Python Ka Chilla With #Baba Aammar

How To Use Jupyter Note Book

Basic of Python

```
In [ ]:
         #My Program 1st Program
         print (2*9)
         print("Hello World")
         print("Hy Zeeshan!")
In [3]:
         #program 2nd
         print(2+9)
         print(2-9)
         print(2*9)
         print(2/9)
         print(2**9)
         print(2//9)
         print(2%9)
         print(2**0.5)
         print(2**0.25)
         #PEMDAS
         print(2+9*9/9-9)
         print(2**9//9%9)
        11
        -7
        18
        0.2222222222222
        512
        0
        1.4142135623730951
        1.189207115002721
        2.0
        2
In [4]:
         #program 3rd
         ##String
         print("Hello World")
         print("Hello"+"Zeeshan")
         print("Hello"*3)
         print("Hello"+"World"*3)
         print("Hello"*3+"World")
         print("Hello"*3+"World"*3)
         print("Hello"*3+"World"*3+"!")
        Hello World
        HelloZeeshan
        HelloHello
        HelloWorldWorldWorld
        HelloHelloWorld
```

HelloHelloWorldWorldWorld HelloHelloHelloWorldWorldWorld!

```
In [5]:
         #program 4th
         #Comment In Python
         # Commenting is done using #
         # Commenting is done using """ """
         # Ctrl + /
         #program 5th
         #Variables in Python
         x = 10
         y = 20
         z = x+y
         print(z)
        30
In [6]:
         # #type of variable
         # print(type(x))
         # print(type(y))
         # #Rules to assign variable
         # #1. Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore
         # #2. Variable name is case sensitive
         # #3. Variable name should not be a Python keyword
         # #4. Variable name should be meaningful and descriptive
         fruit = ('Apple', "Orange", "Banana")
         print(type(fruit))
         print(fruit)
        <class 'tuple'>
         ('Apple', 'Orange', 'Banana')
In [7]:
         #program 6th
         #Input in Python
         fruit basket =input("What is your Favourite ? ")
         print(fruit basket)
         #input Function with 2nd stage
         name = input("What is your name ? ")
         greeting = "Hello"
         print(greeting, name)
         #another way to input
         name = input("What is your name ? ")
         print("Hello", name)
         #another way to input
         name = input("What is your name ? ")
         age = input("What is your age ? ")
         greeting = "Hello"
         print(greeting, name, "you are", age)
        What is your Favourite ? apple
```

apple
What is your name ? shani

```
Hello shani
        What is your name ? shani
        Hello shani
        What is your name ? 25
        What is your age ? 25
        Hello 25 you are 25
In [8]:
         #Program 7th
         # Condition Logical Operation in Python
         # equal to ==
         # not equal to !=
         # greater than >
         # Less than <
         # greater than or equal to >=
         # less than or equal to <=
         # and
         # or
         # not
         print(1==1)
         print(1==2)
         print(1!=2)
         print(1>2)
         print(1<2)</pre>
         print(1>=2)
         print(1<=2)</pre>
         print(1==1 and 2==2)
         print(1==1 or 2==2)
         print(not(1==1))
         print(not(1==2))
         # Application of Logical Operator
         imtanan = 4
         age at school = 5
         print(imtanan==age at school)
         #input and Logical Operator
         age at school = 5
         imtanan = int(input("What is your age ? ")) #input function
         print(imtanan==age at school) #Logical Operator
        True
        False
        True
        False
        True
        False
        True
        True
        True
        False
        True
        False
        What is your age ? 25
        False
In [9]:
         #Program 8th
         #Type Conversion in Python
         # int()
         # float()
```

str()
bool()
x = 10 #int

```
y = 20.5 #float
          z = "Hello" #string
          #implicit type conversion
          x = x*y
          print(type(x))
          # explicit type conversion
          age = float(input("What is your age ? "))
          print(type(age))
          <class 'float'>
         What is your age ? 25
         <class 'float'>
In [10]:
          # Program 9th
          # IF Else Elsif Else in Python
          # if condition:
          age at school = 5
          imtanan = 6
          # if condition:
          if imtanan==age_at_school:
              print("You are in school")
          elif imtanan>age at school:
              print("Cong! You are in school")
          else:
              print("You are not in school")
         Cong! You are in school
In [11]:
          # Program 10th
          # Functions in Python
          # def function_name(parameter):
          # def print shani():
                text ="I love my brother"
          #
          #
                print(text)
              print(text)
          #
                print(text)
                print_shani()
          # #2nd way to write function
          def print_shani_2(text):
              print(text)
              print(text)
              print(text)
              print shani 2("I love my brother")
          # #3rd way to write function
          def print shani 3(text):
              print(text)
              print(text)
              print(text)
              print_shani_3("I love my brother")
```

In [12]:

1/7/22, 4:13 PM

```
FirstNoteBook
#Program 11th
# defining a function with if else function
def school_calculator(age_at_school,imtanan):
    if imtanan==age_at_school:
         print("You are in school")
    elif imtanan>age_at_school:
        print("Cong! You are in school")
    else:
         print("You are not in school")
school calculator(4,2)
# Defining a function of Future
def future_age(age,year):
    new age= age+20
    return new_age
future_prediction = future_age(14,2020)
print(future prediction)
You are not in school
34
# Program 12th
```

In [13]:

```
# Loop in Python
# for Loop
for i in range(150):
    print(i)
#while Loop
i=0
while i<10:
    print(i)
    i=i+1
# Array in Python
fruits = ["Apple","Orange","Banana"]
for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```

17 18

```
139
         140
         141
         142
         143
         144
         145
         146
         147
         148
         149
         0
         1
         2
         3
         4
         5
         6
         7
         8
         9
         Apple
         Orange
         Banana
In [14]:
          #Program 13th
          # import Library in Python
          import math
          import statistics
          print(math.sqrt(16))
          print(math.pi)
          print(math.sin(math.pi/2))
          x=(150,250,350,450,550)
          print(statistics.mean(x))
          print(statistics.median(x))
          print(statistics.mode(x))
          print(statistics.variance(x))
          print(statistics.stdev(x))
         4.0
         3.141592653589793
         1.0
         350
         350
         150
         25000
         158.11388300841898
 In [ ]:
          #program 14th
          # Troubleshooting in Python
          print(we are learning paython) #SyntaxError: invalid syntax
          print("we are learning paython") #SyntaxError: invalid syntax
          print(25/0) #ZeroDivisionError: division by
          #name = "Zeeshan"
          print("Hello name" + name)
```

#information about error
print(name)