PYTHON BEGINNER NOTES

* ‘\’ 🡪 symbol helps ignore special instructions given to the compiler.  
  For example: To introduce character or string we use single quotes.  
  To print: ‘sankhadeep’s laptop’  
  Here our output will be invalid syntax.  
  To avoid this situation we use ‘/’ -- ‘sankhadeep\’s laptop’  
  Here our output will be sankhadeep’s laptop.
* USE single/double quotes smartly to avoid confusion for the compiler.
* String can be used with integers to use same word multiple times.
* If u want to print a RAW STRING which includes symbols carrying special functions to the compiler, you can simply avoid it using the keyword ‘r’.

An example:

I want to print : print(‘d:\NEW\new year’)

So I should type : print(r’d:\NEW\new year’)

* While working with numbers, we can use previously obtained value using the symbol underscore(‘ \_ ’).
* Concatenation of string works using symbol ‘+’.
* To fetch a particular character out of sentence , use the command :   
  **<string variable name>[*nth character*]** .
* In case **‘n’** value is negative, the counting starts from right side with initial value as **-1** .
* To fetch a substring:  
  **<string variable name>[*n*: m]** .  
  Example : name = “Sankhadeep”  
   name[2:6]  
   output: ‘nkha’
* If no starting or ending point is mentioned for fetching substring, the compiler will assume the extreme beginning or the end as the point to begin or end with.
* **LENGTH OF A STRING :** len ( variable\_name ).
* **Lists:**List is basically what we call an array but without the limitations of the array as in other programming languages.  
  We can have a list with various types of data.  
  Example: emp\_details = [ 01, ‘ Arish ’, 9.7]
* We can also have list of lists.  
  Lists can be modified using various keywords and the syntax:  
  <list name>.<keyword>(parameters)
  1. Keywords that can be used are   
     i) append(to add values)  
     ii) clear(to clear values in the list)  
     iii) insert(to insert values in particular index)  
     iv) remove (to remove given value)  
     v) pop(to pop and remove element simultaneously from a given index)  
      If no index is mentioned for pop keyword it starts popping elements from the end.
* **del** keyword helps in deleting elements from the list starting and ending with an index value.  
  syntax: del <list name>[x:y]
* **extend** keyword to add multiple values  
  syntax: <list name>.extend([values…..using comma after each entry]) .