

# 1. What is Python

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Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability

## 1. Simple and Readable Syntax:

- Python's syntax is easy to understand. For example:

```
# Python code to calculate the sum of two numbers
num1 = 5
num2 = 3
sum = num1 + num2
print("Sum:", sum)
```

## 2. Interpreted and Interactive:

- You can run Python code interactively in a Python interpreter or an IDE. For example, in an interpreter:

```
>>> print("Hello, World!")
Hello, World!
```

## 3. Multi-paradigm:

- Python supports various programming styles. For example, you can write procedural code:

```
# Procedural style code
def greet(name):
    print("Hello,", name)

greet("Alice")
```

Or use object-oriented programming:

```
# Object-oriented style code
class Dog:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def bark(self):
        print(self.name, "says woof!")
```

```
my_dog = Dog("Buddy")
my_dog.bark()
```

#### 4. Extensive Standard Library:

- Python comes with a rich standard library. For example, to work with dates:

```
import datetime

# Get current date and time
current_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print("Current time:", current_time)
```

#### 5. Cross-platform:

- Python runs on various operating systems. Your Python code will work the same on Windows, macOS, or Linux.

#### 6. Large Ecosystem:

- Python has many third-party libraries. For example, for web development with Flask:

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    return 'Hello, World!'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

#### 7. Dynamic Typing and Automatic Memory Management:

- Python is dynamically typed, so you don't need to specify variable types:

```
# Dynamic typing
message = "Hello, World!" # No need to declare the type
print(message)
```

That's Python in a nutshell! It's versatile, easy to learn, and has a vast ecosystem of libraries to help you get things done efficiently.