Python: Language Basics

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- Python Playlist on Youtube

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- Pyton Resources: Books, Websites, Tutorials

- Python Tools

- Python - Quick Guide for Ultimate Python Beginner's

What is Python

- Python is a high-level, general-purpose programming language.
- It is known for its clear syntax, readability, and versatility.
- Python is widely used for `web development`, `data science`, `machine learning`, and `automation`.

Getting Started

- Install Python: Download and install it from https://www.python.org/downloads/.
- Choose a text editor: A program to write code, like Visual Studio Code, Jupyter Notebook, `PyCharm`, or even a simple text editor like `Notepad`.
- Text editor for Android: Pydroid 3 - IDE for Python 3
  - Video: How to: Install Jupyter Notebook on an Android device
- Interactive mode: Experiment with Python directly in your terminal or command prompt using the python command.

> **Important:** Python source code files always use the `.py` extension.

How To Use Print() Function in Python

- It is used to display text to the console, or to a file. The print() function can take one or more arguments, and it can be used to format text in a variety of ways.

Here is the basic syntax of the print() function:

```
print(object1, object2, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)
```

object1, object2, ...: The objects to be printed. These can be strings, numbers, variables, or any other Python object. sep: The separator to use between objects. The default separator is a space. end: The character or

string to print at the end of the output. The default is a newline character (\n). file: The file to write the output to. The default is the console. flush: Whether to flush the output buffer immediately. The default is False.

Video: Use of print() function in python

Example #1:

```
message = 'Python is fun'

# print the string message
print(message)
```

Output:

```
Python is fun
```

Example #2:

```
# Print a string:
print("Hello, World!")

# Print a number:
print(10)

# Print a variable:
x = 5
print(x)

# Print multiple objects on the same line:
print("Hello", "World")

# Print multiple objects on separate lines:
print("Hello")
print("World")

# Print with a custom separator:
print("Hello", "World", sep=", ")

# Print with a custom ending character:
print("Hello", "World", end="!")

# Print to a file:
with open("output.txt", "w") as f:
    print("Hello, World!", file=f)
```

See also:

- Video: How to print multiple lines
- Video: 100 times "hello world" without loop

Comments

- Comments are important for making code more readable and understandable, especially for other programmers who may need to read or modify the code.
- Comments in Python are non-executable lines of code and ignored by the Python interpreter when the code is executed.

There are two main types of comments in Python:

- **Single-line comments:** These comments start with the hash symbol (#) and extend to the end of the line.

```python
# This is a single-line comment
print("Hello, World!")
```

- **Multi-line comments:** These comments are enclosed in triple quotes (""" or ''').

```python
"""
This is a multi-line comment.
It can span multiple lines of code.
"""
print("Hello, World!")
```

See also:

- Video: A Comprehensive Guide to Single Line & Multi-Line Comments

Indentation

Indentation is a very important concept in Python. It refers to adding white space before a statement to a particular block of code. In another word, all the statements with the same space to the right, belong to the same code block.

For example, consider the following code snippet:

```python
if True:
    print("True")
else:
    print("False")
```

See also:

- [Indentation in Python - geeksforgeeks.org](#)
- [Indentation in Python (With Examples) - askpython.com](#)

True/False (Mark T for True and F for False)

Multiple Choice (Select the best answer)

Which of the following is the correct syntax for the print statement in Python?

1. ☐ print ("text")
2. ☐ println ("text")
3. ☐ echo ("text")

What will be the output of the following code?

```python
print("Hello, world!")
```

1. ☐ Hello
2. ☐ world
3. ☐ Hello, world!
4. ☐ There will be no output.

How can you print multiple values on a single line in Python?

1. ☐ Use commas to separate the values within the print statement.
2. ☐ Use semicolons to separate the values within the print statement.
3. ☐ Use the + operator to concatenate the values before printing.
4. ☐ Create a list of the values and print the list.

Which of the following statements will print the value of the variable x?

1. ☐ print(x)
2. ☐ print "x"
3. ☐ println(x)
4. ☐ echo x

What is the purpose of the sep argument in the print function?

1. ☐ To specify the separator between multiple values printed on the same line.
2. ☐ To specify the end character for the printed line.
3. ☐ To specify the file to which the output should be printed.
4. ☐ To specify the format of the output.

What is the purpose of the end argument in the print function?

1. ☐ To specify the separator between multiple values printed on the same line.
2. ☐ To specify the end character for the printed line.
3. ☐ To specify the file to which the output should be printed.
4. ☐ To specify the format of the output.

> How can you print a string without a newline character?

1. ☐ print(string, end="")
2. ☐ print(string, sep="")
3. ☐ print(string + "")
4. ☐ print(string; "")

Comments:

> What is the primary purpose of comments in Python code?

1. ☐ To execute instructions for the computer
2. ☐ To temporarily disable lines of code
3. ☐ To make the code more readable and understandable for humans
4. ☐ To create errors for debugging

> Which of the following is the correct syntax for a single-line comment in Python?

1. ☐ // This is a comment
2. ☐ /* This is a comment */
3. ☐ # This is a comment
4. ☐ { This is a comment }

> How can you create a multi-line comment in Python?

1. ☐ Using triple single quotes (''')
2. ☐ Using triple double quotes (""")
3. ☐ Using backslash () at the end of each line
4. ☐ Using the comment keyword

> What happens when you run code that includes comments?

1. ☐ The comments are executed along with the code.
2. ☐ The comments are ignored by the Python interpreter.
3. ☐ The comments are displayed as output.
4. ☐ The comments are converted into machine code.

Exercises

Review Questions

References and Bibliography

- [Indentation in Python - geeksforgeeks.org](#)
- [Indentation in Python (With Examples) - askpython.com](#)