

## 1. ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
1 a = 46
2 b = 4
3
4 print("For a =", a, "and b =", b, "\nCalculate the following:")
5
6 print('1. Addition of two numbers: a + b =', a + b)
7 print('2. Subtraction of two numbers: a - b =', a - b)
8 print('3. Multiplication of two numbers: a * b =', a * b)
9 print('4. Division of two numbers: a / b =', a / b)
10 print('5. Floor division of two numbers: a // b =', a // b)
11 print('6. Remainder of two numbers: a mod b =', a % b)
12 print('7. Exponent of two numbers: a ^ b =', a ** b)
```

### OUTPUT:

```
For a = 46 and b = 4
Calculate the following:
1. Addition of two numbers: a + b = 50
2. Subtraction of two numbers: a - b = 42
3. Multiplication of two numbers: a * b = 184
4. Division of two numbers: a / b = 11.5
5. Floor division of two numbers: a // b = 11
6. Remainder of two numbers: a mod b = 2
7. Exponent of two numbers: a ^ b = 4477456
```

## 2. COMPARISON OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
a = 46      # Initializing the value of a
b = 4       # Initializing the value of b

print("For a =", a, "and b =", b, "\nCheck the following:")

print('1. Two numbers are equal or not:', a == b)
print('2. Two numbers are not equal or not:', a != b)
print('3. a is less than or equal to b:', a <= b)
print('4. a is greater than or equal to b:', a >= b)
print('5. a is greater b:', a > b)
print('6. a is less than b:', a < b)
```

### OUTPUT:

```
For a = 46 and b = 4
Check the following:
1. Two numbers are equal or not: False
2. Two numbers are not equal or not: True
3. a is less than or equal to b: False
4. a is greater than or equal to b: True
5. a is greater b: True
6. a is less than b: False
```

### 3. ASSIGNMENT OPERATORS

#### PROGRAM:

```
1 a = 34
2 b=6
3 print('a += b:', a + b)
4 print('a -= b:', a - b)
5 print('a *= b:', a * b)
6 print('a /= b:', a / b)
7 print('a %= b:', a % b)
8 print('a **= b:', a ** b)
9 print('a //= b:', a // b)
```

#### OUTPUT:

```
a += b: 40
a -= b: 28
a *= b: 204
a /= b: 5.666666666666667
a %= b: 4
a **= b: 1544804416
a //= b: 5
```

## 4. LOGICAL OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
1 a = 7
2 print("For a = 7, checking whether the following conditions are True or False:")
3 print('\na > 5 and a < 7\>=>', a > 5 and a < 7)
4 print('\na > 5 or a < 7\>=>', a > 5 or a < 7)
5 print('\not (a > 5 and a < 7)\>=>', not(a > 5 and a < 7))
```

### OUTPUT:

```
For a = 7, checking whether the following conditions are True or False:
"a > 5 and a < 7" => False
"a > 5 or a < 7" => True
"not (a > 5 and a < 7)" => True
```

## 5. BITWISE OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
1 a = 7
2 b = 8
3 print('a & b :', a & b)
4 print('a | b :', a | b)
5 print('a ^ b :', a ^ b)
6 print('~a :', ~a)
7 print('a << b :', a << b)
8 print('a >> b :', a >> b)
```

### OUTPUT:

```
a & b : 0
a | b : 15
a ^ b : 15
~a : -8
a << b : 1792
a >> b : 0
```

## 6. MEMBERSHIP OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
1 myList = [12, 22, 28, 35, 42, 49, 54, 65, 92, 103, 245, 874]
2 x = 31
3 y = 28
4 print("Given List:", myList)
5
6 if (x not in myList):
7     print("x =", x, "is NOT present in the given list.")
8 else:
9     print("x =", x, "is present in the given list.")
10
11 if (y in myList):
12     print("y =", y, "is present in the given list.")
13 else:
14     print("y =", y, "is NOT present in the given list.")
```

### OUTPUT:

```
Given List: [12, 22, 28, 35, 42, 49, 54, 65, 92, 103, 245, 874]
x = 31 is NOT present in the given list.
y = 28 is present in the given list.
```

## 7. IDENTITY OPERATORS

### PROGRAM:

```
1  a = ["Rose", "Lotus"]
2  b = ["Rose", "Lotus"]
3
4  c = a
5
6  print("a is c => ", a is c)
7  print("a is not c => ", a is not c)
8  print("a is b => ", a is b)
9  print("a is not b => ", a is not b)
10 print("a == b => ", a == b)
11 print("a != b => ", a != b)
```

### OUTPUT:

```
a is c => True
a is not c => False
a is b => False
a is not b => True
a == b => True
a != b => False
```

## REVERSING STRING

### USING FOR LOOP

#### PROGRAM:

```
def reverse_string(str):  
    str1 = ""  
    for i in str:  
        str1 = i + str1  
    return str1  
  
str = "JavaTpoint"  
print("The original string is: ",str)  
print("The reverse string is",reverse_string(str))
```

#### OUTPUT:

```
The original string is: JavaTpoint  
The reverse string is tniopTavaJ
```

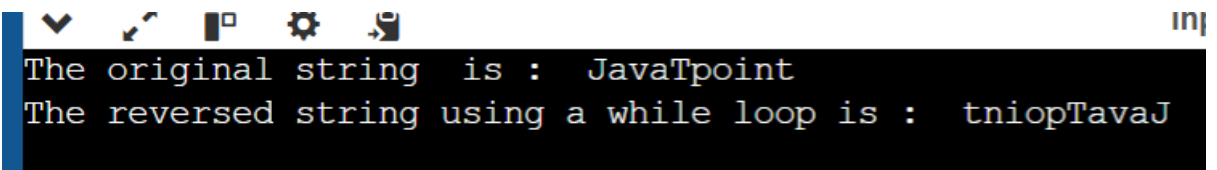


## USING WHILE LOOP

### PROGRAM:

```
str = "JavaTpoint"
print ("The original string is : ",str)
reverse_String = ""
count = len(str)
while count > 0:
    reverse_String += str[ count - 1 ]
    count = count - 1
print ("The reversed string using a while loop is : ",reverse_String)
```

### OUTPUT:



```
The original string is : JavaTpoint
The reversed string using a while loop is : tniopTavaJ
```

## USING THE SLICE OPERATOR

### PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 def reverse(str):
2     str = str[::-1]
3     return str
4
5 s = "JavaTpoint"
6 print ("The original string is : ",s)
7 print ("The reversed string using extended slice operator is : ",reverse(s))
```

### OUTPUT:

```
The original string is : JavaTpoint
The reversed string using extended slice operator is : tniopTavaJ
```

## USING THE REVERSED() FUNCTION

### PROGRAM:

```
def reverse(str):  
    string = "".join(reversed(str))  
    return string  
  
s = "JavaTpoint"  
  
print ("The original string is : ",s)  
print ("The reversed string using reversed() is : ",reverse(s) )
```

### OUTPUT:

```
The original string is : JavaTpoint  
The reversed string using reversed() is : tniopTavaJ
```

## USING THE RECURSION

### PROGRAM:

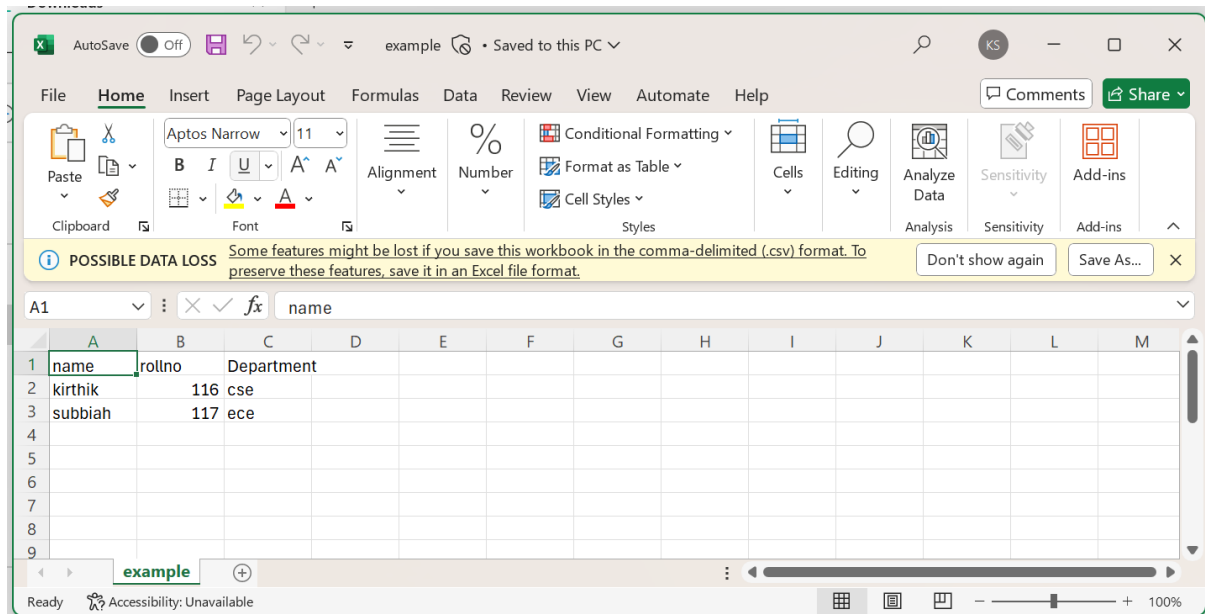
```
def reverse(str):  
    if len(str) == 0:  
        return str  
    else:  
        return reverse(str[1:]) + str[0]  
  
str = "Devansh Sharma"  
print ("The original string is : ", str)  
print ("The reversed string(using recursion) is : ", reverse(str))
```

### OUTPUT:

```
The original string is : Devansh Sharma  
The reversed string(using recursion) is : amrahS hsnaveD
```

# READ CSV FILE IN PYTHON:

## CSV FILE:



## PROGRAM:

```
> Users > 289250 > Downloads > csvfile.py > ...
1  import csv
2
3  with open(r'C:\Users\289250\Downloads\example.csv') as csv_file:
4      csv_read = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=',')
5      count_line = 0
6
7      for row in csv_read:
8          if count_line == 0:
9              print(f'Column names are {", ".join(row)}')
10             else:
11                 print(f'\t{row[0]} roll number is: {row[1]} and department is: {row[2]}')
12                 count_line += 1
13 print(f'Processed {count_line} lines.')
14
```

## OUTPUT:

```
PS C:\Users\289250> & C:/Users/289250/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe c:/Users/289250/Downloa
ds/csvfile.py
Column names are i>name, rollno, Department
        kirthik roll number is: 116 and department is: cse.
        subbiah roll number is: 117 and department is: ece.
Processed 3 lines.
PS C:\Users\289250> |
```

## The if statement

### PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 num = int(input("enter the number:"))
2 if num%2 == 0:
3     print("The Given number is an even number")
```

### OUTPUT:

```
enter the number:4
The Given number is an even number
```

## Program to print the largest of the three number

### PROGRAM:

```
1 a = int (input("Enter a: "));  
2 b = int (input("Enter b: "));  
3 c = int (input("Enter c: "));  
4 if a>b and a>c:  
5     print ("From the above three numbers given a is largest");  
6  
7 if b>a and b>c:  
8     print ("From the above three numbers given b is largest");  
9  
10 if c>a and c>b:  
11     print ("From the above three numbers given c is largest");  
12
```

### OUTPUT:

```
Enter a: 3  
Enter b: 4  
Enter c: 5  
From the above three numbers given c is largest
```

Program to check whether a person is eligible to vote or not

PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 age = int (input("Enter your age: "))
2 if age>=18:
3     print("You are eligible to vote !!");
4 else:
5     print("Sorry! you have to wait !!");
```

OUTPUT:

```
Enter your age: 16
Sorry! you have to wait !!
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



Program to check whether a number is even or not.

PROGRAM:

```
num = int(input("enter the number:"))
if num%2 == 0:
    print("The Given number is an even number")
else:
    print("The Given Number is an odd number")
```

OUTPUT:

```
enter the number:197
The Given Number is an odd number

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## Simple Python program to understand elif statement

### PROGRAM:

```
1 number = int(input("Enter the number?"))
2 if number==10:
3     print("The given number is equals to 10")
4 elif number==50:
5     print("The given number is equal to 50");
6 elif number==100:
7     print("The given number is equal to 100");
8 else:
9     print("The given number is not equal to 10, 50 or 100");
```

### OUTPUT:

```
Enter the number?12
The given number is not equal to 10, 50 or 100

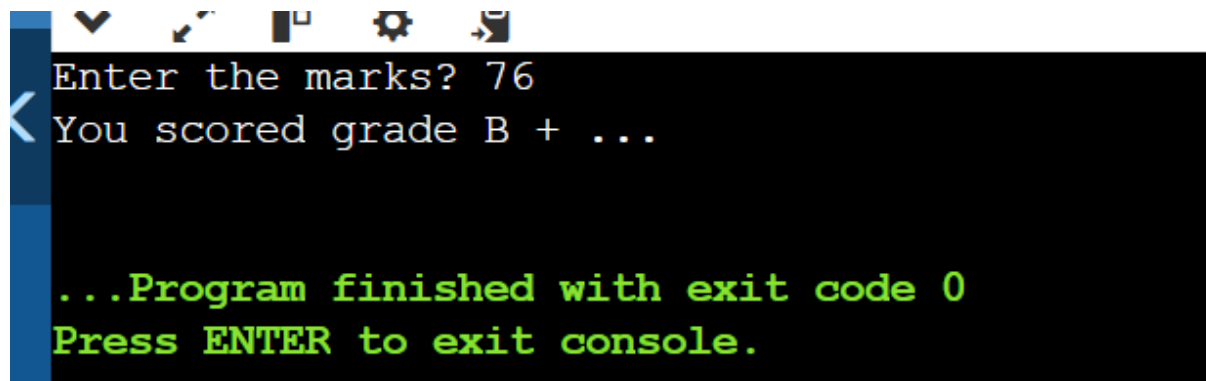
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## Simple Python program to understand elif statement

### PROGRAM:

```
1 marks = int(input("Enter the marks? "))
2 if marks > 85 and marks <= 100:
3     print("Congrats ! you scored grade A ...")
4 elif marks > 60 and marks <= 85:
5     print("You scored grade B + ...")
6 elif marks > 40 and marks <= 60:
7     print("You scored grade B ...")
8 elif (marks > 30 and marks <= 40):
9     print("You scored grade C ...")
10 else:
11     print("Sorry you are fail ?")
```

### OUTPUT:



```
Enter the marks? 76
You scored grade B + ...

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## Python program to show how the for loop works

### PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 numbers = [4, 2, 6, 7, 3, 5, 8, 10, 6, 1, 9, 2]
2 square = 0
3 squares = []
4 for value in numbers:
5     square = value ** 2
6     squares.append(square)
7 print("The list of squares is", squares)
```

### OUTPUT:

```
input
The list of squares is [16, 4, 36, 49, 9, 25, 64, 100, 36, 1, 81, 4]

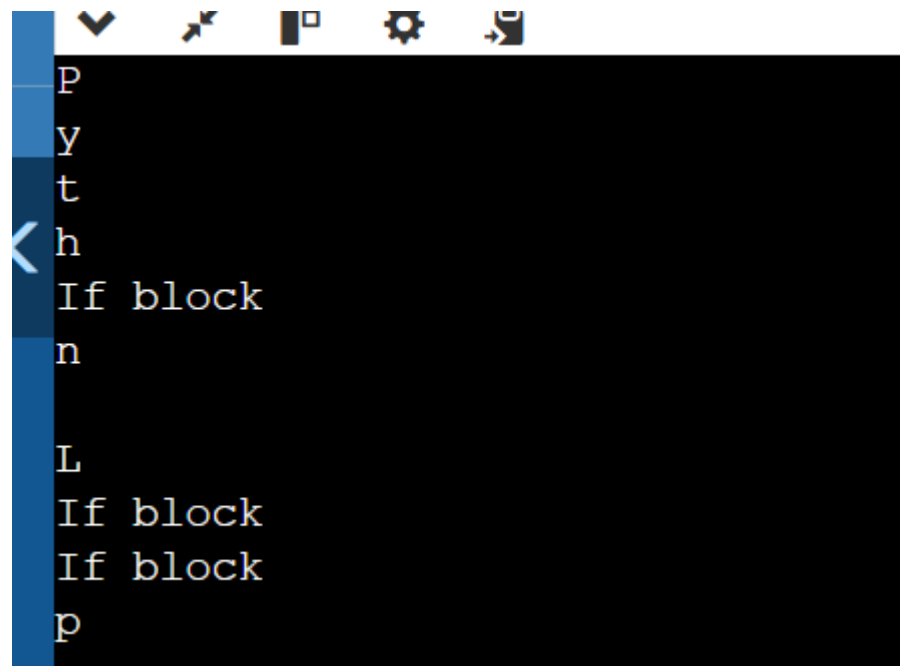
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## Python program to show how if-else statements work

### PROGRAM:

```
1 string = "Python Loop"
2 for s in string:
3     if s == "o":
4         print("If block")
5     else:
6         print(s)
7
```

### OUTPUT:



```
P
y
t
h
If block
n

L
If block
If block
p
```

## Python program to show how to use else statement with for loop

### PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 tuple_ = (3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 2, 3, 8, 9, 7)
2 for value in tuple_:
3     if value % 2 != 0:
4         print(value)
5 else:
6     print("These are the odd numbers present in the tuple")
7
```

### OUTPUT:

```
3
9
3
9
7
These are the odd numbers present in the tuple
```

## Python program to show the working of range() function

### PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 print(range(15))
2 print(list(range(15)))
3 print(list(range(4, 9)))
4 print(list(range(5, 25, 4)))
```

### OUTPUT:

```
range(0, 15)
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]
[4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
[5, 9, 13, 17, 21]
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Python program to iterate over a sequence with the help of indexing

PROGRAM:

```
1 tuple_ = ("Python", "Loops", "Sequence", "Condition", "Range")
2 for iterator in range(len(tuple_)):
3     print(tuple_[iterator].upper())
```

OUTPUT:

```
PYTHON
LOOPS
SEQUENCE
< CONDITION
RANGE
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

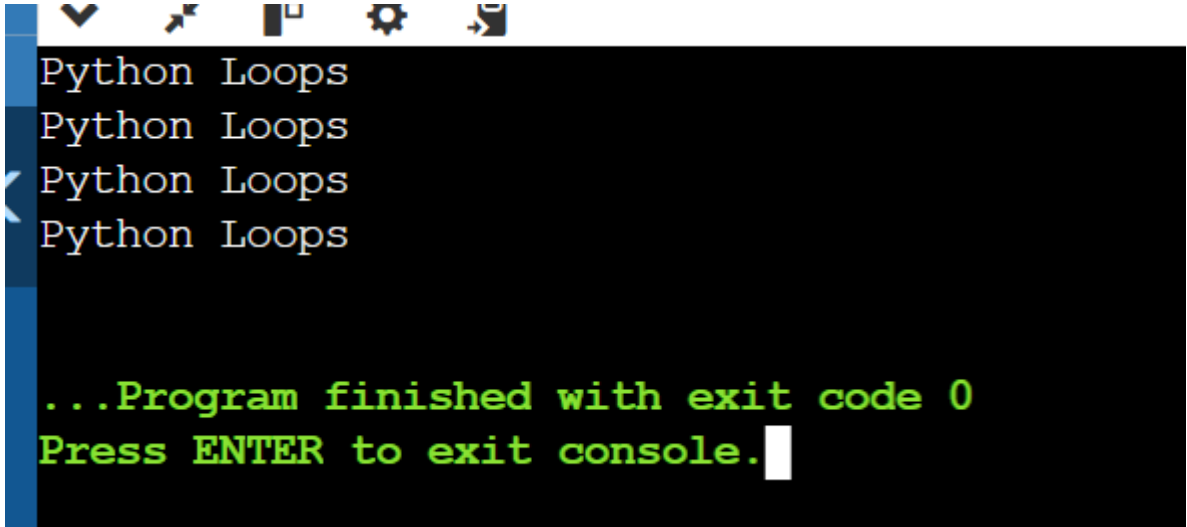


**PROGRAM:**

main.py

```
1 counter = 0
2 while counter < 10:
3     counter = counter + 3
4     print("Python Loops")
```

**OUTPUT:**



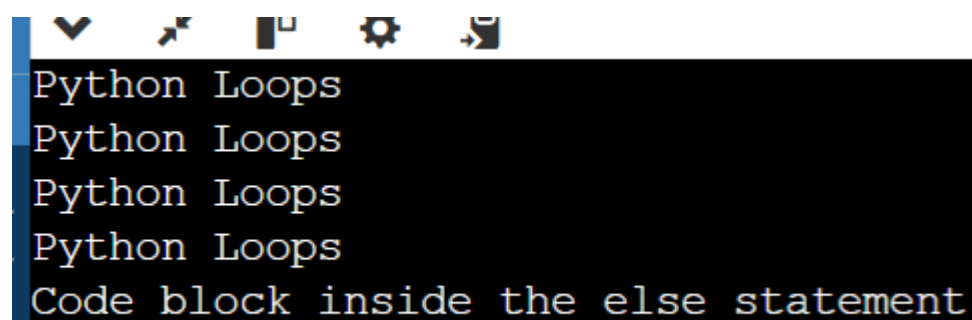
```
Python Loops
Python Loops
Python Loops
Python Loops
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 counter = 0
2 while (counter < 10):
3     counter = counter + 3
4     print("Python Loops")
5 else:
6     print("Code block inside the else statement")
```

## OUTPUT:



```
Python Loops
Python Loops
Python Loops
Python Loops
Code block inside the else statement
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 for string in "Python Loops":
2     if string == "o" or string == "p" or string == "t":
3         continue
4     print('Current Letter:', string)
```

## OUTPUT:

```
Current Letter: P
Current Letter: y
Current Letter: h
Current Letter: n
Current Letter:
Current Letter: L
Current Letter: s
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 for string in "Python Loops":
2     if string == 'L':
3         break
4     print('Current Letter: ', string)
```

## OUTPUT:

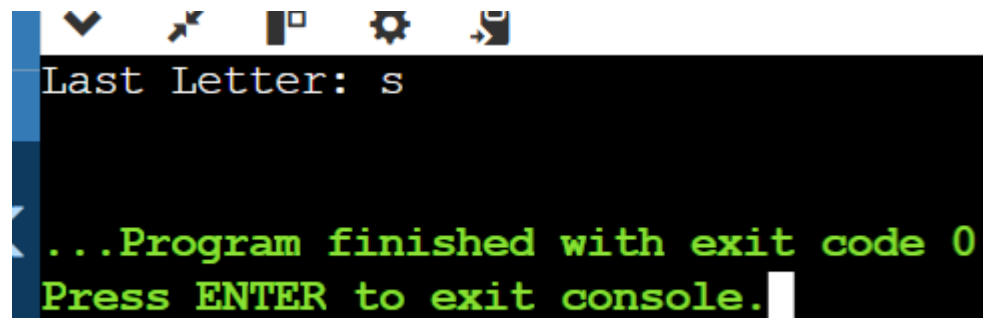
```
Current Letter: P
Current Letter: y
Current Letter: t
Current Letter: h
Current Letter: o
Current Letter: n
Current Letter:

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 for string in "Python Loops":
2     pass
3 print( 'Last Letter:', string)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
Last Letter: s

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 numbers = [3, 5, 23, 6, 5, 1, 2, 9, 8]
2 sum_ = 0
3 for num in numbers:
4     sum_ = sum_ + num ** 2
5 print("The sum of squares is: ", sum_)
```

## OUTPUT:


```
✓ ↗ 📄 ⚙️ 🖨️
The sum of squares is: 774

< ...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 my_list = [3, 5, 6, 8, 4]
2 for iter_var in range( len( my_list ) ):
3     my_list.append(my_list[iter_var] + 2)
4 print( my_list )
```

## OUTPUT:



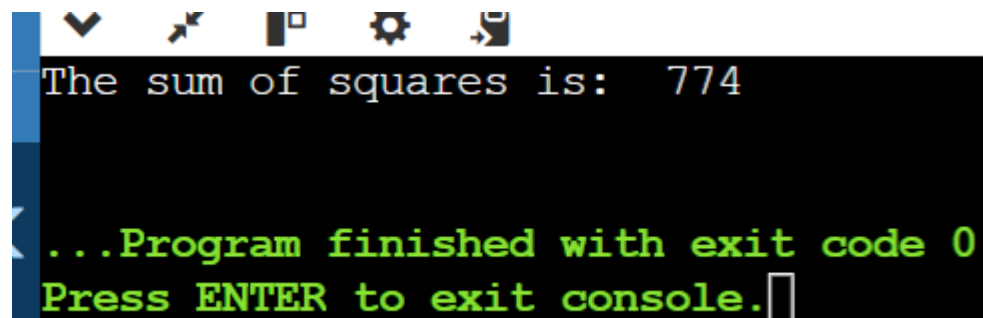
```
[3, 5, 6, 8, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 6]
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 numbers = [3, 5, 23, 6, 5, 1, 2, 9, 8]
2 sum_ = 0
3 for num in range( len(numbers) ):
4     sum_ = sum_ + numbers[num] ** 2
5 print("The sum of squares is: ", sum_)
```

## OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for a dropdown menu, a cursor, a window, a gear, and a save icon. The main text in the terminal is white and green. The first line is "The sum of squares is: 774". The second line is "...Program finished with exit code 0". The third line is "Press ENTER to exit console." followed by a white cursor box.

```
The sum of squares is: 774

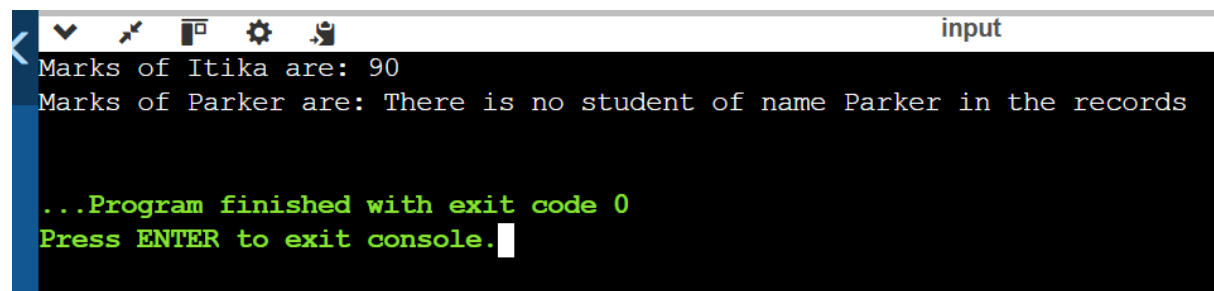
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.█
```



## PROGRAM:

```
1 student_name_1 = 'Itika'
2 student_name_2 = 'Parker'
3
4 records = {'Itika': 90, 'Arshia': 92, 'Peter': 46}
5
6 def marks(student_name):
7     for a_student in records:
8         if a_student == student_name:
9             return records[a_student]
10    return f'There is no student of name {student_name} in the records'
11 print(f'Marks of {student_name_1} are: {marks(student_name_1)}")
12 print(f'Marks of {student_name_2} are: {marks(student_name_2)}")
13
```

## OUTPUT:



```
<  Marks of Itika are: 90
Marks of Parker are: There is no student of name Parker in the records

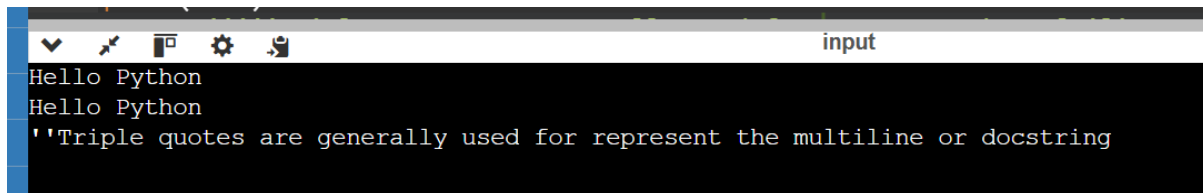
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## Creating String in Python

### PROGRAM:

```
1 str1 = 'Hello Python'
2 print(str1)
3 str2 = "Hello Python"
4 print(str2)
5 str3 = '''Triple quotes are generally used for represent the multiline or docstring'''
6 print(str3)
```

### OUTPUT:



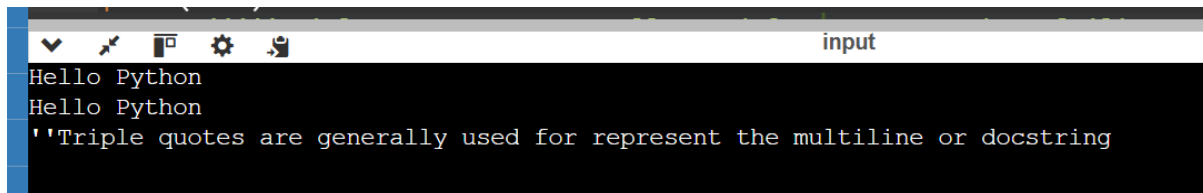
```
Hello Python
Hello Python
'Triple quotes are generally used for represent the multiline or docstring'
```

## Creating String in Python

### PROGRAM:

```
1 str1 = 'Hello Python'
2 print(str1)
3 str2 = "Hello Python"
4 print(str2)
5 str3 = '''Triple quotes are generally used for represent the multiline or docstring'''
6 print(str3)
```

### OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The title bar at the top includes standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and a tab labeled 'input'. The terminal output consists of three lines: 'Hello Python' (from the first print statement), 'Hello Python' (from the second print statement), and a multi-line string: 'Triple quotes are generally used for represent the multiline or docstring' (from the third print statement).

```
Hello Python
Hello Python
'Triple quotes are generally used for represent the multiline or docstring'
```

## PROGRAM:

```
n.py
1 str = "HELLO"
2 print(str[0])
3 print(str[1])
4 print(str[2])
5 print(str[3])
6 print(str[4])
7
```

## OUTPUT:

```
H
E
L
L
O
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1  str = 'JAVATPOINT'
2
3  print(str[-1])
4  print(str[-3])
5  print(str[-2:])
6  print(str[-4:-1])
7  print(str[-7:-2])
8  print(str[::-1])
9  print(str[-12])
10
```

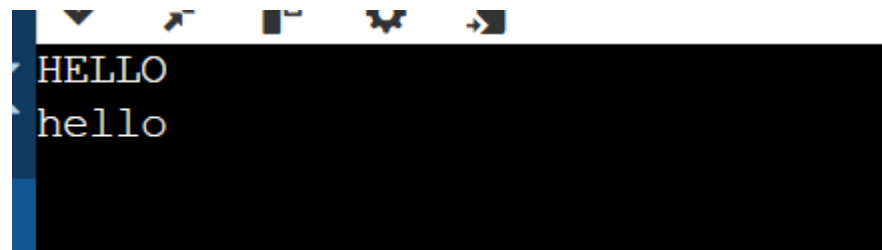
## OUTPUT:

```
T
I
NT
OIN
ATPOI
TNIOPTAVAJ
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/main.py", line 9, in <module>
    print(str[-12])
        ~~~^^^^^
IndexError: string index out of range
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 str = "HELLO"  
2 print(str)  
3 str = "hello"  
4 print(str)
```

## OUTPUT:



A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a toolbar with several icons: a dropdown arrow, a magnifying glass, a square icon, a gear icon, and a right-pointing arrow. Below the toolbar, the terminal displays the output of the program. The first line is "HELLO" and the second line is "hello".

```
HELLO  
hello
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 str = "Hello"
2 str1 = " world"
3 print(str*3)
4 print(str+str1)
5 print(str[4])
6 print(str[2:4])
7 print('w' in str)
8 print('wo' not in str1)
9 print(r'C://python37')
10 print("The string str : %s"%(str))
```


## OUTPUT:

```
HelloHelloHello
Hello world
o
ll
False
False
C://python37
The string str : Hello
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 Integer = 10;  
2 Float = 1.290  
3 String = "Devansh"  
4 print("Hi I am Integer ... My value is %d\nHi I am float ... My value is %f\nHi I am string ... My value is %s")
```

## OUTPUT:



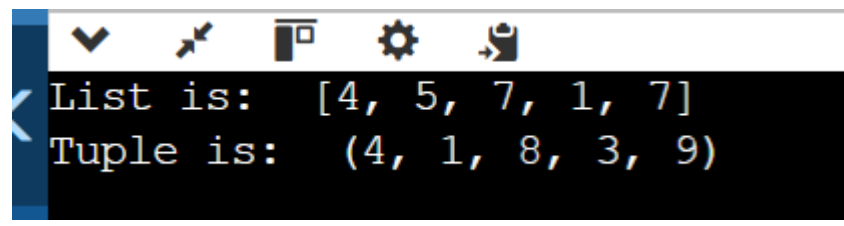
```
< Hi I am Integer ... My value is 10  
Hi I am float ... My value is 1.290000  
Hi I am string ... My value is Devansh
```



## PROGRAM:

```
n.py  
list_ = [4, 5, 7, 1, 7]  
tuple_ = (4, 1, 8, 3, 9)  
print("List is: ", list_)  
print("Tuple is: ", tuple_)
```

## OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for a dropdown menu, a cursor, a window, a gear, and a magnifying glass. Below the toolbar, the output of the program is displayed in two lines: "List is: [4, 5, 7, 1, 7]" and "Tuple is: (4, 1, 8, 3, 9)".

```
< List is: [4, 5, 7, 1, 7]  
Tuple is: (4, 1, 8, 3, 9)
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py
1 list_ = ["Python", "Lists", "Tuples", "Differences"]
2 tuple_ = ("Python", "Lists", "Tuples", "Differences")
3 list_[3] = "Mutable"
4 print( list_ )
5 try:
6     tuple_[3] = "Immutable"
7     print( tuple_ )
8 except TypeError:
9     print( "Tuples cannot be modified because they are immutable" )
```

## OUTPUT:

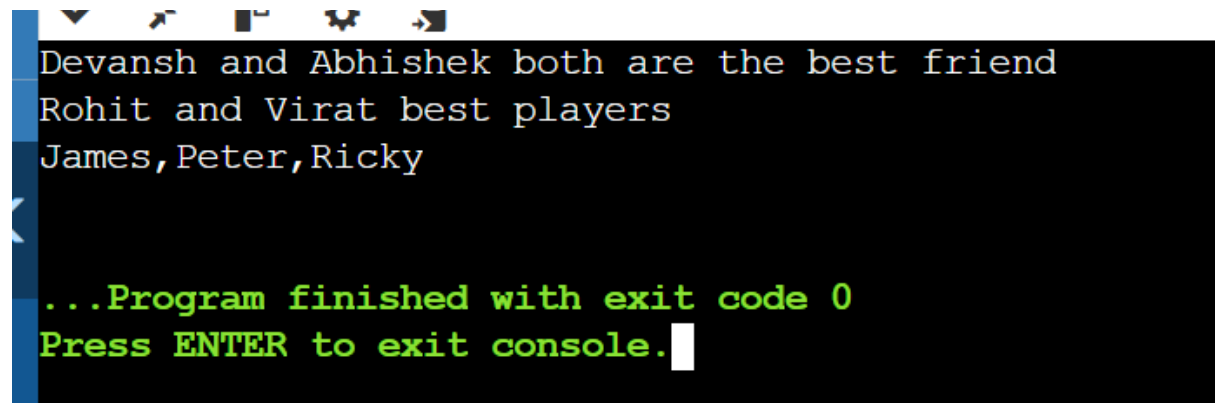
```
✓ ↗ 📄 ⚙️ 📌
['Python', 'Lists', 'Tuples', 'Mutable']
Tuples cannot be modified because they are immutable

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
main.py (Ctrl+M)
1 print("{} and {} both are the best friend".format("Devansh","Abhishek"))
2 print("{1} and {0} best players ".format("Virat","Rohit"))
3 print("{a},{b},{c}".format(a = "James", b = "Peter", c = "Ricky"))
```

## OUTPUT:



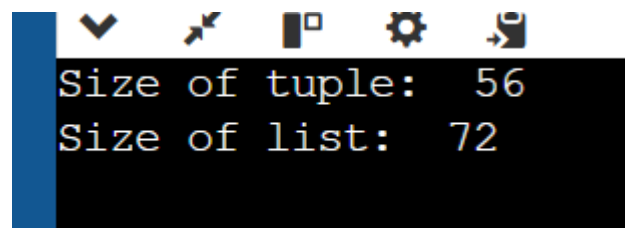
```
Devansh and Abhishek both are the best friend
Rohit and Virat best players
James, Peter, Ricky
```

```
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## PROGRAM:

```
1 list_ = ["Python", "Lists", "Tuples", "Differences"]
2 tuple_ = ("Python", "Lists", "Tuples", "Differences")
3 print("Size of tuple: ", tuple_.__sizeof__())
4 print("Size of list: ", list_.__sizeof__())
```

## OUTPUT:

A terminal window with a dark background and a blue vertical bar on the left. The window contains the output of the program. At the top, there are five icons: a downward arrow, a cursor, a square, a gear, and a document. The output text is displayed in a monospaced font.

```
Size of tuple:  56
Size of list:   72
```