Jupyter Notebooks — Markdown (Text)
— Code (Actual Code)

markdown

: Heading

** : Bold

* : Italic

+, - : Bullet Points

> : Add space before line

ToDo: Add image

` (Apostrophe) : Highlight

[text] (link) : Hyperlink

shortcut keys

shift + Enter : Execution

ESC + m : to convert into markdown

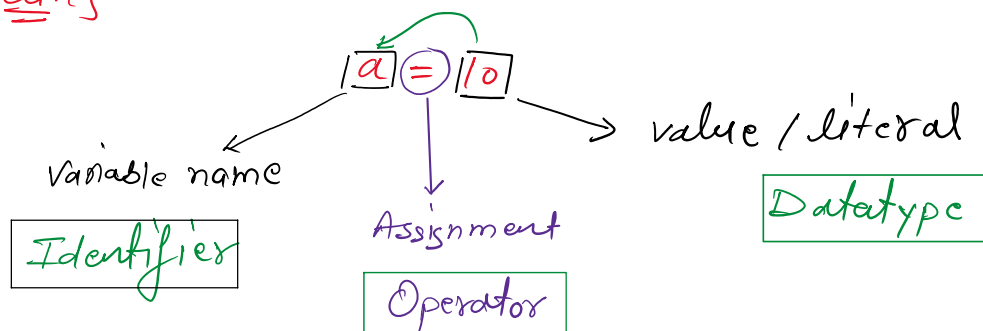Esc + Y : ——————— code

ESC + B : to add a cell below

ESC + A : ——————— above

ESC + DD : to delete a cell

Coding

a = 10

Variable name → Identifier

Assignment → Operator

value / literal → Datatype

Rules

① starts with : _ , letter

② ends with : _ , letter, number

① Starts with : _ , letter
② ends with : _ , letter , number
③ Contain : _ , l , n

test = 100 ✓   test10 = 100 ✓   name % = 10 ✗
_test = 100 ✓   test_test = 100 ✓
20test = 100 ✗   test@2 = 100 ✗   (space is a character

⇒ Python is a case sensitive language.

$$a = 10$$
$$A = 20$$

Datatype

① Basic   ② Collection

Integer - 1, 2, 3, 4
Float - 1.5, 2.3, 4.5
String - 'A', "BCD"
Boolean - True, False

Keyword : Any word which has special meaning or purpose
        eg   True, False, int, float, str, bool , if

Function : A set of instructions which has special
          meaning or purpose. Any word with ()

print ( )   type ( )   input ( )
    ↓   ↓   ↓
to display msg   to display   to receive
or result or   datatype   input from
both .   user

ex: print ("Hello")   type (10) ✓
      ina("my name is" "Jwaish")   ↳ int

ex: print("Hello")

print("my name is", "Uwaish")

type(10)
↳ int
print(type(10))

First Code

```
name = "Prossy"
age  = 33
print("My name is", name)
print("My age is", age)
```

Indentation : We use this to define a body
by adding space before a line.

Warning: Don't use indent unless it is required.