

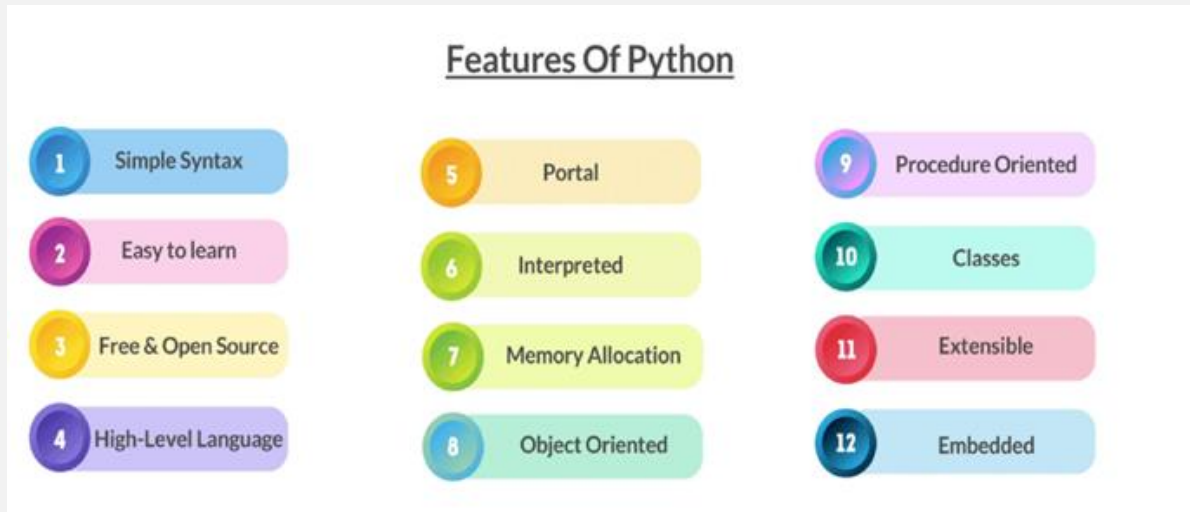


## Python Session Summary 11-06-2023

- **What is Python?**
  - Python is a computer programming language.
  - Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics.
  - Its high-level built in data structures.
- **The Use case of Python programming language:**



- **Feature of Python Programming language:**



- **Why Python**

So if some are still confused as to why Python then here is the reason!

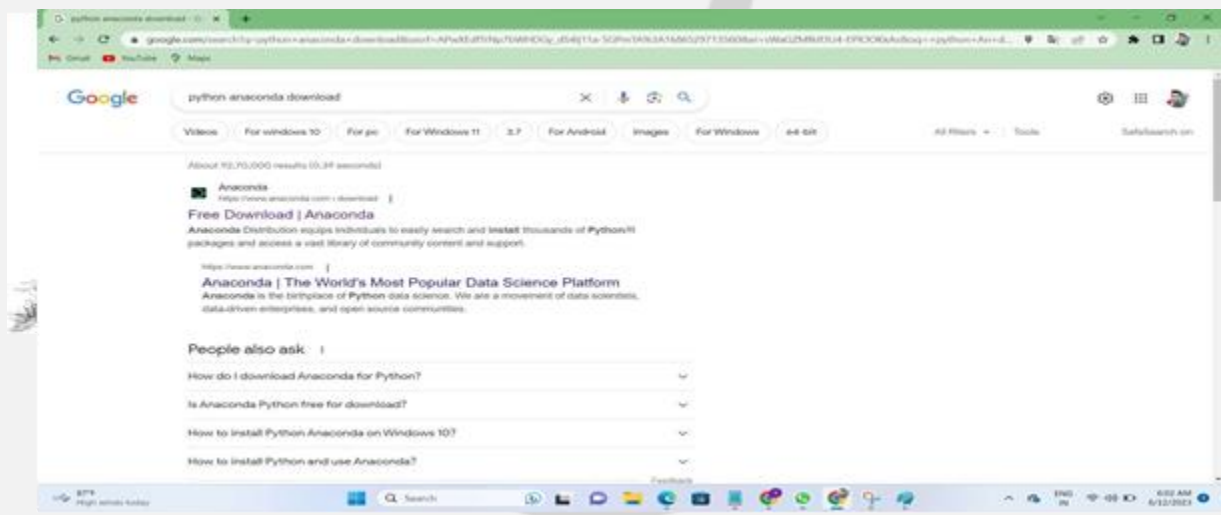
- Works on different Windows, Mac, Linux, etc.
- Has simple syntax similar to the English language
- Has syntax that allows developers to write programs with fewer lines than some other programming language.
- Run on an interpreter system, i.e. that code can be executed as soon as it is written meaning that prototyping can be very quick.
- It can be treated in a procedural way, an object-oriented way, or a function way.

- **How to Install Python Using Anaconda.**

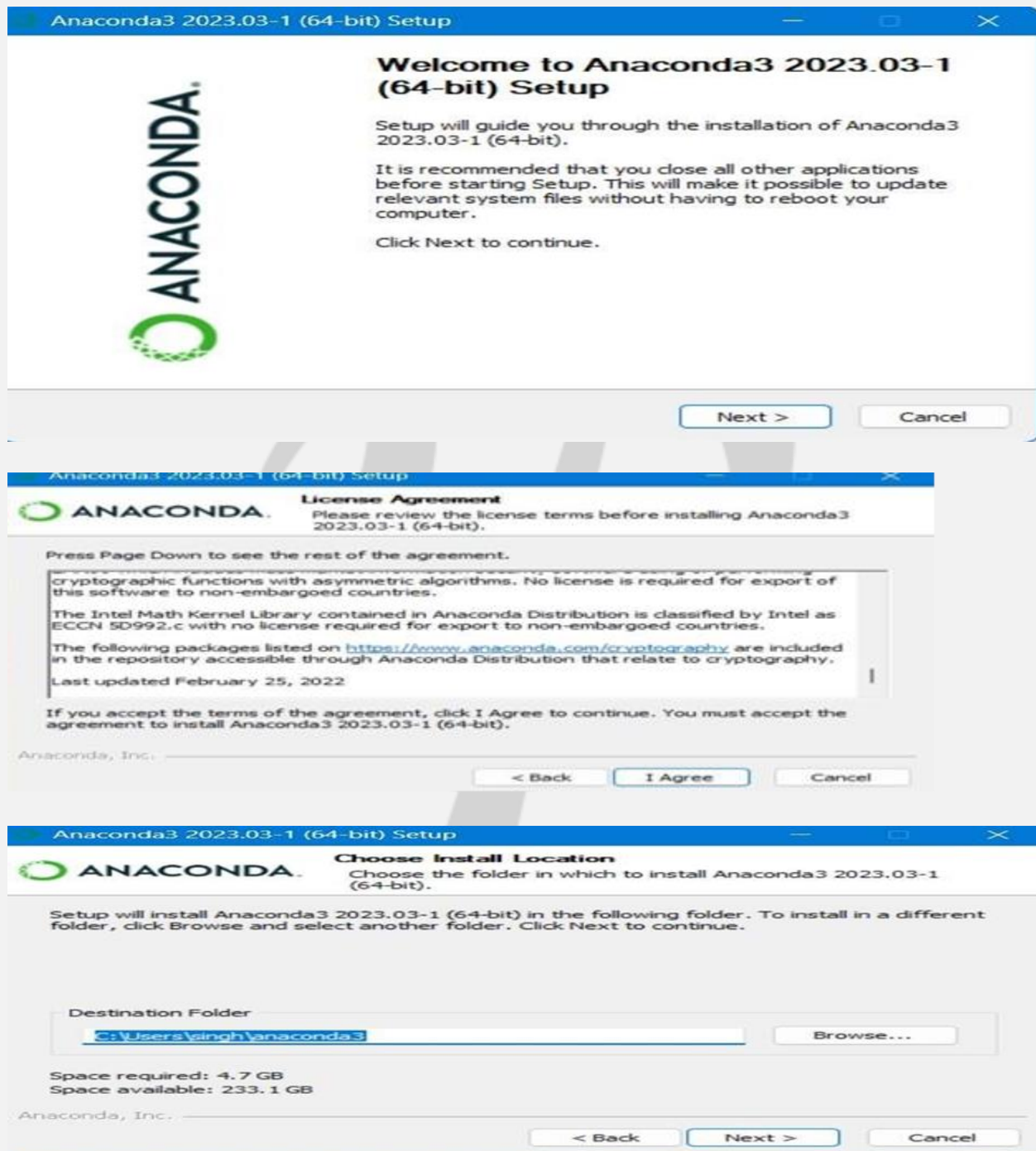
- Go to Search Engine and Search



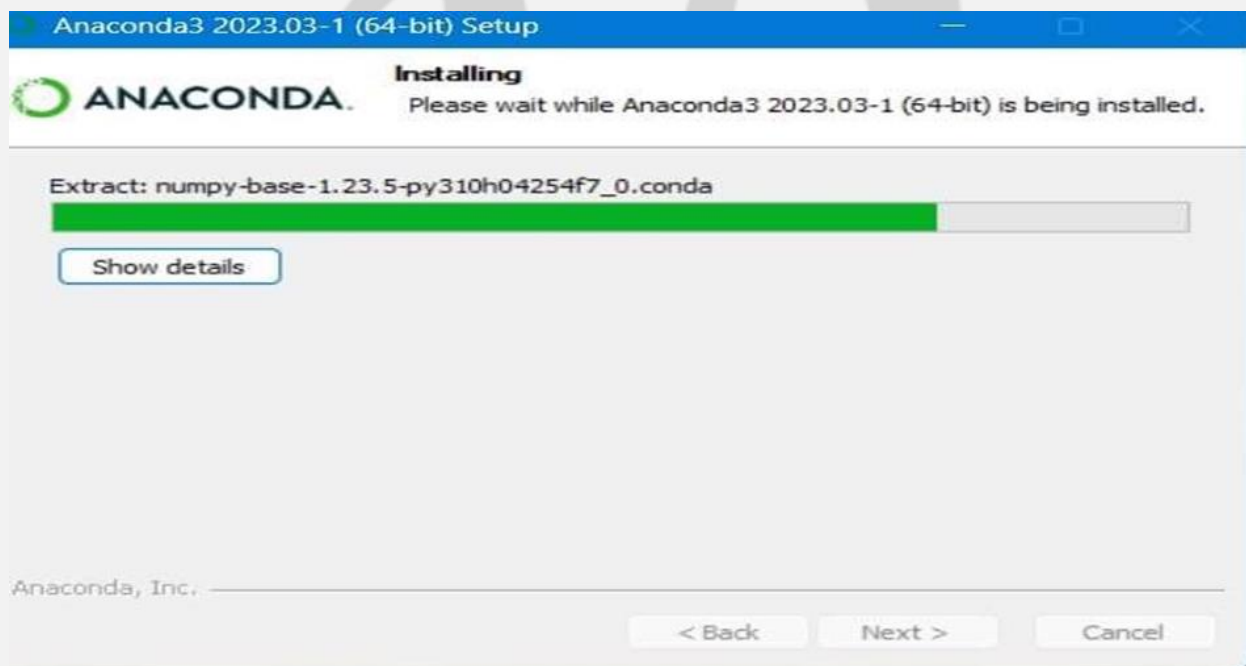
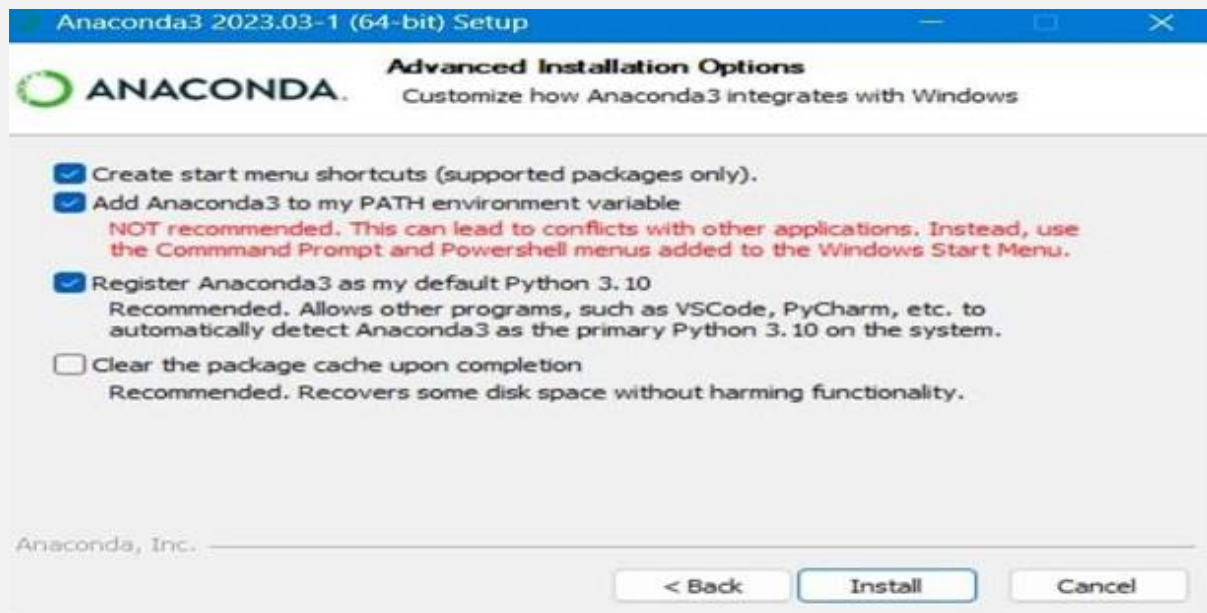
➤ On the Anaconda website, navigate to the "Download" section

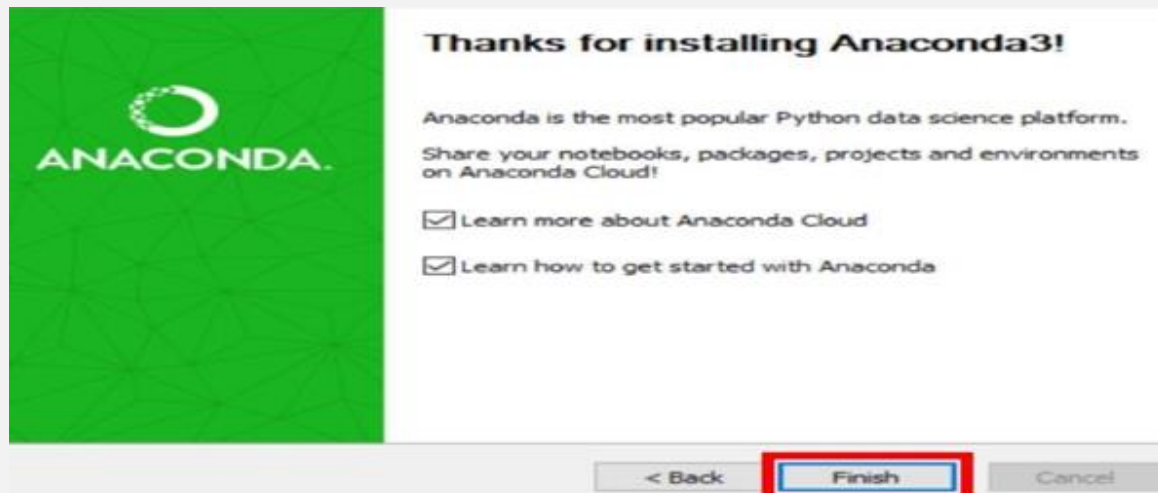


- Once the download is complete, locate the downloaded installer file and double-click the downloaded file.









- Anaconda Download After open Command Prompt:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.1778]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\singh>Python -V
Python 3.11.3

C:\Users\singh>Python
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> |
```

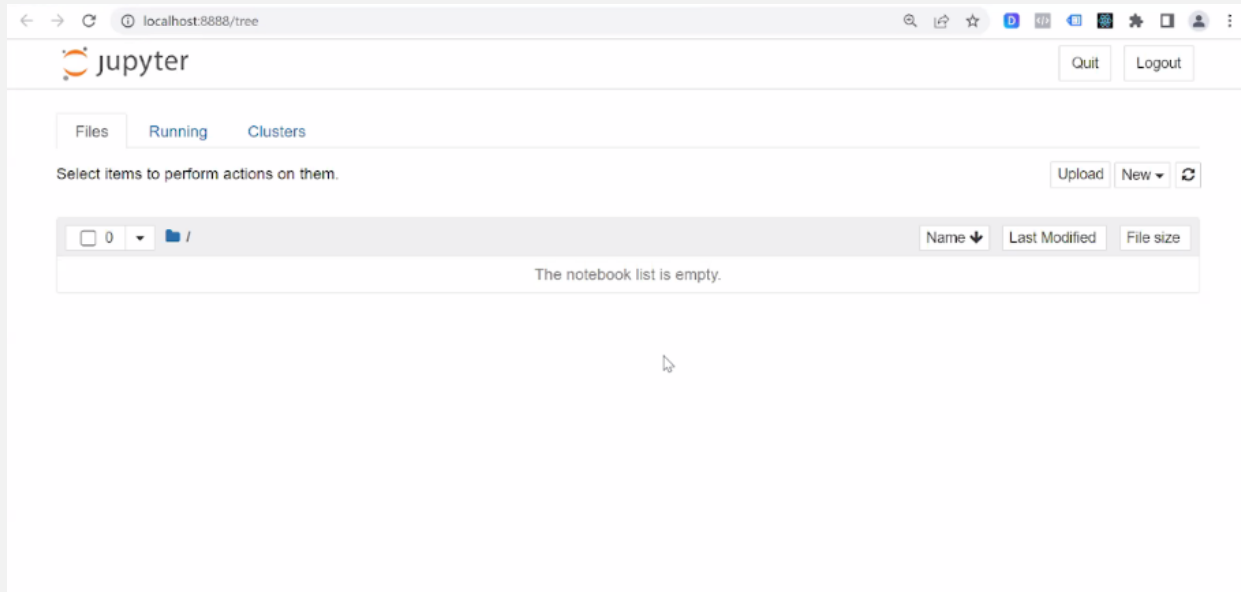
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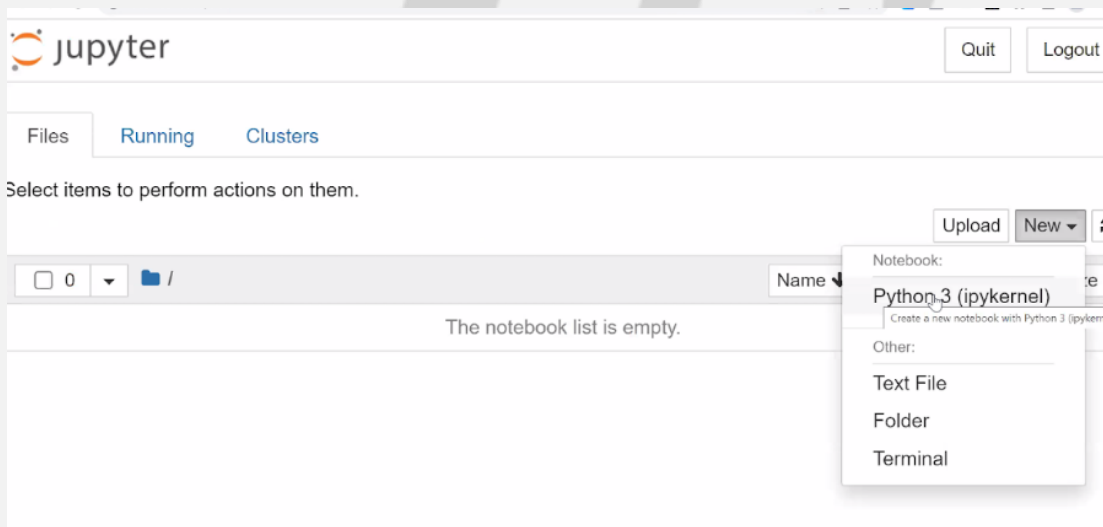
C:\Users\singh>Python
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> x
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'x' is not defined
>>> 5
5
>>> 5
5
>>> 5 + 4
9
>>> Print("Hi")
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'Print' is not defined. Did you mean: 'print'?
>>> print("hi")
hi
>>> exit()

C:\Users\singh>|
```

- Open a jupyter notebook.



- Open Python file



- **Variables**

- A Python variable is a symbolic name that is a reference or pointer to an object.
- Once an object is assigned to a variable, you can refer to the object by that name.

- But the data itself is still contained within the object.

```
In [9]: names = "LW"
```

```
In [10]: print(names)
```

```
LW
```

```
In [11]: names = "Vimal"
```

```
In [12]: print(names)
```

```
Vimal
```

- **Lists**

- Python knows a number of compound data types, used to group together other values.
- The most versatile is the list, which can be written as a list of comma-separated values (items) between square brackets.
- Lists might contain items of different types, but usually the items all have the same type

```
In [15]: lst = [ 1,2,3,4 ]
```

```
In [16]: print(lst)
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
In [17]: print(type(lst))
```

```
<class 'list'>
```

- All other built-in sequence types, lists can be indexed and sliced



```
In [18]: lst = [ 11,2,33,45,49 ]
```

```
In [19]: lst[0]
```

```
Out[19]: 11
```

```
In [20]: lst[4]
```

```
Out[20]: 49
```

