```
In [ ]:
```

```
# The blue colour outside the cell represents command mode.
# And the green colour indicates edit mode.
# Press 'Esc' to get into command mode.
# Press 'Enter' to go back into edit mode.
# Press 'P' to view the list of all available commands.
```

#### In [1]:

```
# This is a coding cell.
# Let's write your first Python program here.

Name = input("Enter your name: ")
print("Hello,", Name)

# Press 'Shift + Enter' to execute the cell.
```

```
Enter your name: Taher Hello, Taher
```

#### In [ ]:

```
# Writing comments in a code cell can sometimes create confusion. Jupyter notebook works bo
# To write explanatory texts, you can use a markdown cell which enables you to format your
# readable code.

# Let's now learn about markdown cells, then.
# Press 'M' in command mode to convert a code cell to a Markdown cell.
```

This is a Markdown Cell. Double click on a markdown cell or press 'Enter' to see how it's written. And again, press 'Shift + Enter' to execute the cell.

Let's further learn about the various customizations in a markdown cell to create more readable and understandable code.

# This is a title

# This is a heading

## This is a subheading

This is as small as a heading can get

The fifth hash makes it Italic. Wow!

## Formatting in Markdown cells

## **Emphasis**

"This will appear bold."

"So will this."

"Just one dash makes it italic."

\*"And one star on either side as well."\*

\*"This one's both bold and italic."\*

### **Monospace Fonts**

Use a back single quotation mark (`) to get monospace fonts.

This text will appear in a monospace font. Python is a beautiful language.

### **Line Breaks**

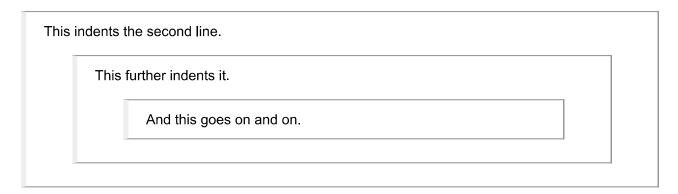
Sometimes in the markdown cells, you don't get a line break where you want simply by pressing enter. In such cases use <br/> <br/>to get a manual line break.

I want a line break here. But I don't get it. :/ So I used a manual line break There we go! :)

### Indenting

Use > to indent your text.

This is the first line



## **Bullets and Numbering**

- A dash followed by two spaces, i.e. '- ' creates a bullet.
  - Pressing a tab before doing the above creates a sub-bullet.
- 1. Start with a simple 1. (1 followed by a dot and space) to get a numbered list.
- 2. And keep doing it for further numbers.
  - A. Again, just a tab for the sub-bullet.

### Coloring

- · This text will be blue.
- · I hate this color!

### Adding an Image

You can add an image from the web by using <img src = "image\_path">

Example:

### **LaTeX Equations**

Jupyter notebook also supports LaTeX equations. Use a \$ on either side to write a LaTeX equation.

The below example is just a hypothetical equation to explain how you can write LaTeX equations in Jupyter notebook.

$$(\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_3}{a_4})^2 = a_5^3$$

Go through this <u>link (https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics)</u> if you want to learn the LaTeX syntax.

#### **Basic Commands**

That was all about markdown cells. Now let us take a look at the most useful commands that you require every day while coding in the Jupyter notebook.

#### **Command Mode Shortcuts**

- · Esc: To go into command mode
- Enter: To go back to edit mode
- · M: To convert a cell to a markdown cell
- Y: To convert a cell back to a code cell
- · A: To insert new cell above
- B: To insert new cell below
- D + D: To delete cell
- Z: Undo the last operation
- F: To find and replace on your code
- Shift + Up/Down: To select multiple cells
- · Space: Scroll notebook downwards
- Shift + Space : Scroll notebook upwards

#### **Edit Mode Shortcuts**

- Shift + Enter: To execute the code in the current cell and go to the next cell
- . Alt + Enter: To execute the code in the current cell and insert new cell below
- Shift + Tab: To get brief documentation of the object that you have just typed in the coding cell
- Ctrl + Shift + -: To split the cell at cursor
- Shift + M: To merge selected cells

Apart from this, you can also use H to open the list of keyboard shortcuts and even add new shortcuts or customize the existing shortcuts according to your personal requirements.

In [ ]:			