

PYTHON WITH DJANGO

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

PYTHON TUTORIAL

PYTHON PROGRAMS

PYTHON INTERVIEW Q/A

PYTHON TUTORIAL

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Introduction | |
| 2. First Program in Python | 18. List Function |
| 3. How to Run Python Program | 19. List Method |
| 4. Variable | 20. Sets |
| 5. User input in Python | 21. Tuples |
| 6. keyword | 22. Tuple Function |
| 7. Operator | 23. Dictionaries |
| 8. Data Type | 24. Dictionary Method |
| 9. Comments | 25. String |
| 10. If | 26. String Method |
| 11. If Else | 27. Function |
| 12. If Else Ladder | 28. Math Function |
| 13. Nested If | 29. Date & Time |
| 14. For loop | 30. File Handling |
| 15. While loop | 31. Exceptional Handling |
| 16. Jump Statement | 32. Modules |
| 17. Lists | 33. class & object |

Program Programs

34.	Constructor	1. Add using Function
35.	Inheritance	2. Addition of two number
36.	Abstraction	3. Area of Circle
37.	Function Overriding	4. Area of Rectangle
38.	Tkinter	5. Area of Square
39.	Labels	6. Area of Triangle
40.	Buttons.	7. Check given alphabet is in uppercase or lowercase
41.	Entry	8. Check given alphabet is vowel or consonant using if else
42.	Checkbutton	9. Check given character is alphabet or digit or special symbol.
43.	Canvas	10. Check given number is Armstrong or not using while loop.
44.	Listbox	11. Check given number is Palindrome or not ^{using} while loop
45.	Messagebox	
46.	Radiobutton	
47.	Scale	
48.	Spinbox	
49.	Message	
50.	GUI Login	
51.	Python Turtle	

12. Check given number is even or odd using if else
13. Check given number is -ve. or +ve or zero using if
14. Check given no. is prime or not using for loop
15. Convert uppercase alphabet into lowercase &
vice-versa using if else
16. Division of two number.

17. Factorial of any Number using for loop.
18. Factors of any number using for loop.
19. Find first & last digit of integer number using while loop.
20. Find multiplication of the digit of integer number using while loop.
21. Find sum of the digit of integer number using while loop.
22. Greatest number in three number using if.
23. Greatest value in two number using if else
24. HCF of two numbers using for loop.
25. Input three angle of a Δ & check triangle is
26. valid or not using if else
27. LCM of 2 no.s using while loop.
28. Multiplication of two number
29. Multiplication table of any no. using for loop.
30. Pattern : C Shape
31. Pattern : E Shape
32. Pattern : F Shape
33. Pattern : H Shape
34. Pattern : L Shape
35. Pattern : N Shape
36. Pattern : T Shape
37. Pattern : Triangle 1 with Number
38. " " 2 " "

39. Pattern: Triangle 3 with Number
40. " : " 4 " "
41. " : " 5 " Alphabet
42. " : " 5 " Number
43. " : " 6 " Alphabet
44. " : " 6 " Number
45. " : " 7 " Alphabet
46. " : " 7 " Number
47. " : " 8 " Alphabet
48. " : " 8 " Number
49. Pattern: Z shape
50. Pattern: Filled Square
51. Pattern: Plus.
52. Pattern: Square outer line
53. P " : Triangle 1
54. " : Triangle 1 with Alphabet
55. " : Triangle 2
56. " : " " " "
57. " : " 3
58. " : " " " "
59. " : " 4
60. " : " " " "
61. " : Unique
62. " : Unique 1
63. " : cross ring or X

82. Subtraction of two no.
83. Table of any no. using for loop.
84. Table of one using for loop.
85. Voltry program using if else.
86. print all naitural no. from 1 to no. using for loop
87. p " " " " " non * 1 " " "

Ch-1 Introduction

What is Python?

- It is powerful, general-purpose, high-level, object oriented programming language.
- It is developed by Guido van Rossum
- It is released in 1991

Features of Python?

- Platform Independent:- Python is called platform independent because a Python program can be run on different kind of platform for example: Windows OS, Linux OS etc.
- Oriented Object Oriented:- Python supports object oriented programming structure so it is called object oriented.
- Flexible:- An application developed in Python can be modified as per user requirement so it is called flexible programming language.
- Structure Oriented:- To write program in Python there is a fixed structure so it is called structure oriented.
- Portable:- A Python program written in one system can be run in any other

other system. In simple a Python program can be transferred from one system to another.

- Simple :- Python is very simple and easy to learn.

Applications of Python :-

1. Web application
2. Software development
3. Database GUI Application
4. Scientific & Numeric Computing.
5. Business Applications
6. Console Based Application

Why Use Python?

1. It is very simple & easy to learn
2. It is powerful, fast & secure
3. It has very simple syntax
4. It is powerful scripting language
5. It can be run on different kind of platform
6. for example. Windows, Mac, Linux etc

Continue...