

Chapter 1

Python Notes – Chapter 1: Basics + Practice



Concepts Covered:

- print() function
- Single-line and multi-line comments

Code:

print("HELLO WORLD") # Prints Hello World to the console
First program

""" This is a Multiple line comment """

You can also comment multiple lines by selecting them and pressing Ctrl+/ # Cool

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Awesome # Fun

Explanation:

- print("HELLO WORLD"): Basic output command in Python.
- #: Used for single-line comments.
- """ or "": Used for multi-line comments or docstrings.
- Shortcut for commenting multiple lines at once: Ctrl + / in most editors (like VS Code).

2) Module.py – Using External Modules

Concepts Covered:

- Importing modules
- Using pip to install external libraries

Code:

```
# Use PIP INSTALL (MODULE NAME) to install a module
import pyjokes

print("Sure, here is your joke")

# This prints a random joke
joke = pyjokes.get_joke()
print(joke)
```

Explanation:

- pip install pyjokes: Used to install the pyjokes module (run in terminal).
- Import pyjokes: Brings the module into your code.
- pyjokes.get_joke(): Fetches a random one-liner joke from the module.

Freal-world use: Great for testing or making CLI apps fun!

3) Practice Problem 1 – Print a Poem

Concepts Covered:

- Multi-line strings
- · Printing large text blocks

Code:

We have used triple quotes "here to print multiple line code

print("'Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

How I wonder what you are

Up above the world so high

Like a diamond in the sky

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

How I wonder what you are!

Twinkle Twinkle, Little Star

How I wonder what you are

Up above the world so high

Like a diamond in the sky

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

How I wonder what you are'")

Explanation:

- Triple quotes "" allow you to write and print multi-line strings easily.
- Useful for poems, stories, or long-form text outputs.

Practice Question (Guessed):

Write a Python program to print a multi-line poem using a single print() statement.

4) Practice Problem 2 – Use Text-to-Speech Module

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Concepts Covered:

- Using external modules
- Text-to-speech synthesis

Code:

Use an external module and perform an operation

import pyttsx3

Initialize the text-to-speech engine
engine = pyttsx3.init()

Say a line of text using the engine engine.say("Hi, I'm an AI Assistant developed by Prathamesh Nalge. " "He is my God. Please send your donation. Paytm par Ek crore rupiya p

Process and speak the text engine.runAndWait()

Explanation:

- pyttsx3: Python library for text-to-speech conversion.
- init(): Starts the engine.
- say(): Prepares the text to be spoken.
- runAndWait(): Actually makes it speak.

Practice Question (Guessed):

Use a Python module to create a basic Al assistant that speaks a sentence aloud.

5) Practice Problem 3 – List all Directory Files

Concepts Covered:

os module

File system navigation

Code:

```
import os # Built-in module for interacting with the operating system

# Specifying the directory of the content
directory_path = '/'

# Lists all the files in the specified directory
contents = os.listdir(directory_path)

# Print each file and directory name
for item in contents:
    print(item)
```

Explanation:

- os.listdir(path): Lists all files/folders in the path.
- is root directory in UNIX-based systems. On Windows, try something like
 C:\\.
- for item in contents: Loops through the files and prints them.

Summary: Key Concepts from Chapter 1

- V print() for output
- ✓ Single-line (#) and multi-line (""") comments
- V pip for installing external Python modules
- Working with modules like pyjokes, pyttsx3, os
- Writing practical and fun scripts (jokes, TTS, file listing)