python comments

1.single line comments

2.multi line comments

1.single line comments

> with the help of single line comments to display the title if the page a single comment denoted the symbol as #

syntax:

```
# title of the page corresponding to mardown formate
```

2.multi line comments

a multi line comments to display the multiple lines of the title to display the mardown formate only.

syntax:

```
'''----------------------
-------------------------'''

2nd syntax:
    """--------------------
    --------------------"""
```

'survey on skybages'

In [1]:

```
'''asma'''
```

Out[1]:

```
'asma'
```

'"survey on skybags move on style"'

python data tyo=pypes

integer-int()

it hold the integer value

string-str()

it hold the string value

float-float()

it holds the floating type of data values

In [2]:

```
a=10
type(a)
```

Out[2]:

```
int
```

In [4]:

```
b=10.23
type(b)
```

Out[4]:

```
float
```

In [5]:

```
a='shruthi'
type(a)
```

Out[5]:

```
str
```

In [6]:

```
# convert the integer to string

m=2345
n=str(m)
type(n)
```

Out[6]:

```
str
```

In [7]:

```
# convert integer to float
a=2345
c=float(a)
type(c)
```

Out[7]:

```
float
```

keywords python

In [9]:

```
# keywords
import keyword
print(keyword.kwlist)
```

```
['False', 'None', 'True', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'async', 'await', 'break',
'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'fo
r', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal', 'no
t', 'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']
```

Python keywords are reserved words. They are used by python interpreters to understand the program. Keywords define the structure of programs. We can’t use keywords to name program entities such as variables, classes, and functions. all the keywords in python are written in lowercase except true and false. there are 33 keywords in python 3.7 lets go through all of them one by one

KEY WORD DESCRIPTION

and - A logical operator as - To create an aliasassert To break out of a loop class - To define a class continue - To continue to the next iteration of a loop def - To define a function del - To delete an object elif - Used in conditional statements, same as else if else - Used in conditional statements except - Used with exceptions, what to do when an exception occurs False - Boolean value, result of comparison operations finally - Used with exceptions, a block of code that will be executed no matter if there is an exception or not for - To create a for loop from - To import specific parts of a module global - To declare a global variable if - To make a conditional statement import - To import a module in - To check if a value is present in a list, tuple, etc. is - To test if two variables are equal lambda - To create an anonymous function None - Represents a null value nonlocal - To declare a non-local variable not - A logical operator or - A logical operator pass - A null statement, a statement that will do nothing raise - To raise an exception return - To exit a function and return a value True - Boolean value, result of comparison operations try - To make a try...except statement while - To create a while loop with - Used to simplify exception handling yield -To end a function, returns a generator

In [ ]:

```
# CONTROL STATEMENTS
```

In [1]:

```
print("shruthi")
```

```
shruthi
```

In [2]:

```
s="hello world"
s1=s.split()
print(s1)
```

```
['hello', 'world']
```

In [ ]:

```
# write a programm to find the biggest of two numbers
# write a programm to find the given number is even or not
# write a programm to check the given age is eligible or not
```

In [4]:

```
# biggest of two number
a=13
b=25
if(a>b):
    print(a)
else:
    print(b)
```

```
25
```

In [5]:

```
# given number is even or not
a=40
if(a%2==0):
    print('given number is even')
else:
    print('given number is not even')
```

```
given number is even
```

In [6]:

```
# given age is eligible for vote or not
a=20
if(a>=18):
    print('given age is eligible')
else:
    print('given age is not eligoble')
```

```
given age is eligible
```

In [9]:

```
a=int(input('enter first number'))
b=int(input('enter second number'))
if(a>b):
    print(a,'first number is biggest')
else:
    print(b,'second number is biggest')
```

```
enter first number50
enter second number11
50 first number is biggest
```

In [8]:

```
a=int(input('enter the value'))
if(a%2==0):
    print('given value is even')
else:
    print('given value is not even')
```

```
enter the value23
given value is not even
```

In [11]:

```
a=int(input('enter the age:'))
if(a>=18):
    print('entered age is eligible for vote')
else:
    print('entered age is not eligible for vote')
```

```
enter the age:21
entered age is eligible for vote
```

In [13]:

```
print("hai"+"asma")
```

```
haiasma
```

In [16]:

```
print('hi',123)
```

```
hi 123
```

In [17]:

```
print(1234)
```

```
1234
```

In [27]:

```
print(12+14)
```

```
26
```

In [19]:

```
str("12+12")
```

Out[19]:

```
'12+12'
```

In [20]:

```
print("hai""123")
```

```
hai123
```

In [26]:

```
print("hai""123")
```

```
hai123
```

In [28]:

```
n=int(input("enter a number"))
# even-divisible by 2
# 0,2,4,6,8
if(n%2==0):
    print("even")
else:
    print("odd")
```

```
enter a number23
odd
```

In [ ]:

```
# to check the given charcters is vowels or constant?
# vowels:a,e,i,o,u
# constant:rest all characters.

# find the biggest of 3 numbers.

elif statement:
    - to check the 2 or more conditions.

    syntax:
        if(condition):
            statements
        elif(condition):
              statements
        elif(condition):
            statements
            else:
                statements
```

In [14]:

```
ch=str(input("enter the character")) #ch=i
if(ch=="a" or ch=="i" or ch=="e" or ch=="o" or ch=="u"):
    print(ch,"it is vowel")
else:
    print(ch,"it is a constant")
```

```
enter the characterh
h it is a constant
```

In [3]:

```
a=int(input("enter first value"))
b=int(input("enter second value"))
c=int(input("enter third value"))
if(a>b and a>c):
    print(a,"is the biggest value")
elif(b>a and b>c):
    print(b,"is the biggest value")
else:
    print(c,"is the biggest value")
```

```
enter first value56
enter second value46
enter third value67
67 is the biggest value
```

In [16]:

```
a=int(input("enter first value"))
b=int(input("enter second value"))
c=int(input("enter third value"))
if(a==b and b==c):
    print(" three values are equal")
elif(a>b and a>c):
    print(a,"is the biggest value")
elif(b>a and b>c):
    print(b,"is the biggest value")
else:
    print(c,"is the biggest value")
```

```
enter first value45
enter second value34
enter third value23
45 is the biggest value
```

```
<img src="https://th.bing.com/th?
q=A+Rose+Flower&w=120&h=120&c=1&rs=1&qlt=90&cb=1&pid=InlineBlock&mkt=en-
IN&cc=IN&setlang=en&adlt=moderate&t=1&mw=247"
width=300 height=250>
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

```

```

In [ ]:

```

```

In [ ]:

```

```