



Python Operation





Python Operation, List & Condition

- **Python: User Input**

Python allows for user input. That means we are able to ask user for answer or input in any form.

- **Python: Booleans**

There are two boolean statement:
True and *False*

- **Python: List**

Variable containing multiple values

- **Python: String Operation**

Slicing string in variables

- **Python: String Formatting**

The function *format()*.

- **Python: Conditions (If...Else)**

Using conditions in If Else Statement

Python: User Input

Python allows user to input values, and this is how!

Python allows for user input.

That means we are able to ask the user for input as a string.

Example:

```
name = input("Enter name:")  
print("Your name is: " + name)
```

Python: String Operations

Get the character at position 1 (the first character has the position 0)

```
a = "Hello, World!"
```

```
print(a[1])
```

Get the characters from position 2 to position 5 (not included):

```
b = "Hello, World!"
```

```
print(b[2:5])
```

The `len()` function returns the length of a string:

```
a = "Hello, World!"
```

```
print(len(a))
```

Python: String Operations

Merge variable `a` with variable `b` into variable `c`:

```
a = "Hello"
```

```
b = "World"
```

```
c = a + b
```

```
print(c)
```

To add a space between them, add a `" "`:

```
a = "Hello"
```

```
b = "World"
```

```
c = a + " " + b
```

```
print(c)
```

Python: String Formatting

The `format()` method takes the passed arguments, formats them, and places them in the string where the placeholders `{}` are:

```
age = 36  
txt = "My name is John, and I am {}".format(age)  
print(txt)
```

Quiz Session



Quiz

What is output from this code :

if x = "Indonesia AI"

❖ `print(x[2:4])`

❖ `print(len(x))`

Python: Booleans

Booleans represent one of two values: `True` or `False`.

Example:

```
print(10 > 9)
print(10 == 9)
print(10 < 9)
```

```
a = 10
```

```
b = 9
```

```
if b > a:
```

```
    print("b is greater than a")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("b is not greater than a")
```

Python: List

They can contain any type of variable, and they can contain as many variables as you wish. Lists can also be iterated over in a very simple manner. Here is an example of how to build a list. For example:

```
mylist = []  
mylist.append(1)  
mylist.append(2)  
mylist.append(3)  
print(mylist[0]) # prints 1  
print(mylist[1]) # prints 2  
print(mylist[2]) # prints 3
```

```
for x in mylist: # prints out 1, 2, 3  
    print(x)
```

Python: Conditions (If...Else)

Python uses boolean variables to evaluate conditions. The boolean values True and False are returned when an expression is compared or evaluated.

Conditions : ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=, and, or , not

```
a = 200
b = 33
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")
```

Quiz Session



Quiz

What is output from this code:

```
c = 3
a = c
b = c + 1
if b > a:
    print("b is greater than a")
elif c == b:
    print("c is same like b")
else:
    print('other')
```



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contact@aiforindonesia.org