

PYTHON

By APNA COLLEGE

ONE SHOT

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18/04/23

① Download Python -

Go on python.org & download the version.

Now install PyScripter.

Python is a case sensitive language

★ Python First Program -

```
print("Hello World")
```

★ Que.1 -

Variables
name = "Tony"
last-name = "Star"

age = 51

```
★ print(name, last-name)
★ print(name, "age is", age)
★ print(name, "is a genius")
print("Hello" + name)
```

★ Input - `input()`

It is not print in output screen

```
name = input("What is your name?")
```

```
print(name)
```

OR
`name = input()`
`print(name)`

★ Output - `print()`

★ Comments - (##)

This is a comment.

★ Logical operators -

① OR → Ek True hona chahiye toh print ho jaega
`print(2 > 3 OR 2 > 1)`

② AND → Ek False bhi hua Toh print nhi hoga.
`print(3 > 2 and 2 > 1)` Dono True hone chahiye!!

③ Not → It reverse the result.

`print(not 3 > 2)` $\xrightarrow{\text{o/p}}$ False

★ If-else - age = 19

```
if age >= 18 :  
    print("You are an adult")  
    print("You can vote !!")
```

elif ← `elif age < 18 and age > 3 :`
else if `print("You are in school")`

```
else :  
    print("You are a child")
```


★ Variable -

A variable is basically an object (or) an element that we store in the memory.

We can divide these variables into mutable & Immutable form.

(Changable) (Unchangable) If a variable can change its value, it is mutable. If a variable can't change its value, it is immutable.

● Mutable -

Once we assign then the value during declaration, we can make change in the future if the need arises.

● Immutable -

Once we assign them the value we cannot make changes in the future if a name arises.

● Numeric Datatypes -

① Int - It holds sign integer of non-limited length.

② Float - It holds floating precision number & its accurate upto 15 decimal places.

Website to → repl.it, glot.io
Run PYTHON

- Sequence Data Type -

(i) Text type - String <str> (Immutable)

(i) String -

a = "Samrat Ashok Technol. Ins."

a = "Hello.
Piyush
Agrawal"

(ii) List datatype -

It is used to store multiple item in a single variables, list of elements enclosed in square brackets & separated by comma.

a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

a = ["Hello", "Hi", "Hlw"]

(iii) Tuple datatype -

A tuple is a collection of objects which is ordered & immutable. A tuple is created by placing all the items inside parenthesis () & separated by comma.

Var = ("Tuple") → String

Var = ("Tuple",) → Tuple

Run Python code -

- ① Code editor → Vs code
- ② IDEs → pycharm, spyder
- ③ Notebook → Jupyter, Replit

③ Mapping type: Dictionary -

Python dictionary is an unordered sequence of data of key value form.

< Key : value >

Dict : { < Key : value >, < Key : value >, < Key₃ : value > }

CLASS

05/04/23

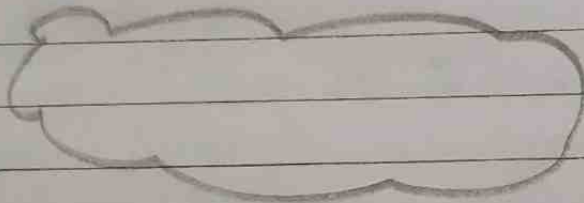
UNIT-3 → String → text type: (Sequence type)

→ Definition String →
→ input() func.

user1 = input("Enter no.1 : ") 10
user2 = input("Enter no.2 : ") 20

print(user1 + user2) ⇒ Ans ⇒ 1020

print(int(user1) + int(user2)) ⇒ Ans ⇒ 30



★ String Conversion -

① number1 = str(4) ⇒ it converts integer no. to string

print(type(number1))

② number2 = float("44") ⇒ it converts String into float

③ number3 = int("33") ⇒ string into integer no.

print(number2 + number3)

• String Concatenation

★ Split() method

Code 1 \Rightarrow name, scholar_no. = input("Enter name: , & your Sch.
no. : ").split(",")
print(name)
print(sch. no.)

Code 2 \Rightarrow text = ("tea, coffee, milk")
a = text.split(",")
print(a)

list form : ["tea", "coffee", "milk"]

Que Ask user to input 3 no.'s & you have to print avg.
of 3 no. using string formatting.