



Session 1

1. Setting up Jupyter notebook
 2. print() function
 3. input() function
 4. Variables
-

1. Setting up Jupyter notebook

We will be using jupyter notebook throughout the course as it is very easy to use.

We will be installing jupyter notebook inside the python installation itself.

For Windows

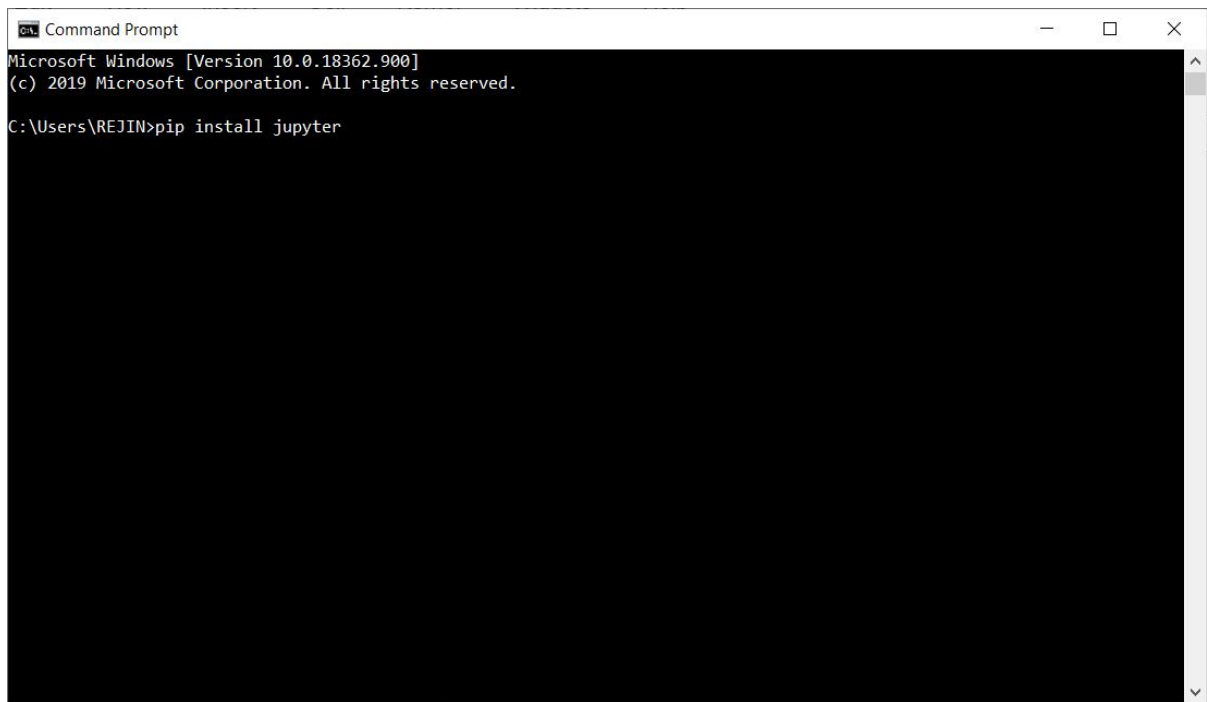
- open command prompt and type

```
pip install jupyter
```

For Mac

- open Terminal and type

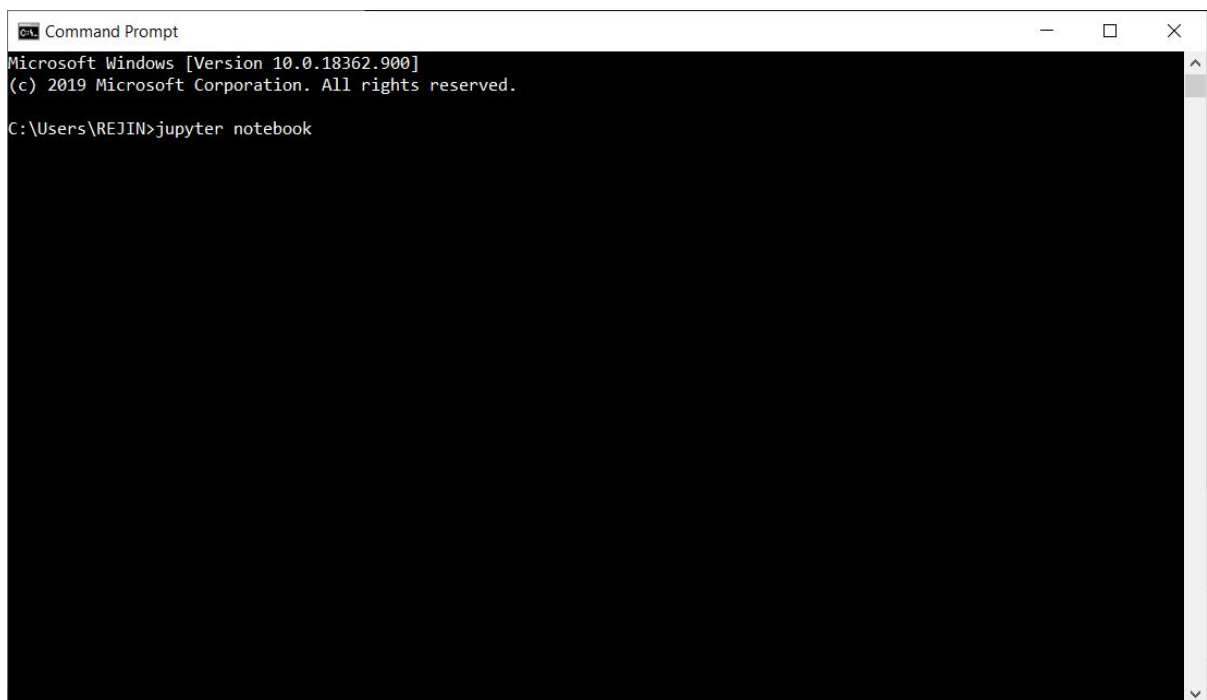
```
pip3 install jupyter
```



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.900]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\REJIN>pip install jupyter
```

Once the installation process is over open command prompt or terminal and type `jupyter notebook`



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.900]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\REJIN>jupyter notebook
```

This should open a new browser window which is the Jupyter notebook

NOTE : Don't close the terminal/command prompt while you are using jupyter notebook

2. print() function

Print function allows python to output useful information.

Anything we write in inverted quotes inside the function will come up as it is on the screen

NOTE : Functions will always have open and close brackets

```
In [2]: print("hello world")
```

```
hello world
```

Anything written in inverted quotes is considered a string in python. We will be learning about strings in detail in the next session.

3. input() function

Input function allows python to take in input from users

While taking inputs we have an option to prompt the user.

NOTE : Functions will always have open and close brackets

```
In [3]: input("enter a number : ")
```

```
enter a number : 1000
```

```
Out[3]: '1000'
```

The above line of code does not make sense as we are taking input from the user and not storing it anywhere

To store data we need to use variables

4. Variables and Rules for naming variables

Variables are nothing but reserved memory locations to store values. This means that when you create a variable you reserve some space in memory.

In other words

Variables store data. Data can be of any datatype.

Rules for naming variables

- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name cannot start with a number
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and _)
- Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)

In the below cell we are assigning the integer value 10 to the variable 'a'

```
In [1]: a = 10
```

Having learned about variables we can use input() function in a better way

```
In [5]: a = input("enter a number : ")
        print(a)
```

```
enter a number : 1000
1000
```

In the above example we are taking an input and storing the data into the variable `a` and later printing it out

NOTE : We are not writing the variable name `a` in inverted quotes

This is because we need to print the value of the data stored in the variable and not the character "a" itself.

REVISION

1. Understanding : python , syntax
2. input command
3. print command
4. Variable and its rules

HOMEWORK

1. Take input from user like name,age, fruit etc. and print the information

HOMEWORK SOLUTION

```
In [3]: #TASK 1

name =input("Enter your name : ")
age = input("Enter your age : ")
fruit = input("Enter your favourite fruit: ")

print(name)
print(age)
print(fruit)
```

```
Enter your name : omotec
Enter your age : 5
Enter your favourite fruit: robotics
omotec
5
robotics
```

```
In [ ]:
```