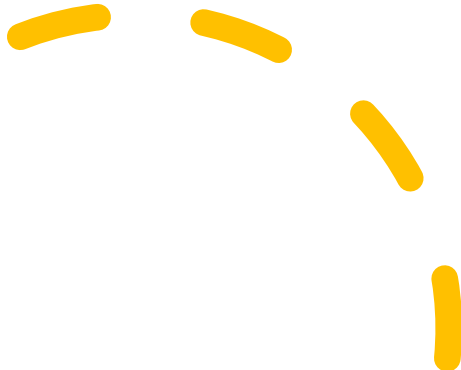
Arithmetic Operators	Relational Operators	Logical Operators	Assignment Operators
+	<	!	=
-	>	&	<=
*	==		>=
/	<=	&&	<
^	>=		>
%	!=		
%%			
%%/			

# Operators

- ✓ Arithmetic operators
- ✓ Assignment operators
- ✓ Comparison operators
- ✓ Logical operators
- ✓ Identity operators
- ✓ Membership operators
- ✓ Bitwise operators [for binary comparison]

# Python Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Name	Example
+	Addition	$x + y$
-	Subtraction	$x - y$
*	Multiplication	$x * y$
/	Division	$x / y$
%	Modulus	$x \% y$
**	Exponentiation	$x ** y$
//	Floor division	$x // y$



Operator	Example	Same As
=	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/=	x /= 3	x = x / 3
%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3
//=	x //= 3	x = x // 3
**=	x **= 3	x = x ** 3
&=	x &= 3	x = x & 3
=	x  = 3	x = x   3
^=	x ^= 3	x = x ^ 3
>>=	x >>= 3	x = x >> 3
<<=	x <<= 3	x = x << 3
:=	print(x := 3)	x = 3 print(x)



## Python Assignment Operators

Operator	Name	Example
<code>==</code>	Equal	<code>x == y</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal	<code>x != y</code>
<code>&gt;</code>	Greater than	<code>x &gt; y</code>
<code>&lt;</code>	Less than	<code>x &lt; y</code>
<code>&gt;=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>x &gt;= y</code>
<code>&lt;=</code>	Less than or equal to	<code>x &lt;= y</code>

## Comparison Operators

Operator	Description	Example
and	Returns True if both statements are true	<code>x &lt; 5 and x &lt; 10</code>
or	Returns True if one of the statements is true	<code>x &lt; 5 or x &lt; 4</code>
not	Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true	<code>not(x &lt; 5 and x &lt; 10)</code>

# Logical operators

✓ Identity operators

Operator	Description	Example
in	Returns True if a sequence with the specified value is present in the object	x in y
not in	Returns True if a sequence with the specified value is not present in the object	x not in y

✓ Membership operators

Operator	Description	Example
is	Returns True if both variables are the same object	x is y
is not	Returns True if both variables are not the same object	x is not y

# Conditional Statements



if

**If**

---

```
if b > a:  
    print("b is greater than a")
```

If else

**If else**

---

```
if a == b:  
    print("a and b are equal")  
else:  
    print("a is greater than b")
```

elif

**If elif**

---

```
if b > a:  
    print("b is greater than a")  
elif a == b:  
    print("a and b are equal")
```

If elif else

**If elif else**

---

```
if b > a:  
    print("b is greater than a")  
elif a == b:  
    print("a and b are equal")  
else:  
    print("a is greater than b")
```

# Loops In Python



Intro

While

For

Nested

## What is loop?

---

A loop is a sequence of instructions that repeat until a certain condition is reached or a desired process is complete.

## While Loop

---

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

## For Loop

---

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    print(x)
```

## Nested

```
adj = ["red", "big", "tasty"]
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in adj:
    for y in fruits:
        print(x, y)
```



# Functions In Python

- ✓ A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.
- ✓ You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function.
- ✓ A function can return data as a result.

## How to Create Function

```
def my_function():  
    print("Hello from a function")
```

## How to Call Function

```
def my_function():  
    print("Hello from a function")  
  
my_function()
```

## *Types of Function*

*See on Code*



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# Thank You !

Contd.... !

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