**Python:**

Python is a high level, interpreted, interactive and object-oriented scripting language which finds its application in many areas like:

-To create web apps

-To connect DB system. It can also read and modify files

-To handle big data and perform complex mathematics to deliver analytics

-To develop AI and ML applications.

**Features of Python:**

-Free and Open Source

-Easy to code

-Easy to read

-Object-Oriented Language

-High-Level Language

-Easy to debug

-Cross-platform

-Large Standard Library

**Input and Output in Python**

Python provides an input() function to take inputs from the user:

input(“prompt”)

Python provides a print() function to display the outputs to the standard devices.

print(“output”)

**Python Data Types**

Data type is a means of classifying a value and determining what operations can be performed on it Python has the following common built in data types:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Str | textual |
| Int,float | numerical |
| List,tuple, range | sequential |
| dict | mapping |

**Setting Data types**

In Python, the data type is set when you assign a value to a variable

x = “Hello World”

print(x)

**Getting Data types**

x = 5

print(type(x))

**Variables**

Python doesn’t have a command to declare a variable. A variable is created the moment you assign some value to it.

x = 5

print(type(x))

**Operators**

-Arithmetic

-Bit-wise

**Functions:**

A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into function.

def sample():

print(3+5)

sample()

Output: 8