**Introduction to Programming Python**

**Install:** Visual Studio Code, Python

To create file write on Terminal “code file\_name.py”

To run file write on Terminal “python file\_name.py”

**First Program:**

print(“Hello World”)

**Functions, Variable**

Variables are used to store data that can be referenced and manipulated during program execution.

Function is a piece of code written to carry out a specified task.

**#printing my name**

**name = input("what is your name? ")**

**print(name) or**

**print("my name is", name) or**

**print("my name is" + name)**

Name is a variable that stores the user input (whatever the user types in response to the input() function).

The print("my name is", name) statement then prints the message "my name is" followed by the value stored in the name variable.

**Output:**

**what is your name? John**

**my name is John**

**Side Effects**

**Return Values**

**Comments**

We use comments in programming to remind what it is programmer intent and your code is doing.

Comments can also serve to be sort of a to-do list for programmer.

**A single-line comment starts with a #**

**Triple-quoted strings (""" """ or ''' ''') are often used for multi-line comments.**

**Pseudocode:** Pseudocode is a **high-level, human-readable representation** of an algorithm that describes the logic of a program without following a strict programming syntax. It is used to plan and explain code in a simple way before writing actual Python (or any other programming language) code.

**Python Data Type**

* [**Numeric data types**](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/python-data-types#python-numeric-data-type): int(integer), float, complex
* [**String data types**](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/python-data-types#python-string-data-type): str
* [**Sequence types**](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/python-data-types#3-python-list-data-type): list, tuple, range

**Python official documentation**: [docs.python.org](https://docs.python.org/3/)

**All functions documentation:** <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html>

**Print function:**

print(\*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=None, flush=False)

**Parameters:**

**sep='separator'**

Optional. Specify how to separate the objects, if there is more than one. Default is ' '

**end='end'**

Optional. Specify what to print at the end. Default is '\n' (line feed)

**Format String**

It is the process of inserting a custom string or variable in predefined text.

**name = input("what is your name? ")**

**print(f"My name is {name}")**

**String method**

[https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods](https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html%23string-methods)

**#remove str whitespace from left right side : strip():**

**name = name.strip()**

**#Capitalize**

**name=name.title()**

**we can also write it :**

**name = input("what is your name? ").strip().title()**

**#Split name into first name and last name**

**first, last = name.split(" ")**

**Interactive mode**

Interactive mode is where you type your code into the Python interpreter directly.

**Python Arithmetic Operator**

**+ :** Addition

**x =int(input("what is x ?"))**

**y =int(input("what is y ?"))**

**z=x+y**

**print(“Sum : ” z)**

**- :** Subtraction

**\* :** Multiplication

**/ :** Division

**% :** Modulus

**Round function**

It's a straightforward tool to manage number formatting and accuracy, especially in data analysis, financial calculations, and scientific computing.

**#round( number[, ndigits])**

**x =float(input("what is x ?"))**

**y =float(input("what is y ?"))**

**#use , in output**

**z=x+y**

**print(f"{z:,}")**

**intput:**

**what is x ? 10000**

**what is y ? 45**

**output:**

**10,045**

**#how many number will print after point**

**z=x/y**

**print(f"{z:.2f}")**

**intput:**

**what is x ? 26**

**what is y ? 3**

**output:**

**9.66**

**Define Function**

**#create function: def**

**def hello():**

**print("hello,", name)**

**hello()**

**name = input("what's your name? ")**

**note:** if you use a function it must already exist by the time you are calling it.

Main part of a function

def main()

**Function**

In programming we have two types of functions

* Perform a task
* Return a value

**def hello(name):**

# Returns a greeting instead of printing

**return f"Hello, {name}"**

# Store the returned value

**get = hello("world")**

#print the result

**print(get)**

**Conditionals**

Python's **conditional (comparison) operators** and what they represent:

== Equal to

!= Not equal to

> Greater than

< Less than

>= Greater than or equal to

<= Less than or equal to

**x = int(input("what is x? "))**

**y = int(input("what is y? "))**

**if x > y:**

**print("x is greater than y")**

**elif x < y:**

**print("x is less than y")**

**else:**

**print("x is equal to y")**

#using **match** :

**name = input("what's your name: ")**

**match name:**

**case "Harry" | "Hermione" | "Ron":**

**print("Gryffindor")**

**case "Draco":**

**print("Slytherin")**

**case \_:**

**print("who?")**

**Logical Operators:**

**and :** The and operator returns True if **both** conditions are True. If either of the conditions is False, it returns False.

**or :** The or operator returns True if **at least one** of the conditions is True. If both conditions are False, it returns False.

**not :** The not operator inverts the truth value of a condition. It returns True if the condition is False, and False if the condition is True.

**x = 5**

**y = 15**

**z = 20**

**if (x > 3 or y < 10) and z == 15:**

**print("Condition True")**

**else:**

**print("Condition False")**

**Output:**

**Condition True**

**Tuple**: allows the function to any number of arguments

def multiply(\*numbers):

**sum=0** #sum start with 0

**for i in numbers:**

**sum += i**

**return sum**

**print(multiply(2,3,4,5))**

**Output**

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PIL(pillow.readthedocs.io)(library)

Allows you to navigate image files as well and to perform operations on image files.