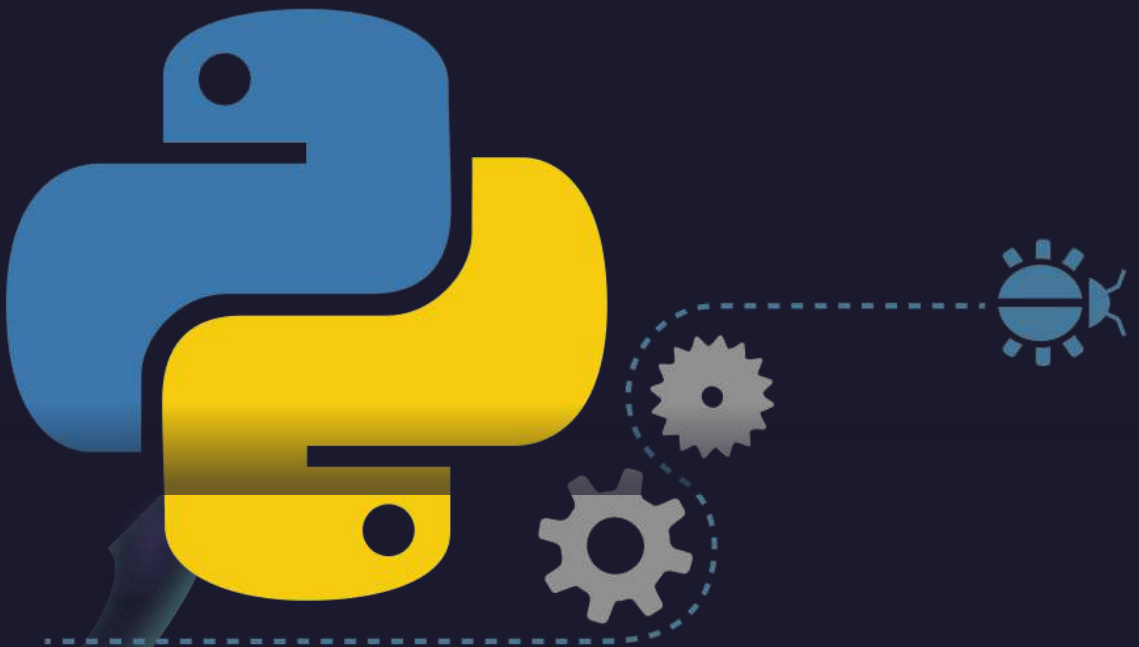


# Python Tutorial (Codes)

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*To my family...*



# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 1. Introduction to Python

### First code

In [4]:

```
1 import handcalcs.render
```

In [2]:

```
1 # First python output with 'Print' functions
2 print('Hello World!')
3 print('Hi, Python!')
```

Hello World!

Hi, Python!

### Version control

In [10]:

```
1 # Python version check
2 import sys
3 print(sys.version)    # version control
4 print(sys.winver)     # [Windows only] version number of the Python DLL
5 print(sys.gettrace)   # get the global debug tracing function
6 print(sys.argv)       # keeps the parameters used while running the program we wrote in a list.
7
```

3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)]

3.10

&lt;built-in function gettrace&gt;

```
['c:\\Users\\test\\AppData\\Local\\Programs\\Python\\Python310\\lib\\site-packages\\ipykernel_launcher.py', '--ip=127.0.0.1', '--stdin=9008', '--control=9006', '--hb=9005', '--Session.signature_scheme="hmac-sha256"', '--Session.key=b"ca6e4e4e-b431-4942-98fd-61b49a098170"', '--shell=9007', '--transport="tcp"', '--iopub=9009', '--f=c:\\Users\\test\\AppData\\Roaming\\jupyter\\runtime\\kernel-17668h2JS6UX2d6li.json']
```

## help() function

In [11]:

```
1 # The Python help function is used to display the documentation of modules, functions, classes, keywords, etc.
2 help(sys)    # here the module name is 'sys'
```

Help on built-in module sys:

### NAME

sys

### MODULE REFERENCE

<https://docs.python.org/3.10/library/sys.html> (<https://docs.python.org/3.10/library/sys.html>)

The following documentation is automatically generated from the Python source files. It may be incomplete, incorrect or include features that are considered implementation detail and may vary between Python implementations. When in doubt, consult the module reference at the location listed above.

### DESCRIPTION

This module provides access to some objects used or maintained by the interpreter and to functions that interact strongly with the interpreter.

Dynamic objects:

## Comment

In [12]:

```
1 # This is a comment, and to write a comment, '#' symbol is used.
2 print('Hello World!')    # This line prints a string.
3
4 # Print 'Hello'
5 print('Hello')
```

Hello World!

Hello

## Errors

In [13]:

```
1 # Print string as error message
2 frint('Hello, World!')
```

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13804\1191913539.py in <module>
      1 # Print string as error message
----> 2 frint('Hello, World!')
```

**NameError:** name 'frint' is not defined

In [14]:

```
1 # Built-in error message
2 print('Hello, World!')
```

```
File "C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13804\974508531.py", line 2
    print('Hello, World!')
      ^
```

**SyntaxError:** unterminated string literal (detected at line 2)

In [15]:

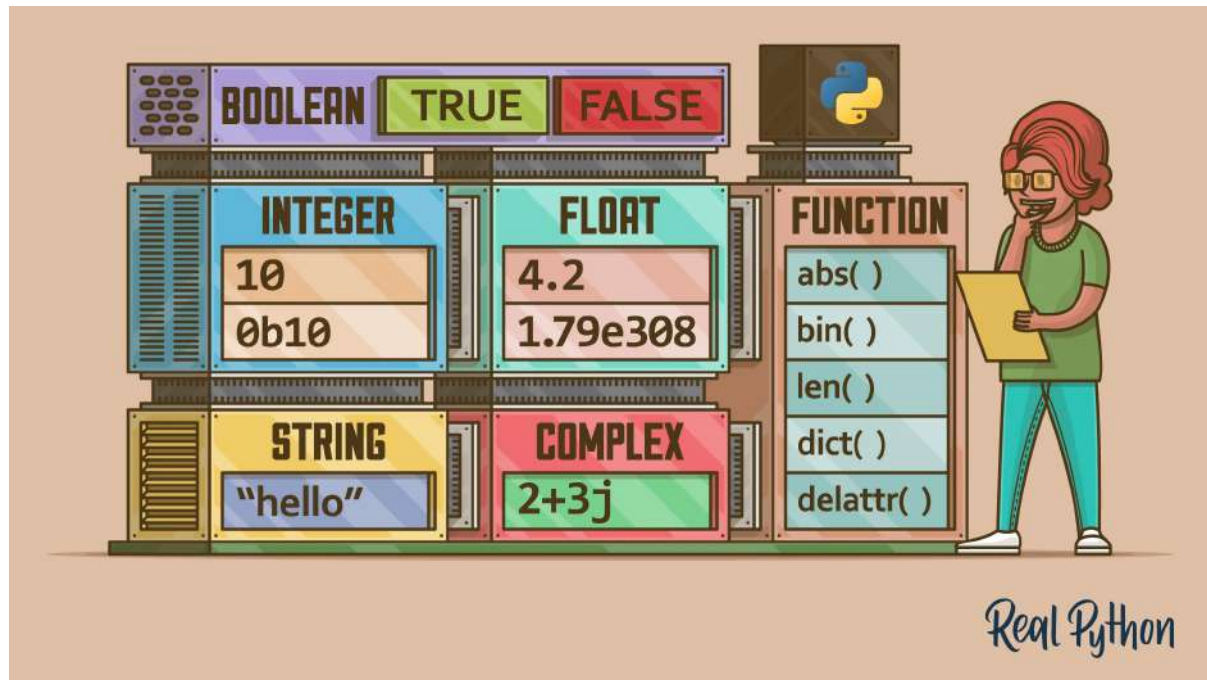
```
1 # Print both string and error to see the running order
2 print('This string is printed')
3 frint('This gives an error message')
4 print('This string will not be printed')
```

This string is printed

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13804\3194197137.py in <module>
      1 # Print both string and error to see the running order
      2 print('This string is printed')
----> 3 frint('This gives an error message')
      4 print('This string will not be printed')
```

**NameError:** name 'frint' is not defined

## Basic data types in Python



In [27]:

```
1 # String
2 print("Hello, World!")
3 # Integer
4 print(12)
5 # Float
6 print(3.14)
7 # Boolean
8 print(True)
9 print(False)
10 print(bool(1)) # Output = True
11 print(bool(0)) # Output = False
12
```

Hello, World!

12

3.14

True

False

True

False

### type() function

In [29]:

```
1 # String
2 print(type('Hello, World!'))
3
4 # Integer
5 print(type(15))
6 print(type(-24))
7 print(type(0))
8 print(type(1))
9
10 # Float
11 print(type(3.14))
12 print(type(0.5))
13 print(type(1.0))
14 print(type(-5.0))
15
16 # Boolean
17 print(type(True))
18 print(type(False))
```

```
<class 'str'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'bool'>
<class 'bool'>
```

In [25]:

```
1 # to obtain the information about 'interger' and 'float'
2 print(sys.int_info)
3 print() # to add a space between two outputs, use 'print()' function
4 print(sys.float_info)
```

```
sys.int_info(bits_per_digit=30, sizeof_digit=4)
```

```
sys.float_info(max=1.7976931348623157e+308, max_exp=1024, max_10_exp=308, min=2.2250738585
072014e-308, min_exp=-1021, min_10_exp=-307, dig=15, mant_dig=53, epsilon=2.220446049250313e-
16, radix=2, rounds=1)
```

## Converting an object type to another object type



In [35]:

```
1  # Let's convert the integer number 6 to a string and a float
2
3  number = 6
4
5  print(str(number))
6  print(float(number))
7  print(type(number))
8  print(type(str(number)))
9  print(type(float(number)))
10 str(number)
```

```
6
6.0
<class 'int'>
<class 'str'>
<class 'float'>
```

Out[35]:

```
'6'
```

In [37]:

```
1  # Let's convert the float number 3.14 to a string and an integer
2
3  number = 3.14
4
5  print(str(number))
6  print(int(number))
7  print(type(number))
8  print(type(str(number)))
9  print(type(int(number)))
10 str(number)
```

```
3.14
3
<class 'float'>
<class 'str'>
<class 'int'>
```

Out[37]:

```
'3.14'
```

In [42]:

```
1  # Let's convert the booleans to an integer, a float, and a string
2
3  bool_1 = True
4  bool_2 = False
5
6  print(int(bool_1))
7  print(int(bool_2))
8  print(float(bool_1))
9  print(float(bool_2))
10 print(str(bool_1))
11 print(str(bool_2))
12 print(bool(1))
13 print(bool(0))
```

```
1
0
1.0
0.0
True
False
True
False
```

In [46]:

```
1  # Let's find the data types of 9/3 and 9//4
2
3  print(9/3)
4  print(9//4)
5  print(type(9/3))
6  print(type(9//4))
```

```
3.0
2
<class 'float'>
<class 'int'>
```

## Expresion and variables

In [47]:

```
1  # Addition
2
3  x = 56+65+89+45+78.5+98.2
4  print(x)
5  print(type(x))
```

```
431.7
<class 'float'>
```

In [48]:

```
1 # Substraction
2
3 x = 85-52-21-8
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
4
<class 'int'>
```

In [49]:

```
1 # Multiplication
2
3 x = 8*74
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
592
<class 'int'>
```

In [50]:

```
1 # Division
2
3 x = 125/24
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
5.208333333333333
<class 'float'>
```

In [51]:

```
1 # Floor division
2
3 x = 125//24
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
5
<class 'int'>
```

In [52]:

```
1 # Modulus
2
3 x = 125%24
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
5
<class 'int'>
```

In [54]:

```
1 # Exponentiation
2
3 x = 2**3
4 print(x)
5 print(type(x))
```

```
8
<class 'int'>
```

In [56]:

```
1 # An example: Let's calculate how many minutes there are in 20 hours?
2
3 one_hour = 60    # 60 minutes
4 hour = 20
5 minutes = one_hour * hour
6 print(minutes)
7 print(type(minutes))
8
9 # An example: Let's calculate how many hours there are in 348 minutes?
10
11 minutes = 348
12 one_hour = 60
13 hours = 348/60
14 print(hours)
15 print(type(hours))
```

```
1200
<class 'int'>
5.8
<class 'float'>
```

```
1 # Mathematica expression
2 x = 45+3*89
3 y = (45+3)*89
4 print(x)
5 print(y)
6 print(x+y)
7 print(x-y)
8 print(x*y)
9 print(x/y)
10 print(x**y)
11 print(x//y)
12 print(x%y)
```

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In [58]:

```
1 # Store the value 89 into the variable 'number'
2
3 number = 90
4 print(number)
5 print(type(number))
```

In [62]:

```
1 x = 25
2 y = 87
3 z = 5*x - 2*y
4 print(z)
5
6 t = z/7
7 print(t)
8
9 z = z/14
10 print(z)
```

-49

-7.0

-3.5

In [68]:

```
1 x, y, z = 8, 4, 2  # the values of x, y, and z can be written in one line.
2 print(x, y, z)
3 print(x)
4 print(y)
5 print(z)
6 print(x/y)
7 print(x/z)
8 print(y/z)
9 print(x+y+z)
10 print(x*y*z)
11 print(x-y-z)
12 print(x/y/z)
13 print(x//y//z)
14 print(x%y%z)
15
```

8 4 2

8

4

2

2.0

4.0

2.0

14

64

2

1.0

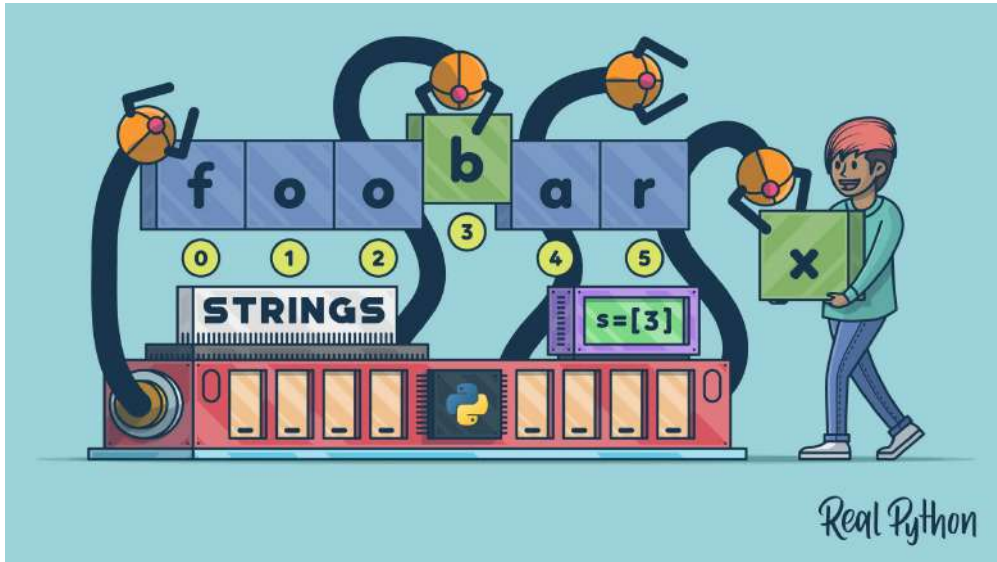
1

0

# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 2. Strings



In [1]:

```
1 # Employ double quotation marks for describing a string
2 "Hello World!"
```

Out[1]:

'Hello World!'

In [2]:

```
1 # Employ single quotation marks for describing a string
2 'Hello World!'
```

Out[2]:

'Hello World!'

In [3]:

```
1 # Digitals and spaces in a string
2 '3 6 9 2 6 8'
```

Out[3]:

'3 6 9 2 6 8'

In [4]:

```
1 # Specific characters in a string
2 '@#5_]*$%^&'
```

Out[4]:

```
'@#5_]*$%^&'
```

In [5]:

```
1 # printing a string
2 print('Hello World!')
```

Hello World!

In [6]:

```
1 # Assigning a string to a variable 'message'
2 message = 'Hello World!'
3 print(message)
4 message
```

Hello World!

Out[6]:

```
'Hello World!'
```

## Indexing of a string

In [7]:

```
1 # printing the first element in a string
2
3 message = 'Hello World!'
4 print(message[0])
```

H

In [8]:

```
1 # Printing the element on index 8 in a string
2 print(message[8])
```

r

In [9]:

```
1 # lenght of a string includign spaces
2
3 len(message)
```

Out[9]:

12



In [10]:

```
1 # Printing the last element in a string
2 print(message[11])
3
4 # Another comment writing type is as follows using triple quotes.
5
6 """
7 Although the length of the string is 12, since the indexing in Python starts with 0,
8 the number of the last element is therefore 11.
9 """
```

!

Out[10]:

'\nAlthough the length of the string is 12, since the indexing in Python starts with 0, \nthe number of the last element is therefore 11.\n'

## Negative indexing of a string

In [11]:

```
1 # printing the last element of a string
2
3 message[-1]
```

Out[11]:

'!'

In [12]:

```
1 # printing the first element of a string
2
3 message[-12]
4
5 """
6 Since the negative indexing starts with -1, in this case, the negative index number
7 of the first element is equal to -12.
8 """
```

Out[12]:

'\nSince the negative indexing starts with -1, in this case, the negative index number \nof the first element is equal to -12.\n'

In [13]:

```
1 print(len(message))
2 len(message)
```

12

Out[13]:

12

In [14]:

```
1 len('Hello World!')
```

Out[14]:

12

## Slicing of a string

In [15]:

```
1 # Slicing on the variable 'message' with only index 0 to index 5  
2 message[0:5]
```

Out[15]:

'Hello'

In [16]:

```
1 # Slicing on the variable 'message' with only index 6 to index 12  
2 message[6:12]
```

Out[16]:

'World!'

## Striding in a string

In [17]:

```
1 # to select every second element in the variable 'message'  
2  
3 message[::2]
```

Out[17]:

'HloWrld'

In [18]:

```
1 # corporation of slicing and striding  
2 # get every second element in range from index 0 to index 6  
3  
4 message[0:6:2]
```

Out[18]:

'Hlo'

## Concatenate of strings

In [19]:

```
1 message = 'Hello World!'
2 question = ' How many people are living on the earth?'
3 statement = message+question
4 statement
```

Out[19]:

'Hello World! How many people are living on the earth?'

In [20]:

```
1 # printing a string for 4 times
2 4*" Hello World!"
```

Out[20]:

' Hello World! Hello World! Hello World! Hello World!'

## Escape sequences

In [21]:

```
1 # New line escape sequence
2 print('Hello World! \nHow many people are living on the earth?')
```

Hello World!

How many people are living on the earth?

In [22]:

```
1 # Tab escape sequence
2 print('Hello World! \tHow many people are living on the earth?')
```

Hello World!      How many people are living on the earth?

In [23]:

```
1 # back slash in a string
2 print('Hello World! \\ How many people are living on the earth?')
3
4 # r will say python that a string will be show as a raw string
5 print(r'Hello World! \ How many people are living on the earth?')
```

Hello World! \ How many people are living on the earth?

Hello World! \ How many people are living on the earth?

## String operations

In [24]:

```
1 message = 'hello python!'
2 print('Before uppercase: ', message)
3
4 # convert uppercase the elements in a string
5 message_upper = message.upper()
6 print('After uppercase: ', message_upper)
7
8 # convert lowercase the elements in a string
9 message_lower = message.lower()
10 print('Again lowercase: ', message_lower)
11
12 # convert first letter of string to uppercase
13 message_title = message.title()
14 print('The first element of the string is uppercase: ', message_title)
```

Before uppercase: hello python!

After uppercase: HELLO PYTHON!

Again lowercase: hello python!

The first element of the string is uppercase: Hello Python!

In [25]:

```
1 # replace() method in a string
2 message = 'Hello Python!'
3 message_hi = message.replace('Hello', 'Hi')
4 message_python = message.replace('Python', 'World')
5 print(message_hi)
6 print(message_python)
```

Hi Python!

Hello World!

In [26]:

```
1 # find() method application in a string
2 message = 'Hello World!'
3 print(message.find('Wo'))
4
5 # the output is the index number of the first element of the substring
```

6

In [27]:

```
1 # find() method application to obtain a substring in a string
2 message.find('World!')
```

Out[27]:

6

In [28]:

```
1 # if cannot find the substring in a string, the output is -1.  
2 message.find('cndsjsnd')
```

Out[28]:

-1

In [30]:

```
1 text = 'Jean-Paul Sartre somewhere observed that we each of us make our own hell out of the people around us. Had  
2  
3 # find the first index of the substring 'Nancy'  
4 text.find('Nancy')
```

Out[30]:

122

In [31]:

```
1 # replace the substring 'Nancy' with 'Nancy Lier Cosgrove Mullis'  
2 text.replace('Nancy', 'Nancy Lier Cosgrove Mullis')
```

Out[31]:

'Jean-Paul Sartre somewhere observed that we each of us make our own hell out of the people around us. Had Jean-Paul known Nancy Lier Cosgrove Mullis, he may have noted that at least one man, someday, might get very lucky, and make his own heaven out of one of the people around him. She will be his morning and his evening star, shining with the brightest and the softest light in his heaven. She will be the end of his wanderings, and their love will arouse the daffodils in the spring to follow the crocuses and precede the irises. Their faith in one another will be deeper than time and their eternal spirit will be seamless once again.'

In [32]:

```
1 # convert the text to lower case  
2 text.lower()
```

Out[32]:

'jean-paul sartre somewhere observed that we each of us make our own hell out of the people around us. had jean-paul known nancy, he may have noted that at least one man, someday, might get very lucky, and make his own heaven out of one of the people around him. she will be his morning and his evening star, shining with the brightest and the softest light in his heaven. she will be the end of his wanderings, and their love will arouse the daffodils in the spring to follow the crocuses and precede the irises. their faith in one another will be deeper than time and their eternal spirit will be seamless once again.'

In [33]:

```
1 # convert the first letter of the text to capital letter
2 text.capitalize()
```

Out[33]:

'Jean-paul sartre somewhere observed that we each of us make our own hell out of the people around us. had jean-paul known nancy, he may have noted that at least one man, someday, might get very lucky, and make his own heaven out of one of the people around him. she will be his morning and his evening star, shining with the brightest and the softest light in his heaven. she will be the end of his wanderings, and their love will arouse the daffodils in the spring to follow the crocuses and precede the irises. their faith in one another will be deeper than time and their eternal spirit will be seamless once again.'

In [34]:

```
1 # casefold() method returns a string where all the characters are in lower case
2 text.casefold()
```

Out[34]:

'jean-paul sartre somewhere observed that we each of us make our own hell out of the people around us. had jean-paul known nancy, he may have noted that at least one man, someday, might get very lucky, and make his own heaven out of one of the people around him. she will be his morning and his evening star, shining with the brightest and the softest light in his heaven. she will be the end of his wanderings, and their love will arouse the daffodils in the spring to follow the crocuses and precede the irises. their faith in one another will be deeper than time and their eternal spirit will be seamless once again.'

In [35]:

```
1 # center() method will center align the string, using a specified character (space is the default) as the fill character.
2 message = 'Hallo Leute!'
3 message.center(50, '-')
```

Out[35]:

'-----Hallo Leute!-----'

In [36]:

```
1 # count() method returns the number of elements with the specified value
2 text.count('and')
```

Out[36]:

7

In [37]:

```
1  # format() method
2  """
3  The format() method formats the specified value(s) and insert them inside the string's placeholder.
4  The placeholder is defined using curly brackets: {}.
5  """
6
7  txt = "Hello {word}"
8  print(txt.format(word = 'World!'))
9
10 message1 = 'Hi, My name is {} and I am {} years old.'
11 print(message1.format('Bob', 36))
12
13 message2 = 'Hi, My name is {name} and I am {number} years old.'
14 print(message2.format(name = 'Bob', number = 36))
15
16 message3 = 'Hi, My name is {0} and I am {1} years old.'
17 print(message3.format('Bob', 36))
```

Hello World!

Hi, My name is Bob and I am 36 years old.

Hi, My name is Bob and I am 36 years old.

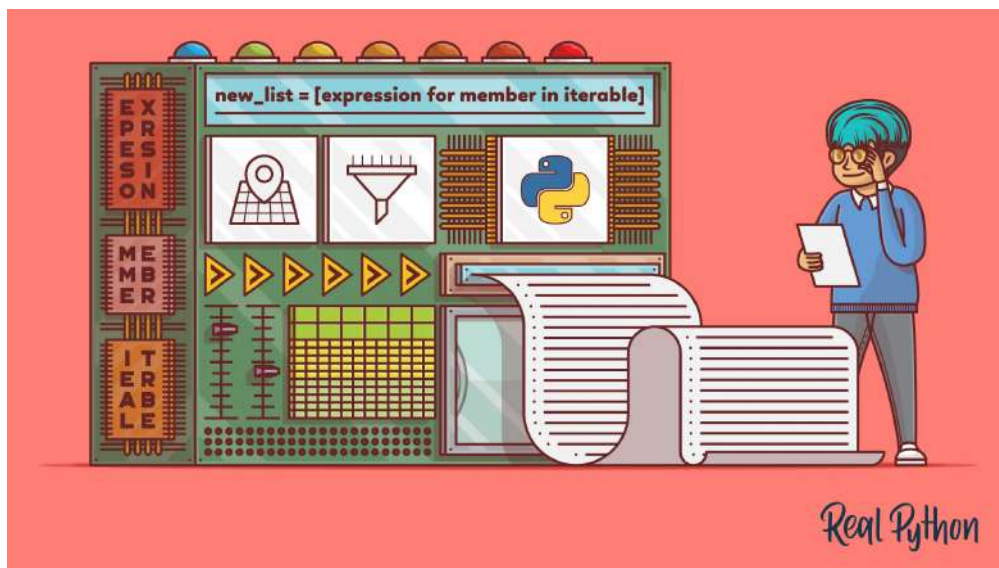
Hi, My name is Bob and I am 36 years old.

# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 3. Lists

- Lists are ordered.
- Lists can contain any arbitrary objects.
- List elements can be accessed by index.
- Lists can be nested to arbitrary depth.
- Lists are mutable.
- Lists are dynamic.



## Indexing

In [1]:

```
1 # creatinng a list
2 nlis = ['python', 25, 2022]
3 nlis
```

Out[1]:

```
['python', 25, 2022]
```



In [7]:

```
1 print('Positive and negative indexing of the first element: \n - Positive index:', nlis[0], '\n - Negative index:', nlis[-3])
2 print()
3 print('Positive and negative indexing of the second element: \n - Positive index:', nlis[1], '\n - Negative index:', nlis[-2])
4 print()
5 print('Positive and negative indexing of the third element: \n - Positive index:', nlis[2], '\n - Negative index:', nlis[-1])
```

Positive and negative indexing of the first element:

- Positive index: python
- Negative index: python

Positive and negative indexing of the second element:

- Positive index: 25
- Negative index: 25

Positive and negative indexing of the third element:

- Positive index: 2022
- Negative index: 2022

## What can content a list?

- Strings
- Floats
- Integer
- Boolean
- Nested List
- Nested Tuple
- Other data structures

In [8]:

```
1 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
2 nlis
```

Out[8]:

```
['python',
 3.14,
 2022,
 [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34],
 ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

## List operations

In [10]:

```
1 # take a list
2 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
3 nlis
```

Out[10]:

```
['python',
 3.14,
 2022,
 [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34],
 ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

In [11]:

```
1 # length of the list
2 len(nlis)
```

Out[11]:

5

## Slicing

In [20]:

```
1 # slicing of a list
2 print(nlis[0:2])
3 print(nlis[2:4])
4 print(nlis[4:6])
```

```
['python', 3.14]
[2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]]
[('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

## Extending the list

- we use the **extend()** function to add a new element to the list.
- With this function, we add more than one element to the list.

In [25]:

```
1 # take a list
2 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
3 nlis.extend(['hello world!', 1.618])
4 nlis
```

Out[25]:

```
['python',
 3.14,
 2022,
 [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34],
 ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022),
 'hello world!',
 1.618]
```

## append() method

- As different from the **extend()** method, with the **append()** method, we add only one element to the list
- You can see the difference by comparing the above and below codes.

In [27]:

```
1 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
2 nlis.append(['hello world!', 1.618])
3 nlis
```

Out[27]:

```
['python',
 3.14,
 2022,
 [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34],
 ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022),
 ['hello world!', 1.618]]
```

## len(), append(), count(), index(), insert(), max(), min(), sum() functions

In [99]:

```
1 lis = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
2 print(len(lis))
3 lis.append(4)
4 print(lis)
5 print(lis.count(4))      # How many 4 are on the list 'lis'?
6 print(lis.index(2))      # What is the index of the number 2 in the list 'lis'?
7 lis.insert(8, 9)         # Add number 9 to the index 8.
8 print(lis)
9 print(max(lis))          # What is the maximum number in the list?
10 print(min(lis))         # What is the minimum number in the list?
11 print(sum(lis))         # What is the sum of the numbers in the list?
```

```
7
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4]
2
1
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4, 9]
9
1
41
```

## Changing the element of a list since it is mutable

In [31]:

```

1 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
2 print('Before changing:', nlis)
3 nlis[0] = 'hello python!'
4 print('After changing:', nlis)
5 nlis[1] = 1.618
6 print('After changing:', nlis)
7 nlis[2] = [3.14, 2022]
8 print('After changing:', nlis)

```

Before changing: ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

After changing: ['hello python!', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

After changing: ['hello python!', 1.618, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

After changing: ['hello python!', 1.618, [3.14, 2022], [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

## Deleting the element from the list using del() function

In [34]:

```

1 print('Before changing:', nlis)
2 del(nlis[0])
3 print('After changing:', nlis)
4 del(nlis[-1])
5 print('After changing:', nlis)

```

Before changing: [1.618, [3.14, 2022], [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

After changing: [[3.14, 2022], [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

After changing: [[3.14, 2022], [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]]

In [81]:

```

1 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
2 print('Before deleting:', nlis)
3 del nlis
4 print('After deleting:', nlis)

```

Before deleting: ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

```

-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13488\2190443850.py in <module>
      2 print('Before deleting:', nlis)
      3 del nlis
----> 4 print('After deleting:', nlis)

```

**NameError:** name 'nlis' is not defined

## Conversion of a string into a list using split() function

In [36]:

```
1 message = 'Python is a programming language.'  
2 message.split()
```

Out[36]:

```
['Python', 'is', 'a', 'programming', 'language.']
```

### Use of split() function with a delimiter

In [57]:

```
1 text = 'p,y,t,h,o,n'  
2 text.split(",")
```

Out[57]:

```
['p', 'y', 't', 'h', 'o', 'n']
```

### Basic operations

In [90]:

```
1 nlis_1 = ['a', 'b', 'hello', 'Python']  
2 nlis_2 = [1,2,3,4, 5, 6]  
3 print(len(nlis_1))  
4 print(len(nlis_2))  
5 print(nlis_1+nlis_2)  
6 print(nlis_1*3)  
7 print(nlis_2*3)  
8 for i in nlis_1:  
9     print(i)  
10 for i in nlis_2:  
11     print(i)  
12 print(4 in nlis_1)  
13 print(4 in nlis_2)
```

```
4  
6  
['a', 'b', 'hello', 'Python', 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]  
['a', 'b', 'hello', 'Python', 'a', 'b', 'hello', 'Python', 'a', 'b', 'hello', 'Python']  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]  
a  
b  
hello  
Python  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
False  
True
```

### Copy the list

In [62]:

```
1 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
2 copy_list = nlis
3 print('nlis:', nlis)
4 print('copy_list:', copy_list)
```

nlis: ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

copy\_list: ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

In [70]:

```
1 # The element in the copied list also changes when the element in the original list was changed.
2 # See the following example
3
4 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
5 print(nlis)
6 copy_list = nlis
7 print(copy_list)
8 print('copy_list[0]:', copy_list[0])
9 nlis[0] = 'hello python!'
10 print('copy_list[0]:', copy_list[0])
```

['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]

copy\_list[0]: python

copy\_list[0]: hello python!

## Clone the list

In [72]:

```
1 # The cloned list is a new copy or clone of the original list.
2 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3,14, 2022)]
3 clone_lis = nlis[:]
4 clone_lis
```

Out[72]:

```
['python',
 3.14,
 2022,
 [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34],
 ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

In [74]:

```
1 # When an element in the original list is changed, the element in the cloned list does not change.
2 nlis = ['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
3 print(nlis)
4 clone_list = nlis[:]
5 print(clone_list)
6 print('clone_list[0]:', clone_list[0])
7 nlis[0] = 'hello, python!'
8 print('nlis[0]:', nlis[0])
```

```
['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

```
['python', 3.14, 2022, [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34], ('hello', 'python', 3, 14, 2022)]
```

```
clone_list[0]: python
```

```
nlis[0]: hello, python!
```

## Concatenate the list

In [78]:

```
1 a_list = ['a', 'b', ['c', 'd'], 'e']
2 b_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6, 7), True, False]
3 new_list = a_list + b_list
4 print(new_list)
```

```
['a', 'b', ['c', 'd'], 'e', 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (6, 7), True, False]
```

**As different from the list, I also find significant the following information.**

## input() function

- **input()** function in Python provides a user of a program supply inputs to the program at runtime.

In [6]:

```
1 text = input('Enter a string:')
2 print('The text is', text)
3 print(type(text))
```

```
The text is Hello, Python!
```

```
<class 'str'>
```

In [12]:

```
1 # Although the function wants an integer, the type of the entered number is a string.
2 number = input('Enter an integer: ')
3 print('The number is', number)
4 print(type(number))
```

```
The number is 15
```

```
<class 'str'>
```

In [15]:

```
1 number = int(input('Enter an integer:'))
2 print('The number is', number)
3 print(type(number))
```

The number is 15  
<class 'int'>

In [16]:

```
1 number = float(input('Enter an integer:'))
2 print('The number is', number)
3 print(type(number))
```

The number is 15.0  
<class 'float'>

### eval() functions

- This function serves the aim of converting a string to an integer or a float

In [17]:

```
1 expression = '8+7'
2 total = eval(expression)
3 print('Sum of the expression is', total)
4 print(type(expression))
5 print(type(total))
```

Sum of the expression is 15  
<class 'str'>  
<class 'int'>

### format() function

- This function helps to format the output printed on the screen with good look and attractive.

In [22]:

```
1 a = float(input('Enter the pi number:'))
2 b = float(input('Enter the golden ratio:'))
3 total = a + b
4 print('Sum of {} and {} is {}'.format(a, b, total))
```

Sum of 3.14 and 1.618 is 4.758.



In [25]:

```

1 a = input('Enter your favorite fruit:')
2 b = input('Enter your favorite food:')
3 print('I like {} and {}'.format(a, b))
4 print('I like {0} and {1}'.format(a, b))
5 print('I like {1} and {0}'.format(a, b))

```

I like apple and kebab.

I like apple and kebab.

I like kebab and apple.

## Comparison operators

- The operators such as `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `==`, and `!=` compare the certain two operands and return *True* or *False*.

In [27]:

```

1 a = 3.14
2 b = 1.618
3 print('a>b is:', a>b)
4 print('a<b is:', a<b)
5 print('a<=b is:', a<=b)
6 print('a>=b is:', a>=b)
7 print('a==b is:', a==b)
8 print('a!=b is:', a!=b)

```

a&gt;b is: True

a&lt;b is: False

a&lt;=b is: False

a&gt;=b is: True

a==b is: False

a!=b is: True

## Logical operators

- The operators including **and**, **or**, **not** are utilized to bring two conditions together and assess them. The output returns *True* or *False*

In [35]:

```

1 a = 3.14
2 b = 1.618
3 c = 12
4 d = 3.14
5 print(a>b and c>a)
6 print(b>c and d>a)
7 print(b<c or d>a)
8 print( not a==b)
9 print(not a==d)

```

True

False

True

True

False

## Assignment operators

- The operators including `=`, `+=`, `-=`, `=`, `/=`, `%=`, `//=`, `*=`, `&=`, `|=`, `^=`, `>>=`, and `<<=` are employed to evaluate a value to a variable.

In [42]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x+=5
3 print(x)
```

8.14

In [43]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x-=5
3 print(x)
```

-1.8599999999999999

In [44]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x*=5
3 print(x)
```

15.700000000000001

In [45]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x/=5
3 print(x)
```

0.628

In [46]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x%=5
3 print(x)
```

3.14

In [47]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x//=5
3 print(x)
```

0.0

In [48]:

```
1 x = 3.14
2 x**=5
3 print(x)
```

305.2447761824001

## Identity operators

- The operators **is** or **is not** are employed to control if the operands or objects to the left and right of these operators are referring to a value stored in the same memory location and return *True* or *False*.

In [74]:

```
1 a = 3.14
2 b = 1.618
3 print(a is b)
4 print(a is not b)
5 msg1= 'Hello, Python!'
6 msg2 = 'Hello, World!'
7 print(msg1 is msg2)
8 print(msg1 is not msg2)
9 lis1 = [3.14, 1.618]
10 lis2 = [3.14, 1.618]
11 print(lis1 is lis2)      # You should see a list copy behavior
12 print(lis1 is not lis2)
```

```
False
True
False
True
False
True
```

## Membership operators

- These operators including **in** and **not in** are employed to check if the certain value is available in the sequence of values and return *True* or *False*.

In [79]:

```
1 # take a list
2 nlis = [4, 6, 7, 8, 'hello', (4,5), {'name': 'Python'}, {1,2,3}, [1,2,3]]
3 print(5 in nlis)
4 print(4 not in nlis)
5 print((4,5) in nlis)
6 print(9 not in nlis)
```

```
False
False
True
True
```



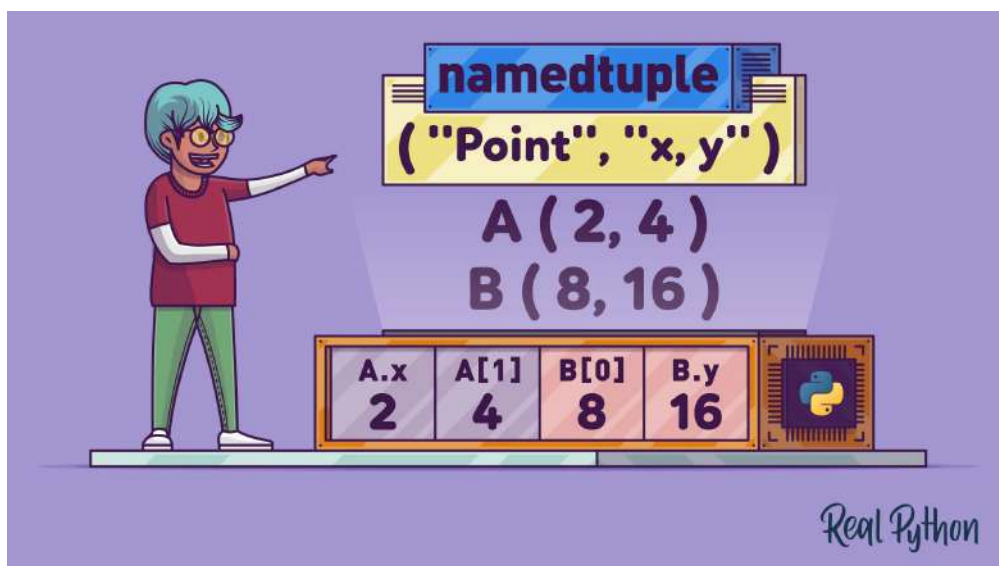
# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 4. Tuples in Python

Tuples are immutable lists and cannot be changed in any way once it is created.

- Tuples are defined in the same way as lists.
- They are enclosed within parenthesis and not within square braces.
- Tuples are ordered, indexed collections of data.
- Similar to string indices, the first value in the tuple will have the index [0], the second value [1]
- Negative indices are counted from the end of the tuple, just like lists.
- Tuple also has the same structure where commas separate the values.
- Tuples can store duplicate values.
- Tuples allow you to store several data items including string, integer, float in one variable.



In [9]:

```
1 # Take a tuple
2 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
3 tuple_1
```

Out[9]:

```
('Hello',
'Python',
3.14,
1.618,
True,
False,
32,
[1, 2, 3],
{1, 2, 3},
{'A': 3, 'B': 8},
(0, 1))
```

In [10]:

```
1 print(type(tuple_1))
2 print(len(tuple_1))
```

```
<class 'tuple'>
11
```

## Indexing

In [12]:

```
1 # Printing the each value in a tuple using both positive and negative indexing
2 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
3 print(tuple_1[0])
4 print(tuple_1[1])
5 print(tuple_1[2])
6 print(tuple_1[-1])
7 print(tuple_1[-2])
8 print(tuple_1[-3])
```

```
Hello
Python
3.14
(0, 1)
{'A': 3, 'B': 8}
{1, 2, 3}
```

In [11]:

```
1 # Printing the type of each value in the tuple
2 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
3 print(type(tuple_1[0]))
4 print(type(tuple_1[2]))
5 print(type(tuple_1[4]))
6 print(type(tuple_1[6]))
7 print(type(tuple_1[7]))
8 print(type(tuple_1[8]))
9 print(type(tuple_1[9]))
10 print(type(tuple_1[10]))
```

```
<class 'str'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'bool'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'list'>
<class 'set'>
<class 'dict'>
<class 'tuple'>
```

## Concatenation of tuples

To concatenate tuples, + sign is used

In [13]:

```
1 tuple_2 = tuple_1 + ('Hello World!', 2022)
2 tuple_2
```

Out[13]:

```
('Hello',
'Python',
3.14,
1.618,
True,
False,
32,
[1, 2, 3],
{1, 2, 3},
{'A': 3, 'B': 8},
(0, 1),
'Hello World!',
2022)
```

## Repetition of a tuple

In [48]:

```
1 rep_tup = (1,2,3,4)
2 rep_tup*2
```

Out[48]:

```
(1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4)
```

## Membership

In [49]:

```
1 rep_tup = (1,2,3,4)
2 print(2 in rep_tup)
3 print(2 not in rep_tup)
4 print(5 in rep_tup)
5 print(5 not in rep_tup)
6
```

True

False

False

True

## Iteration

In [50]:

```
1 rep_tup = (1,2,3,4)
2 for i in rep_tup:
3     print(i)
```

```
1
2
3
4
```

### cmp() function

It is to compare two tuples and returns *True* or *False*

In [55]:

```
1 def cmp(t1, t2):
2     return bool(t1 > t2) - bool(t1 < t2)
3 def cmp(t3, t4):
4     return bool(t3 > t4) - bool(t3 < t4)
5 def cmp(t5, t6):
6     return bool(t5 > t6) - bool(t5 < t6)
7 t1 = (1,3,5)      # Here t1 is lower than t2, since the output is -1
8 t2 = (2,4,6)
9
10 t3 = (5,)         # Here t3 is higher than t4 since the output is 1
11 t4 = (4,)
12
13 t5 = (3.14,)      # Here t5 is equal to t6 since the output is 0
14 t6 = (3.14,)
15
16 print(cmp(t1, t2))
17 print(cmp(t3, t4))
18 print(cmp(t5, t6))
```

```
-1
1
0
```

### min() function

In [56]:

```
1 rep_tup = (1,2,3,4)
2 min(rep_tup)
```

Out[56]:

```
1
```

### max() function



In [58]:

```
1 rep_tup = (1,2,3,4)
2 max(rep_tup)
```

Out[58]:

4

### tup(seq) function

It converts a specific sequence to a tuple

In [60]:

```
1 seq = 'ATGCGTATTGCCAT'
2 tuple(seq)
```

Out[60]:

```
('A', 'T', 'G', 'C', 'G', 'T', 'A', 'T', 'T', 'G', 'C', 'C', 'A', 'T')
```

### Slicing

To obtain a new tuple from the current tuple, the slicing method is used.

In [14]:

```
1 # Obtaining a new tuple from the index 2 to index 6
2
3 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
4 tuple_1[2:7]
```

Out[14]:

```
(3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32)
```

In [18]:

```
1 # Obtaining tuple using negative indexing
2 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
3 tuple_1[-4:-1]
```

Out[18]:

```
(([1, 2, 3], {1, 2, 3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}))
```

### len() function

To obtain how many elements there are in the tuple, use len() function.

In [19]:

```
1 tuple_1 = ('Hello', 'Python', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 32, [1,2,3], {1,2,3}, {'A': 3, 'B': 8}, (0, 1))
2 len(tuple_1)
```

Out[19]:

11

## Sorting tuple

In [22]:

```
1 # Tuples can be sorted and save as a new tuple.
2
3 tuple_3 = (0,9,7,4,6,2,9,8,3,1)
4 sorted_tuple_3 = sorted(tuple_3)
5 sorted_tuple_3
```

Out[22]:

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9]

## Nested tuple

In Python, a tuple written inside another tuple is known as a nested tuple.

In [25]:

```
1 # Take a nested tuple
2 nested_tuple = ('biotechnology', (0, 5), ('fermentation', 'ethanol'), (3.14, 'pi', (1.618, 'golden ratio')))
3 nested_tuple
```

Out[25]:

```
('biotechnology',
(0, 5),
('fermentation', 'ethanol'),
(3.14, 'pi', (1.618, 'golden ratio')))
```

In [26]:

```
1 # Now printing the each element of the nested tuple
2 print('Item 0 of nested tuple is', nested_tuple[0])
3 print('Item 1 of nested tuple is', nested_tuple[1])
4 print('Item 2 of nested tuple is', nested_tuple[2])
5 print('Item 3 of nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3])
```

Element 0 of nested tuple is biotechnology

Element 1 of nested tuple is (0, 5)

Element 2 of nested tuple is ('fermentation', 'ethanol')

Element 3 of nested tuple is (3.14, 'pi', (1.618, 'golden ratio'))

In [33]:

```

1  # Using second index to access other tuples in the nested tuple
2  print('Item 1, 0 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[1][0])
3  print('Item 1, 1 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[1][1])
4  print('Item 2, 0 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[2][0])
5  print('Item 2, 1 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[2][1])
6  print('Item 3, 0 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3][0])
7  print('Item 3, 1 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3][1])
8  print('Item 3, 2 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3][2])
9
10 # Accesing to the items in the second nested tuples using a third index
11 print('Item 3, 2, 0 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3][2][0])
12 print('Item 3, 2, 1 of the nested tuple is', nested_tuple[3][2][1])

```

Item 1, 0 of the nested tuple is 0  
 Item 1, 1 of the nested tuple is 5  
 Item 2, 0 of the nested tuple is fermentation  
 Item 2, 1 of the nested tuple is ethanol  
 Item 3, 0 of the nested tuple is 3.14  
 Item 3, 1 of the nested tuple is pi  
 Item 3, 2 of the nested tuple is (1.618, 'golden ratio')  
 Item 3, 2, 0 of the nested tuple is 1.618  
 Item 3, 2, 1 of the nested tuple is golden ratio

## Tuples are immutable

In [35]:

```

1  # Take a tuple
2  tuple_4 = (1,3,5,7,8)
3  tuple_4[0] = 9
4  print(tuple_4)
5
6  # The output shows the tuple is immutable

```

```

-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17624\4165256041.py in <module>
      1 # Take a tuple
      2 tuple_4 = (1,3,5,7,8)
----> 3 tuple_4[0] = 9
      4 print(tuple_4)
      5

```

**TypeError:** 'tuple' object does not support item assignment

## Delete a tuple

- An element in a tuple can not be deleted since it is immutable.
- But a whole tuple can be deleted

In [36]:

```
1 tuple_4 = (1,3,5,7,8)
2 print('Before deleting:', tuple_4)
3 del tuple_4
4 print('After deleting:', tuple_4)
```

Before deleting: (1, 3, 5, 7, 8)

```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17624\736020228.py in <module>
      2 print('Before deleting:', tuple_4)
      3 del tuple_4
----> 4 print('After deleting:', tuple_4)
```

**NameError:** name 'tuple\_4' is not defined

### count() method

This method returns the number of time an item occurs in a tuple.

In [39]:

```
1 tuple_5 = (1,1,3,3,5,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)
2 tuple_5.count(5)
```

Out[39]:

4

### index() method

It returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified value in a tuple

In [42]:

```
1 tuple_5 = (1,1,3,3,5,5,5,5,6,6,7,8,9)
2 print(tuple_5.index(5))
3 print(tuple_5.index(1))
4 print(tuple_5.index(9))
```

```
4
0
12
```

### One element tuple

if a tuple includes only one element, you should put a comma after the element. Otherwise, it is not considered as a tuple.

In [45]:

```
1 tuple_6 = (0)
2 print(tuple_6)
3 print(type(tuple_6))
4
5 # Here, you see that the output is an integer
```

```
0
<class 'int'>
```

In [47]:

```
1 tuple_7 = (0,)
2 print(tuple_7)
3 print(type(tuple_7))
4
5 # You see that the output is a tuple
```

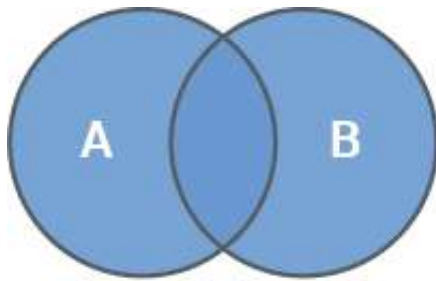
```
(0,)
<class 'tuple'>
```

# Python Tutorial

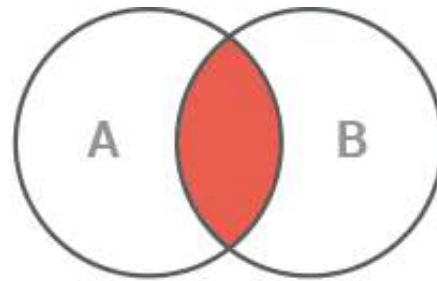
Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 5. Sets in Python

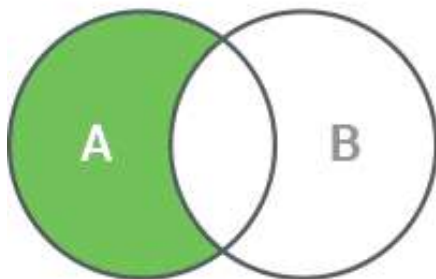
- Set is one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data including List, Tuple, and Dictionary
- Sets are unordered, but you can remove items and add new items.
- Set elements are unique. Duplicate elements are not allowed.
- A set itself may be modified, but the elements contained in the set must be of an immutable type.
- Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.
- You can denote a set with a pair of curly brackets {}.



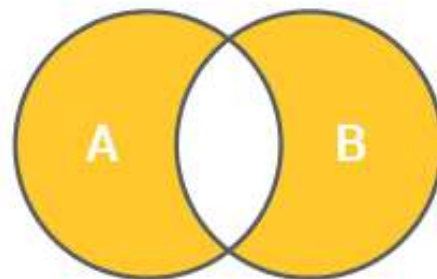
Union



Intersection



Difference



Symmetric Difference

In [47]:

```
1 # The empty set of curly braces denotes the empty dictionary, not empty set
2 x = {}
3 print(type(x))
```

<class 'dict'>

In [46]:

```
1 # To take a set without elements, use set() function without any items
2 y = set()
3 print(type(y))
```

<class 'set'>

In [2]:

```
1 # Take a set
2 set1 = {'Hello Python!', 3.14, 1.618, 'Hello World!', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 2022}
3 set1
```

Out[2]:

```
{1.618, 2022, 3.14, False, 'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!', True}
```

## Converting list to set

In [4]:

```
1 # A list can convert to a set
2 # Take a list
3 nlis = ['Hello Python!', 3.14, 1.618, 'Hello World!', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 2022]
4
5 # Convert the list to a set
6 set2 = set(nlis)
7 set2
```

Out[4]:

```
{1.618, 2022, 3.14, False, 'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!', True}
```

## Set operations

In [5]:

```
1 # Take a set
2 set3 = set(['Hello Python!', 3.14, 1.618, 'Hello World!', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 2022])
3 set3
```

Out[5]:

```
{1.618, 2022, 3.14, False, 'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!', True}
```

### add() function

To add an element into a set, we use the function **add()**. If the same element is added to the set, nothing will happen because the set accepts no duplicates.

In [6]:

```
1 # Addition of an element to a set
2 set3 = set(['Hello Python!', 3.14, 1.618, 'Hello World!', 3.14, 1.618, True, False, 2022])
3 set3.add('Hi, Python!')
4 set3
```

Out[6]:

```
{1.618,
2022,
3.14,
False,
'Hello Python!',
'Hello World!',
'Hi, Python!',
True}
```

In [7]:

```
1 # Addition of the same element
2 set3.add('Hi, Python!')
3 set3
4
5 # As you see that there is only one from the added element 'Hi, Python!'
```

Out[7]:

```
{1.618,
2022,
3.14,
False,
'Hello Python!',
'Hello World!',
'Hi, Python!',
True}
```

## update() function

To add multiple elements into the set

In [49]:

```
1 x_set = {6,7,8,9}
2 print(x_set)
3 x_set.update({3,4,5})
4 print(x_set)
```

```
{8, 9, 6, 7}
{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
```

## remove() function

To **remove** an element from the set



In [16]:

```
1 set3.remove('Hello Python!')
2 set3
3
```

Out[16]:

```
{1.618, 2022, 3.14, False, 'Hello World!', True}
```

### discard() function

It leaves the set unchanged if the element to be deleted is not available in the set.

In [50]:

```
1 set3.discard(3.14)
2 set3
```

Out[50]:

```
{1.618, 2022, False, 'Hello World!', True}
```

In [17]:

```
1 # To verify if the element is in the set
2 1.618 in set3
```

Out[17]:

```
True
```

## Logic operations in Sets

In [18]:

```
1 # Take two sets
2 set4 = set(['Hello Python!', 3.14, 1.618, 'Hello World!'])
3 set5 = set([3.14, 1.618, True, False, 2022])
4
5 # Printing two sets
6 set4, set5
```

Out[18]:

```
{1.618, 3.14, 'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!'},
{False, True, 1.618, 3.14, 2022}}
```

### To find the intersect of two sets using &

In [19]:

```
1 intersection = set4 & set5
2 intersection
```

Out[19]:

{1.618, 3.14}

**To find the intersect of two sets, use intersection() function**

In [21]:

```
1 set4.intersection(set5)    # The output is the same as that of above
```

Out[21]:

{1.618, 3.14}

**difference() function**

To find the difference between two sets

In [61]:

```
1 print(set4.difference(set5))
2 print(set5.difference(set4))
3
4 # The same process can make using subtraction operator as follows:
5 print(set4-set5)
6 print(set5-set4)
```

{'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!'}

{False, True, 2022}

{'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!'}

{False, True, 2022}

**Set comparison**

In [62]:

```
1 print(set4>set5)
2 print(set5>set4)
3 print(set4==set5)
```

False

False

False

**union() function**

it corresponds to all the elements in both sets

In [24]:

```
1 set4.union(set5)
```

Out[24]:

```
{1.618, 2022, 3.14, False, 'Hello Python!', 'Hello World!', True}
```

### **issuperset() and issubset() functions**

To control if a set is a superset or a subset of another set

In [25]:

```
1 set(set4).issuperset(set5)
```

Out[25]:

```
False
```

In [27]:

```
1 set(set4).issubset(set5)
```

Out[27]:

```
False
```

In [34]:

```
1 print(set([3.14, 1.618]).issubset(set5))
2 print(set([3.14, 1.618]).issubset(set4))
3 print(set4.issuperset([3.14, 1.618]))
4 print(set5.issuperset([3.14, 1.618]))
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

```
True
```

### **min(), max() and sum() functions**

In [36]:

```

1 A = [1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5]    # Take a list
2 B = {1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5}    # Take a set
3
4 print('The minimum number of A is', min(A))
5 print('The minimum number of B is', min(B))
6 print('The maximum number of A is', max(A))
7 print('The maximum number of B is', max(B))
8 print('The sum of A is', sum(A))
9 print('The sum of B is', sum(B))
10
11 # As you see that the sum of A and B is different. Because the set takes no duplicate.

```

The minimum number of A is 1

The minimum number of B is 1

The maximum number of A is 5

The maximum number of B is 5

The sum of A is 30

The sum of B is 15

### No mutable sequence in a set

A set can not have mutable elements such as list or dictionary in it. If any, it returns error as follows:

In [39]:

```

1 set6 = {'Python', 1,2,3, [1,2,3]}
2 set6

```

```

-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10540\2974310107.py in <module>
----> 1 set6 = {'Python', 1,2,3, [1,2,3]}
      2 set6

```

**TypeError:** unhashable type: 'list'

### index() function

This function does not work in set since the set is unordered collection

In [48]:

```

1 set7 = {1,2,3,4}
2 set7[1]

```

```

-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10540\893084458.py in <module>
      1 set7 = {1,2,3,4}
----> 2 set7[1]

```

**TypeError:** 'set' object is not subscriptable

## Copy the set

In [54]:

```
1 set8 = {1,3,5,7,9}
2 print(set8)
3 set9 = set8
4 print(set9)
5 set8.add(11)
6 print(set8)
7 print(set9)
8
9 """
10 As you see that although the number 8 is added into the set 'set8', the added number
11 is also added into the set 'set9'
12 """
```

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11}

## copy() function

it returns a shallow copy of the original set.

In [56]:

```
1 set8 = {1,3,5,7,9}
2 print(set8)
3 set9 = set8.copy()
4 print(set9)
5 set8.add(11)
6 print(set8)
7 print(set9)
8
9 """
10 When this function is used, the original set stays unmodified.
11 A new copy stored in another set of memory locations is created.
12 The change made in one copy won't reflect in another.
13 """
```

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11}

{1, 3, 5, 7, 9}

Out[56]:

"\nWhen this function is used, the original set stays unmodified.\nA new copy stored in another set of memory locations is created.\nThe change made in one copy won't reflect in another.\n"

## clear() function

it removes all elements in the set and then do the set empty.

In [57]:

```
1 x = {0, 1,1,2,3,5,8,13, 21,34}
2 print( x)
3 x.clear()
4 print(x)
```

```
{0, 1, 2, 3, 34, 5, 8, 13, 21}
set()
```

### pop() function

It removes and returns an arbitrary set element.

In [60]:

```
1 x = {0, 1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34}
2 print(x)
3 x.pop()
4 print(x)
```

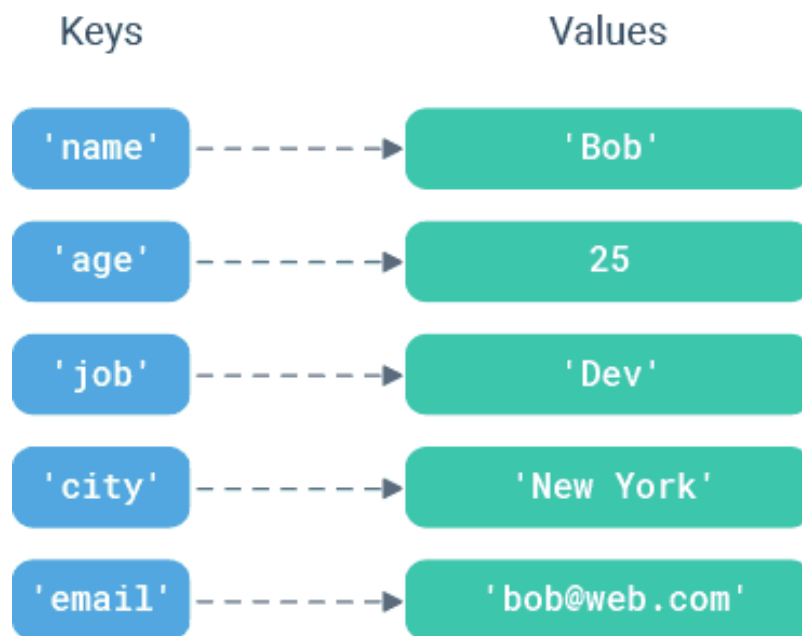
```
{0, 1, 2, 3, 34, 5, 8, 13, 21}
{1, 2, 3, 34, 5, 8, 13, 21}
```

# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 6. Dictionaries in Python

- Dictionaries are used to store data values in key:value pairs.
- A dictionary is a collection which is ordered, changeable or mutable and do not allow duplicates.
- Dictionary items are ordered, changeable, and does not allow duplicates.
- Dictionary items are presented in key:value pairs, and can be referred to by using the key name.
- Dictionaries are changeable, meaning that we can change, add or remove items after the dictionary has been created.
- Dictionaries cannot have two items with the same key.
- A dictionary can nested and can contain another dictionary.



In [1]:

```
1 # Take a sample dictionary
2
3 sample_dict = {'key_1': 3.14, 'key_2': 1.618,
4               'key_3': True, 'key_4': [3.14, 1.618],
5               'key_5': (3.14, 1.618), 'key_6': 2022, (3.14, 1.618): 'pi and golden ratio'}
6 sample_dict
```

Out[1]:

```
{'key_1': 3.14,
'key_2': 1.618,
'key_3': True,
'key_4': [3.14, 1.618],
'key_5': (3.14, 1.618),
'key_6': 2022,
(3.14, 1.618): 'pi and golden ratio'}
```

**Note:** As you see that the whole dictionary is enclosed in curly braces, each key is separated from its value by a colon ":", and commas are used to separate the items in the dictionary.

In [4]:

```
1 # Accessing to the value using the key
2 print(sample_dict['key_1'])
3 print(sample_dict['key_2'])
4 print(sample_dict['key_3'])
5 print(sample_dict['key_4'])
6 print(sample_dict['key_5'])
7 print(sample_dict['key_6'])
8 print(sample_dict[(3.14, 1.618)]) # Keys can be any immutable object like tuple
```

```
3.14
1.618
True
[3.14, 1.618]
(3.14, 1.618)
2022
pi and golden ratio
```

## Keys

In [26]:

```
1 # Take a sample dictionary
2 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
3           'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
4           'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
5           'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
6 product
7
```

Out[26]:

```
{'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase',
'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol',
'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid',
'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
```

In [27]:

```
1 # Retrieving the value by keys
2 print(product['Aspergillus niger'])
3 print(product['Saccharomyces cerevisiae'])
4 print(product['Scheffersomyces stipitis'])
```

```
inulinase
ethanol
ethanol
```

## keys() function to get the keys in the dictionary



In [28]:

```
1 # What are the keys in the dictionary?
2 product.keys()
```

Out[28]:

```
dict_keys(['Aspergillus niger', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae', 'Scheffersomyces stipitis', 'Aspergillus sojae_1', 'Streptococcus zooepidemicus', 'Lactobacillus casei', 'Aspergillus sojae_2'])
```

### values() function to get the values in the dictionary

In [29]:

```
1 # What are the values in the dictionary?
2 product.values()
```

Out[29]:

```
dict_values(['inulinase', 'ethanol', 'ethanol', 'mannanase', 'hyaluronic acid', 'lactic acid', 'polygalacturonase'])
```

### Addition of a new key:value pair in the dictionary

In [31]:

```
1 product['Yarrowia lipolytica'] = 'microbial oil'
2 product
```

Out[31]:

```
{'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase',
 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
 'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol',
 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
 'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid',
 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
 'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase',
 'Yarrowia lipolytica': 'microbial oil'}
```

### Delete an item using del() function in the dictionary by key

In [32]:

```
1 del(product['Aspergillus niger'])
2 del(product['Aspergillus sojae_1'])
3 product
```

Out[32]:

```
{'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
 'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol',
 'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid',
 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
 'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase',
 'Yarrowia lipolytica': 'microbial oil'}
```

In [1]:

```

1 del product
2 print(product)
3
4 # The dictionary was deleted.

```

```

-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_2904\1117454704.py in <module>
----> 1 del product
      2 print(product)
      3
      4 # The dictionary was deleted.

```

**NameError:** name 'product' is not defined

### Verification using in or not in

In [17]:

```

1 print('Saccharomyces cerevisiae' in product)
2 print('Saccharomyces cerevisiae' not in product)

```

True  
False

### dict() function

This function is used to create a dictionary

In [19]:

```

1 dict_sample = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 dict_sample

```

Out[19]:

```
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

In [21]:

```

1 # Numerical index is not used to take the dictionary values. It gives a KeyError
2 dict_sample[1]

```

```

-----
KeyError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_3576\4263495629.py in <module>
      1 # Numerical index is not used to take the dictionary values. It gives a KeyError
----> 2 dict_sample[1]

```

**KeyError:** 1

### clear() functions

It removes all the items in the dictionary and returns an empty dictionary

In [34]:

```
1 dict_sample = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 dict_sample.clear()
3 dict_sample
```

Out[34]:

```
{}
```

## copy() function

It returns a shallow copy of the main dictionary

In [35]:

```
1 sample_original = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 sample_copy = sample_original.copy()
3 print(sample_original)
4 print(sample_copy)
```

```
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

```
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

In [36]:

```
1 # This method can be made usign '=' sign
2 sample_copy = sample_original
3 print(sample_copy)
4 print(sample_original)
```

```
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

```
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

## pop() function

This function is used to remove a specific item from the dictionary

In [38]:

```
1 sample_original = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 print(sample_original.pop('type'))
3 print(sample_original)
4
```

```
pop
```

```
{'family': 'music', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

## popitem() function

It is used to remove the **arbitrary** items from the dictionary and returns as a tuple.

In [39]:

```
1 sample_original = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 print(sample_original.popitem())
3 print(sample_original)
```

```
('name', 'happy new year')
{'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022'}
```

### get() function

This method returns the value for the specified key if it is available in the dictionary. If the key is not available, it returns *None*.

In [41]:

```
1 sample_original = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
2 print(sample_original.get('family'))
3 print(sample_original.get(3))
```

```
music
None
```

### fromkeys() function

It returns a new dictionary with the certain sequence of the items as the keys of the dictionary and the values are assigned with *None*.

In [44]:

```
1 keys = {'A', 'T', 'C', 'G'}
2 sequence = dict.fromkeys(keys)
3 print(sequence)
```

```
{'C': None, 'T': None, 'A': None, 'G': None}
```

### update() function

It integrates a dictionary with another dictionary or with an iterable of key:value pairs.

In [45]:

```
1 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
2           'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
3           'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
4           'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
5
6 sample_original = dict(family = 'music', type='pop', year='2022', name='happy new year')
7
8 product.update(sample_original)
9 print(product)
```

```
{'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol', 'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol',
'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase', 'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid', 'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase', 'family': 'music', 'type': 'pop', 'year': '2022', 'name': 'happy new year'}
```

### items() function

It returns a list of key:value pairs in a dictionary. The elements in the lists are tuples.

In [46]:

```
1 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
2           'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
3           'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
4           'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
5
6 product.items()
```

Out[46]:

```
dict_items([('Aspergillus niger', 'inulinase'), ('Saccharomyces cerevisiae', 'ethanol'), ('Scheffersomyces stipitis', 'ethanol'), ('Aspergillus sojae_1', 'mannanase'), ('Streptococcus zooepidemicus', 'hyaluronic acid'), ('Lactobacillus casei', 'lactic acid'), ('Aspergillus sojae_2', 'polygalacturonase')])
```

### Iterating dictionary

A dictionary can be iterated using the for loop

In [11]:

```
1 # 'for' loop print all the keys in the dictionary
2
3 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
4            'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
5            'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
6            'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
7
8 for k in product:
9     print(k)
```

Aspergillus niger  
Saccharomyces cerevisiae  
Scheffersomyces stipitis  
Aspergillus sojae\_1  
Streptococcus zooepidemicus  
Lactobacillus casei  
Aspergillus sojae\_2

In [15]:

```
1 # 'for' loop to print the values of the dictionary by using values() and other method
2
3 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
4            'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
5            'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
6            'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
7 for x in product.values():
8     print(x)
9
10 print()
11 # 'for' loop to print the values of the dictionary by using values() and other method
12 for x in product:
13     print(product[x])
```

inulinase  
ethanol  
ethanol  
mannanase  
hyaluronic acid  
lactic acid  
polygalacturonase

inulinase  
ethanol  
ethanol  
mannanase  
hyaluronic acid  
lactic acid  
polygalacturonase

In [16]:

```
1 # 'for' loop to print the items of the dictionary by using items() method
2 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
3            'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
4            'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
5            'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
6
7 for x in product.items():
8     print(x)
```

('Aspergillus niger', 'inulinase')  
('Saccharomyces cerevisiae', 'ethanol')  
('Scheffersomyces stipitis', 'ethanol')  
('Aspergillus sojae\_1', 'mannanase')  
('Streptococcus zooepidemicus', 'hyaluronic acid')  
('Lactobacillus casei', 'lactic acid')  
('Aspergillus sojae\_2', 'polygalacturonase')

In [17]:

```
1 product = {'Aspergillus niger': 'inulinase', 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae': 'ethanol',
2            'Scheffersomyces stipitis': 'ethanol', 'Aspergillus sojae_1': 'mannanase',
3            'Streptococcus zooepidemicus': 'hyaluronic acid', 'Lactobacillus casei': 'lactic acid',
4            'Aspergillus sojae_2': 'polygalacturonase'}
5
6 for x, y in product.items():
7     print(x, y)
```

Aspergillus niger inulinase  
Saccharomyces cerevisiae ethanol  
Scheffersomyces stipitis ethanol  
Aspergillus sojae\_1 mannanase  
Streptococcus zooepidemicus hyaluronic acid  
Lactobacillus casei lactic acid  
Aspergillus sojae\_2 polygalacturonase

# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 7. Conditions in Python

### Comparison operators

Comparison operations compare some value or operand and based on a condition, produce a Boolean. Python has six comparison operators as below:

- Less than (<)
- Less than or equal to (<=)
- Greater than (>)
- Greater than or equal to (>=)
- Equal to (==)
- Not equal to (!=)

In [1]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition less than
5 print(golden_ratio<2)    # The golden ratio is lower than 2, thus the output is True
6 print(golden_ratio<1)    # The golden ratio is greater than 1, thus the output is False
```

True

False

In [4]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition less than or equal to
5 print(golden_ratio<=2)    # The golden ratio is lower than 2, thus the condition is True.
6 print(golden_ratio<=1)    # The golden ratio is greater than 1, thus the condition is False.
7 print(golden_ratio<=1.618) # The golden ratio is equal to 1.618, thus the condition is True.
```

True

False

True



In [5]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition greater than
5 print(golden_ratio>2) # The golden ratio is lower than 2, thus the condition is False.
6 print(golden_ratio>1) # The golden ratio is greater than 1, thus the condition is True.
```

False

True

In [7]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition greater than or equal to
5 print(golden_ratio>=2) # The golden ratio is not greater than 2, thus the condition is False.
6 print(golden_ratio>=1) # The golden ratio is greater than 1, thus the condition is True.
7 print(golden_ratio>=1.618) # The golden ratio is equal to 1.618, thus the condition is True.
```

False

True

True

In [8]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition equal to
5 print(golden_ratio==2) # The golden ratio is not equal to 1.618, thus the condition is False.
6 print(golden_ratio==1.618) # The golden ratio is equal to 1.618, thus the condition is True.
```

False

True

In [11]:

```
1 # Take a variable
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # Condition not equal to
5 print(golden_ratio!=2) # The golden ratio is not equal to 1.618, thus the condition is True.
6 print(golden_ratio!=1.618) # The golden ratio is equal to 1.618, thus the condition is False.
```

True

False

The comparison operators are also employed to compare the letters/words/symbols according to the [ASCII](https://www.asciitable.com/) (<https://www.asciitable.com/>) value of letters.

In [17]:

```

1  # Compare strings
2  print('Hello' == 'Python')
3  print('Hello' != 'Python')
4  print('Hello' <= 'Python')
5  print('Hello' >= 'Python')
6  print('Hello' < 'Python')
7  print('Hello' > 'Python')
8  print('B'>'A') # According to ASCII table, the values of A and B are equal 65 and 66, respectively.
9  print('a'>'b') # According to ASCII table, the values of a and b are equal 97 and 98, respectively.
10 print('CD'>'DC') # According to ASCII table, the value of C (67) is lower than that of D (68)
11
12 # The values of uppercase and lowercase letters are different since python is case sensitive.

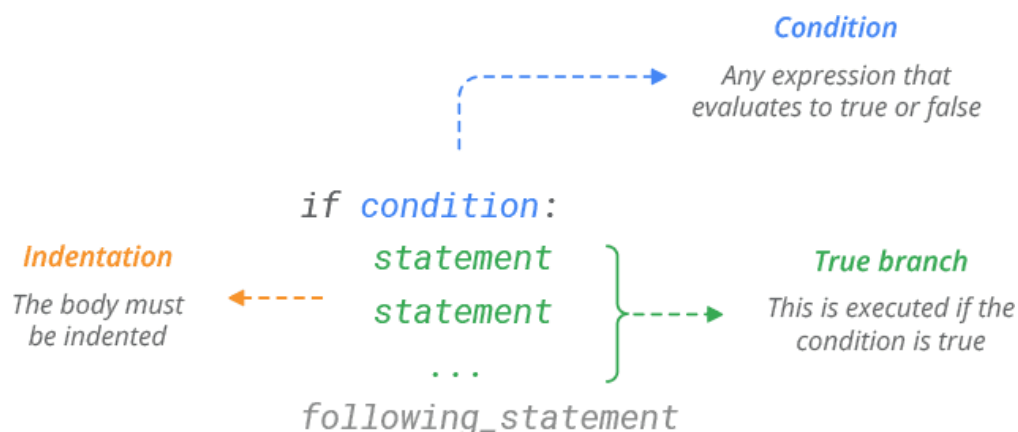
```

False  
True  
True  
False  
True  
False  
True  
False  
False

## Branching (if, elif, else)

- Decision making is required when we want to execute a code only if a certain condition is satisfied.
- The **if/elif/else** statement is used in Python for decision making.
- An **else** statement can be combined with an **if** statement.
- An **else** statement contains the block of code that executes if the conditional expression in the **if** statement resolves to **0** or a **False** value
- The **else** statement is an optional statement and there could be at most only one else statement following **if**.
- The **elif** statement allows you to check multiple expressions for **True** and execute a block of code as soon as one of the conditions evaluates to **True**.
- Similar to the **else**, the **elif** statement is optional.
- However, unlike **else**, for which there can be at most one statement, there can be an arbitrary number of **elif** statements following an **if**.

### If statement



In [6]:

```

1 pi = 3.14
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 # This statement can be True or False.
5 if pi > golden_ratio:
6
7     # If the conditions is True, the following statement will be printed.
8     print(f'The number pi {pi} is greater than the golden ratio {golden_ratio}.')
9
10 # The following statement will be printed in each situation.
11 print('Done!')
```

The number pi 3.14 is greater than the golden ratio 1.618.  
Done!

In [2]:

```

1 if 2:
2     print('Hello, python!')
```

Hello, python!

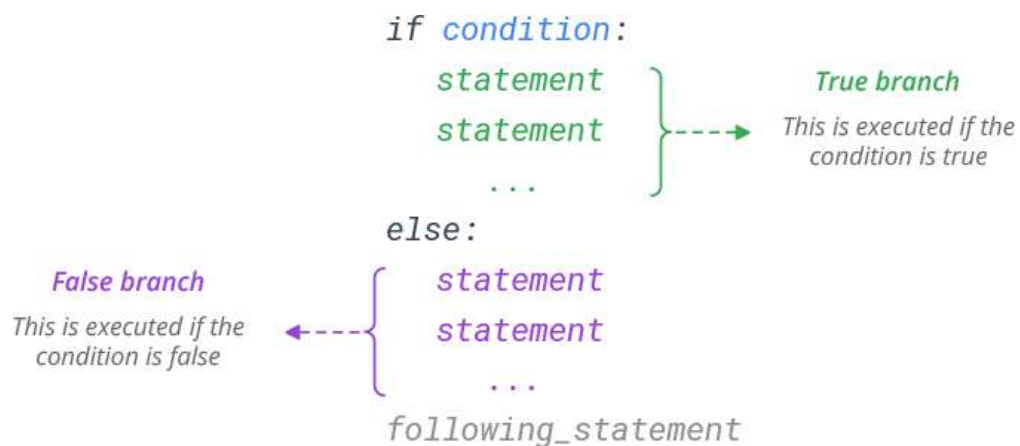
In [5]:

```

1 if True:
2     print('This is true.')
```

This is true.

## else statement



In [8]:

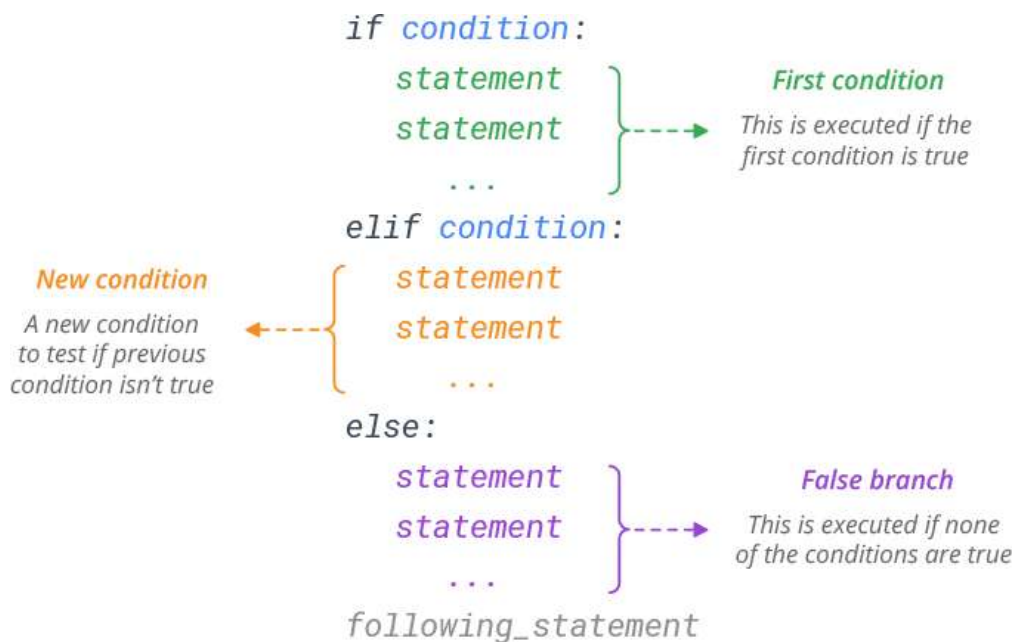
```

1 pi = 3.14
2 golden_ratio = 1.618
3
4 if pi < golden_ratio:
5     print(f'The number pi {pi} is greater than the golden ratio {golden_ratio}.')
6 else:
7     print(f'The golden ratio {golden_ratio} is lower than the number pi {pi}.')
8 print('Done!')

```

The golden ratio 1.618 is lower than the number pi 3.14.  
Done!

## elif statement



In [23]:

```

1 age = 5
2
3 if age > 6:
4     print('You can go to primary school.')
5 elif age == 5:
6     print('You should go to kindergarten.')
7 else:
8     print('You are a baby')
9
10 print('Done!')

```

You should go to kindergarten.  
Done!

In [25]:

```
1 album_year = 2000
2 album_year = 1990
3
4 if album_year >= 1995:
5     print('Album year is higher than 1995.')
6
7 print('Done!')
```

Done!

In [26]:

```
1 album_year = 2000
2 # album_year = 1990
3
4 if album_year >= 1995:
5     print('Album year is higher than 1995.')
6 else:
7     print('Album year is lower than 1995.')
8
9 print('Done!')
```

Album year is higher than 1995.

Done!

In [43]:

```
1 imdb_point = 9.0
2 if imdb_point > 8.5:
3     print('The movie could win Oscar.')
```

The movie could win Oscar.

In [13]:

```
1 movie_rating = float(input('Enter a rating number:'))
2
3 print(f'The entered movie rating is: {movie_rating}')
4
5 if movie_rating > 8.5:
6     print('The movie is awesome with {} rating and you should watch it.'.format(movie_rating))
7 else:
8     print('The movie has merit to be watched with {} rating.'.format(movie_rating))
```

The entered movie rating is: 8.2

The movie has merit to be watched with 8.2 rating.

In [18]:

```
1 note = float(input('Enter a note:'))
2
3 print(f'The entered note value is: {note}')
4
5 if note >= 90 and note <= 100:
6     print('The letter grade is AA.')
7 elif note >= 85 and note <= 89:
8     print('The letter grade is BA.')
9 elif note >= 80 and note <= 84:
10    print('The letter grade is BB.')
11 elif note >= 75 and note <= 79:
12    print('The letter grade is CB.')
13 elif note >= 70 and note <= 74:
14    print('The letter grade is CC.')
15 elif note >= 65 and note <= 69:
16    print('The letter grade is DC.')
17 elif note >= 60 and note <= 64:
18    print('The letter grade is DD.')
19 elif note >= 55 and note <= 59:
20    print('The letter grade is ED.')
21 elif note >= 50 and note <= 54:
22    print('The letter grade is EE.')
23 elif note >= 45 and note <= 49:
24    print('The letter grade is FE.')
25 else:
26    print('The letter grade is FF.')
```

The entered note value is: 74.0

The letter grade is CC.

In [17]:

```
1 number = int(input('Enter a number:'))
2
3 print(f'The entered number is: {number}')
4
5 if number % 2 == 0:
6     print(f'The entered number {number} is even')
7 else:
8     print(f'The entered number {number} is odd')
```

The entered number is 12

The entered number 12 is even

## Logical operators

Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements.

- **and:** Returns True if both statements are true
- **or:** Returns True if one of the statements is true
- **not:** Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true

## Python Logical Operators

A	B	A and B
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

A	B	A or B
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

A	Not A
True	False
False	True

### and

In [27]:

```
1 birth_year = 1990
2 if birth_year > 1989 and birth_year < 1995:
3     print('You were born between 1990 and 1994')
4 print('Done!')
```

You were born between 1990 and 1994  
Done!

In [23]:

```
1 x = int(input('Enter a number:'))
2 y = int(input('Enter a number: '))
3 z = int(input('Enter a number:'))
4
5 print(f'The entered numbers for x, y, and z are {x}, {y}, and {z}, respectively.')
6
7 if x>y and x>z:
8     print(f'The number x with {x} is the greatest number.')
9 elif y>x and y>z:
10    print(f'The number y with {y} is the greatest number.')
11 else:
12    print(f'The number z with {z} is the greatest number.')
```

The entered numbers for x, y, and z are 36, 25, and 21, respectively.  
The number x with 36 is the greatest number.

### or

In [28]:

```
1 birth_year = 1990
2 if birth_year < 1980 or birth_year > 1989:
3     print('You were not born in 1980s.')
4 else:
5     print('You were born in 1990s.')
6 print('Done!')
```

You were not born in 1980s.  
Done!

## not

In [29]:

```
1 birth_year = 1990
2 if not birth_year == 1991:
3     print('The year of birth is not 1991.')
```

The year of birth is not 1991.

In [15]:

```
1 birth_year = int(input('Enter a year of birth: '))
2
3 print(f'The entered year of birth is: {birth_year}')
4
5 if birth_year < 1985 or birth_year == 1991 or birth_year == 1995:
6     print(f'You were born in {birth_year}')
7 else:
8     # For instance, if your year of birth is 1993
9     print(f'Your year of birth with {birth_year} is wrong.')
```

The entered year of birth is: 1993  
Your year of birth with 1993 is wrong.

In [16]:

```
1 birth_year = int(input('Enter a year of birth: '))
2
3 print(f'The entered year of birth is: {birth_year}')
4
5 if birth_year < 1985 or birth_year == 1991 or birth_year == 1995:
6     # For instance, if your year of birth is 1995
7     print(f'You were born in {birth_year}')
8 else:
9     print(f'Your year of birth with {birth_year} is wrong.')
```

The entered year of birth is: 1995  
You were born in 1995



# Python Tutorial

Created by Mustafa Germec, PhD

## 8. Loops in Python

- A **for** loop is used for iterating over a sequence (that is either a list, a tuple, a dictionary, a set, or a string).
- This is less like the **for** keyword in other programming languages, and works more like an iterator method as found in other object-orientated programming languages.
- With the **for** loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.
- The **for** loop does not require an indexing variable to set beforehand.
- With the **while** loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.
- Note: remember to increment **i**, or else the loop will continue forever.
- The **while** loop requires relevant variables to be ready, in this example we need to define an indexing variable, **i**, which we set to 1.

### range() function

- It is helpful to think of the range object as an ordered list.
- To loop through a set of code a specified number of times, we can use the range() function,
- The range() function returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 by default, and increments by 1 (by default), and ends at a specified number.

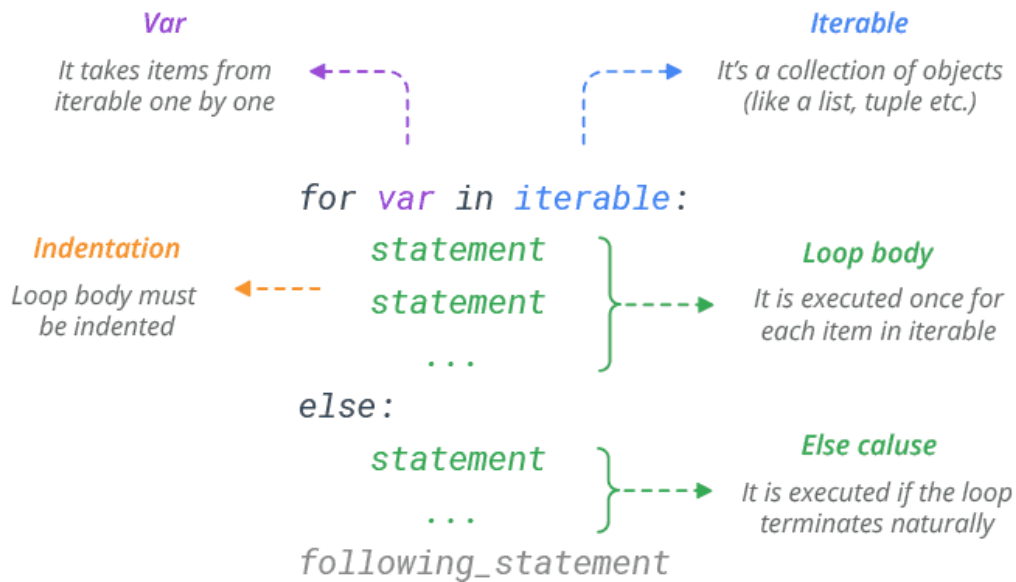
In [3]:

```
1 # Take a range() function
2 print(range(5))
3 print(range(10))
```

```
range(0, 5)
range(0, 10)
```

### for loop

The **for** loop enables you to execute a code block multiple times.



In [4]:

```

1 # Take an example
2 # Directly accessing to the elements in the list
3
4 years = [2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]
5
6 for i in years:
7     print(i)

```

```

2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010

```

In [10]:

```

1 # Again, directly accessing to the elements in the list
2 years = [2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]
3
4 for year in years:
5     print(year)

```

```

2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010

```

In [6]:

```
1 # Take an example
2 years = [2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]
3
4 for i in range(len(years)):
5     print(years[i])
```

2005  
2006  
2007  
2008  
2009  
2010

In [8]:

```
1 # Another for loop example
2 for i in range(2, 12):
3     print(i)
```

2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11

In [16]:

```
1 # Striding in for loop
2 for i in range(2, 12, 3):
3     print(i)
```

2  
5  
8  
11

In [12]:

```
1 # Changing the elements in the list
2 languages = ['Java', 'JavaScript', 'C', 'C++', 'PHP']
3
4 for i in range(len(languages)):
5     print('Before language', i, 'is', languages[i])
6     languages[i] = 'Python'
7     print('After language', i, 'is', languages[i])
```

Before language 0 is Java  
After language 0 is Python  
Before language 1 is JavaScript  
After language 1 is Python  
Before language 2 is C  
After language 2 is Python  
Before language 3 is C++  
After language 3 is Python  
Before language 4 is PHP  
After language 4 is Python

In [14]:

```
1 # Enumaeration of the elements in the list
2 languages = ['Python', 'Java', 'JavaScript', 'C', 'C++', 'PHP']
3
4 for index, language in enumerate(languages):
5     print(index, language)
```

0 Python  
1 Java  
2 JavaScript  
3 C  
4 C++  
5 PHP

In [30]:

```
1 # Take the numbers between -3 and 6 using for loop
2 # Use range() function
3
4 for i in range(-3, 7):
5     print(i)
```

-3  
-2  
-1  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

In [31]:

```

1 # Take a list and print the elements using for loop
2 languages = ['Python', 'Java', 'JavaScript', 'C', 'C++', 'PHP']
3
4 for i in range(len(languages)):
5     print(i, languages[i])

```

0 Python  
 1 Java  
 2 JavaScript  
 3 C  
 4 C++  
 5 PHP

In [120]:

```

1 number1 = int(input('Enter a number:'))
2 number2 = int(input('Enter a number:'))
3 print(f'The entered numbers are {number1} and {number2}.')
4 for i in range(0, 11):
5     print('%d x %d = %d' %(number1, i, number1*i)), ', ', ('%d x %d = %d' %(number2, i, number2*i)))

```

The entered numbers are 7 and 9.

7 x 0 = 0 , 9 x 0 = 0  
 7 x 1 = 7 , 9 x 1 = 9  
 7 x 2 = 14 , 9 x 2 = 18  
 7 x 3 = 21 , 9 x 3 = 27  
 7 x 4 = 28 , 9 x 4 = 36  
 7 x 5 = 35 , 9 x 5 = 45  
 7 x 6 = 42 , 9 x 6 = 54  
 7 x 7 = 49 , 9 x 7 = 63  
 7 x 8 = 56 , 9 x 8 = 72  
 7 x 9 = 63 , 9 x 9 = 81  
 7 x 10 = 70 , 9 x 10 = 90

## Addition and average calculation in for loop

In [2]:

```

1 # Take a list
2 nlis = [0.577, 2.718, 3.14, 1.618, 1729, 6, 37]
3
4 # Write a for loop for addition
5 count = 0
6 for i in nlis:
7     count+=i
8 print('The total value of the numbers in the list is', count)
9
10 # Calculate the average using len() function
11 print('The avearge value of the numbers in the list is', count/len(nlis))

```

The total value of the numbers in the list is 1780.053

The total value of the numbers in the list is 254.29328571428573

## for-else statement

```
1 for i in range(1,6):
2     print(i, end=" ")
3 else:
4     print('These are numbers from 1 to 5.')
```

## nested for loop

```
1 num = int(input('Enter a number:'))
2
3 print(f'The entered the number is {num}.')
4 i, j = 0, 0
5 for i in range(0, num):
6     print()
7     for j in range(0, i+1):
8         print('+ ', end="")
```

+  
 ++  
 +++  
 ++++  
 +++++  
 ++++++  
 +++++++  
 ++++++++  
 ++++++++  
 ++++++++  
 ++++++++  
 ++++++++

**continue in for loop**

In [116]:

```
1 # Take a list
2 nlis = [1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]
3 for i in nlis:
4     if i == 5:
5         continue
6     print(i)
7
8 """
9 You see that the output includes the numbers without 5.
10 The continue function jumps when it meets with the reference.
11 """
```

```
1
2
4
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```

Out[116]:

'\nYou see that the output includes the numbers without 5. \n\nThe continue function jumps when it meets with the reference.\n'

## break in for loop

In [118]:

```
1 # Take a list
2 nlis = [1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]
3 for i in nlis:
4     if i == 5:
5         break
6     print(i)
7
8 """
9 You see that the output includes the numbers before 5.
10 The break function terminate the loop when it meets with the reference.
11 """
```

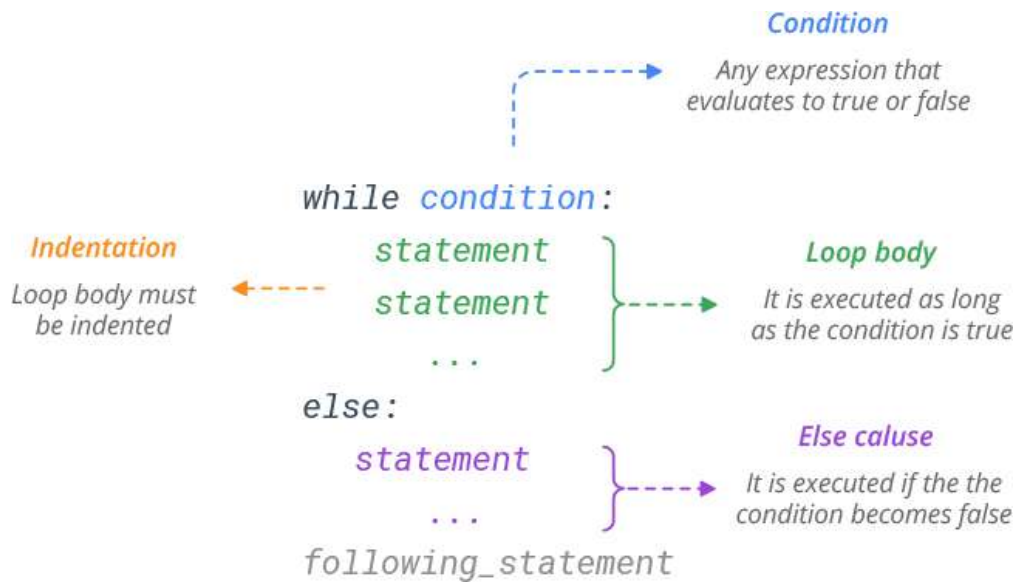
```
1
2
4
```

Out[118]:

'\nYou see that the output includes the numbers before 5. \n\nThe break function terminate the loop when it meets with the reference.\n'

## while loop

The **while** loop exists as a tool for repeated execution based on a condition. The code block will keep being executed until the given logical condition returns a *False* boolean value.



In [21]:

```

1 # Take an example
2 i = 22
3 while i<27:
4     print(i)
5     i+=1
  
```

22  
23  
24  
25  
26

In [22]:

```

1 #Take an example
2 i = 22
3 while i>=17:
4     print(i)
5     i-=1
  
```

22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17



In [25]:

```
1 # Take an example
2 years = [2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]
3
4 index = 0
5
6 year = years[0]
7
8 while year !=2008:
9     print(year)
10    index+=1
11    year = years[index]
12 print('It gives us only', index, 'repetitons to get out of loop')
13
```

2005

2006

2007

It gives us only 3 repetitons to get out of loop

In [37]:

```
1 # Print the movie ratings gretater than 6.
2 movie_rating = [8.0, 7.5, 5.4, 9.1, 6.3, 6.5, 2.1, 4.8, 3.3]
3
4 index = 0
5 rating = movie_rating[0]
6
7 while rating>=6:
8     print(rating)
9     index += 1
10    rating = movie_rating[index]
11 print('There is only', index, 'movie rating, because the loop stops when it meets with the number lower than 6.')
```

8.0

7.5

There is only 2 movie rating, because the loop stops when it meets with the number lower than 6.

In [83]:

```
1 # Print the movie ratings gretater than 6.
2 movie_rating = [8.0, 7.5, 5.4, 9.1, 6.3, 6.5, 2.1, 4.8, 3.3]
3
4 index = 0
5 for i in range(len(movie_rating)):
6     if movie_rating[i] >= 6:
7         index += 1
8         print(index, movie_rating[i])
9 print('There is only', index, 'films gretater than movie rating 6')
```

1 8.0

2 7.5

3 9.1

4 6.3

5 6.5

There is only 5 films gretater than movie rating 6

In [91]:

```
1 # Adding the element in a list to a new list
2 fruits = ['banana', 'apple', 'banana', 'orange', 'kiwi', 'banana', 'Cherry', 'Grapes']
3
4 new_fruits = []
5
6 index = 0
7 while fruits[index] == 'banana':
8     new_fruits.append(fruits[index])
9     index += 1
10 print(new_fruits)
```

['banana']

In [119]:

```
1 number1 = int(input('Enter a number:'))
2 number2 = int(input('Enter a number:'))
3 print(f'The entered numbers are {number1} and {number2}.')
4
5 i = 0
6 while i<=10:
7     print('%d x %d = %d' %(number1, i, number1*i)), ', ', ('%d x %d = %d' %(number2, i, number2*i)))
8     i+=1
9
```

The entered numbers are 8 and 9.

8 x 0 = 0 , 9 x 0 = 0  
8 x 1 = 8 , 9 x 1 = 9  
8 x 2 = 16 , 9 x 2 = 18  
8 x 3 = 24 , 9 x 3 = 27  
8 x 4 = 32 , 9 x 4 = 36  
8 x 5 = 40 , 9 x 5 = 45  
8 x 6 = 48 , 9 x 6 = 54  
8 x 7 = 56 , 9 x 7 = 63  
8 x 8 = 64 , 9 x 8 = 72  
8 x 9 = 72 , 9 x 9 = 81  
8 x 10 = 80 , 9 x 10 = 90

## while-else statement

In [29]:

```
1 index = 0
2 while index <=5:
3     print(index, end=' ')
4     index += 1
5 else:
6     print('It gives us the numbers between 0 and 5.')
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 It gives us the numbers between 0 and 5.

## continue in while loop

In [122]:

```
1 i = 0
2
3 while i<=5:
4     print(i)
5     i+=1
6     if i == 3:
7         continue
```

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5

## break in while loop

In [121]:

```
1 i = 0
2
3 while i<=5:
4     print(i)
5     i+=1
6     if i == 3:
7         break
```

0  
1  
2

# Python Tutorial

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## 9. Functions in Python

- In Python, a **function** is a group of related statements that performs a specific task.
- **Functions** help break our program into smaller and modular chunks. \* As our program grows larger and larger, **functions** make it more organized and manageable.
- Furthermore, it avoids repetition and makes the code reusable.
- There are two types of functions :
  - **Pre-defined functions**
  - **User defined functions**
- In Python a **function** is defined using the **def** keyword followed by the function **name** and parentheses (**()**).
- Keyword **def** that marks the start of the function header.
- A **function** name to uniquely identify the **function**.
- **Function** naming follows the same rules of writing identifiers in Python.
- Parameters (arguments) through which we pass values to a **function**. They are optional.
- A **colon (:)** to mark the end of the **function** header.
- Optional documentation string (docstring) to describe what the **function** does.
- One or more valid python statements that make up the **function** body.
- Statements must have the same indentation level (usually 4 spaces).
- An optional return statement to return a value from the **function**.

