Module-6: Python Fundamentals

Theory /exercise

* 1.INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON:-

🡪Que-1: Introduction to Python and its Features (simple, high-level, interpreted language)

Ans.

What is Python?

Python is a high-level, interpreted, general-purpose programming language known for its simplicity and readability.

🡪 Key Features:

* Simple Syntax: Easy to read and write (similar to English).
* High-Level Language: You don’t need to manage memory manually.
* Interpreted: Code runs line-by-line, which makes debugging easier.
* Dynamically Typed: No need to declare variable types.
* Portable: Run on any platform (Windows, Mac, Linux).
* Extensive Libraries: Built-in and external modules for everything from math to web apps.
* Object-Oriented & Procedural: Supports both programming paradigms.
* Free and Open Source: Available to everyone with an active community.

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🡪Que-2: History and evolution of Python.

Ans.

* **Created** by: Guido van Rossum
* Year: Late 1980s (released in 1991)
* Named after: "Monty Python’s Flying Circus" (not the snake!)
* Major Versions:
  + Python 2.x: Legacy version (no longer supported after 2020)
  + Python 3.x: Modern version with improvements and better Unicode support

🡪 Timeline:

* 1991 – Python 0.9.0 released
* 2000 – Python 2.0 introduced (features like garbage collection)
* 2008 – Python 3.0 launched (not backward compatible with 2.x)
* 2020 – Python 2 officially retired
* Now – Latest versions: Python 3.10, 3.11, 3.12 (actively developed)

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🡪Que-3: Advantages of using Python over other programming languages.

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **Benefit** |
| Easy to Learn | Ideal for beginners |
| Cross-platform | Runs on Windows, Linux, Mac |
| Huge Libraries | NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, etc. |
| Community Support | Help is easy to find |
| Versatile | Used in web dev, AI, ML, automation, data science, etc. |
| Rapid Development | Write less code, get more done |

**Compared to other languages:**

* **vs C/C++**: No need to manage memory manually
* **vs Java**: Less boilerplate, simpler syntax
* **vs JavaScript**: More powerful for data and automation

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🡪Que-4:Installing Python and setting up the development environment (Anaconda, PyCharm, or VS Code).

Ans.

🡪Option 1: Anaconda (Recommended for Data Science)

* Includes Python, Jupyter Notebook, Spyder, and many libraries
* Download from: https://www.anaconda.com

🡪Option 2: VS Code

* Lightweight editor with Python support via extensions
* Download: https://code.visualstudio.com

🡪 Option 3: PyCharm

* Full-featured IDE from JetBrains
* Best for professional Python development
* Download: <https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm>

🡪Direct Python Installation (if not using Anaconda)

* Download from: <https://www.python.org>
* Add to PATH during installation

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🡪Que-5:Writing and executing your first Python program.

Ans.

**Using Python Console:**

>>> print("Hello, Python!")

Hello, Python!

**🡪 Using a .py file:**

# filename: hello.py

print("Welcome to Python Programming!")

Run it via terminal:

python hello.py

🡪 **Using Jupyter Notebook:**

print("Hello from Jupyter!")

Just click **Run** in the notebook

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* 2.Programming Style-

🡪Que-1:Understanding Python’s PEP 8 guidelines.

Ans.

**What is PEP 8?**

PEP 8 stands for **Python Enhancement Proposal 8**, which is the **official style guide** for writing clean and readable Python code.

It covers rules and conventions for:

* Code layout
* Naming styles
* Imports
* Indentation
* Comments
* Spacing
* Function and class definitions

**🔹 Purpose of PEP 8:**

* Make Python code more **readable and consistent**.
* Help teams collaborate effectively.
* Improve code **maintainability** in the long term.

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🡪Que-2:Indentation, comments, and naming conventions in Python.

**🡪1. Indentation in Python**

* Python **uses indentation instead of braces {}** to define code blocks.
* Default is **4 spaces per indentation level** (tabs are discouraged).
* Incorrect indentation leads to **IndentationError**.

**Example:**

if age > 18:

print("Adult") # Indented 4 spaces

else:

print("Minor")

🡪**2. Comments**

* Used to **describe code** or **temporarily disable** lines.
* Ignored by the Python interpreter.

**Single-line comment:**

# This is a comment

**Multi-line comment:**

"""

This is a

multi-line comment

"""

Note: Python doesn’t have a true multi-line comment syntax; triple quotes are often used for that purpose but are technically docstrings.

**🡪3. Naming Conventions (from PEP 8)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Convention** | **Example** |
| Variable | lowercase\_with\_underscores | user\_name, total\_amount |
| Constant | UPPERCASE | PI = 3.14 |
| Function name | lowercase\_with\_underscores | get\_data() |
| Class name | CapitalizedWords | StudentData |
| Private variable/function | \_single\_leading\_underscore | \_secret\_value |
| Python internal methods | **double\_underscores** | \_\_init\_\_, \_\_str\_\_ |

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🡪Que-3:Writing readable and maintainable code.

Ans.

**Writing Readable and Maintainable Code**

Writing readable and maintainable Python code means following best practices that make your code:

* **Clear** for others to understand.
* **Modular** and broken into reusable pieces.
* **Easy to debug, update, or scale.**

**🡪 Best Practices:**

1. **Follow PEP 8**: Consistent style helps readability.
2. **Use meaningful variable/function names**: Names should describe the purpose.

def calculate\_total\_price(items):

...

1. **Break long code into functions**: Avoid repeating the same logic.
2. **Write comments and docstrings**: Explain why, not just what.

def add(a, b):

"""Return the sum of two numbers."""

return a + b

1. **Avoid deep nesting**: It makes code hard to read.
2. **Use whitespace properly**: Around operators and after commas.

x = 10 + 5

fruits = ['apple', 'banana']

1. **Keep lines short (max 79 characters)**: Easier to read in all editors.
2. **Use version control (Git)**: Helps in maintaining and tracking changes.

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* Que-3. Core Python Concept:-

🡪Que-1:Understanding data types: integers, floats,strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries,sets.

Ans.

Python is **dynamically typed**, which means you don't need to declare a variable's type. It determines the type at runtime.

**🡪a. Integers (int)**

Whole numbers without a decimal point.

x = 10

**🡪 b. Floats (float)**

Numbers with decimal points.

y = 10.5

**🡪c. Strings (str)**

A sequence of characters enclosed in quotes.

name = "Yogesh"

🡪**d. Lists (list)**

Ordered, mutable collection. Can contain mixed data types.

fruits = ["apple", "banana", "mango"]

fruits[0] = "grape" # lists are mutable

🡪**e. Tuples (tuple)**

Ordered, **immutable** collection.

dimensions = (1920, 1080)

# dimensions[0] = 1280 X Error: tuples can't be changed

🡪**f. Dictionaries (dict)**

Unordered key-value pairs.

student = {"name": "Yogesh", "age": 21}

print(student["name"])

**🡪 g. Sets (set)**

Unordered collection of unique elements.

colors = {"red", "green", "blue"}

colors.add("red") # no effect — duplicates are ignored

🡪Que-2:Python variables and memory allocation.

Ans.

**Variables:**

Used to store data values. Python automatically handles the data type.

x = 100 # int

name = "Ram" # str

**🡪 Memory Allocation:**

* Python uses **reference-based** memory management.
* When you write x = 10, Python stores 10 in memory and x points to that location.
* Python uses **automatic garbage collection** to free unused memory.

**🡪 Check memory address:**

x = 10

print(id(x)) # prints memory address of the object

Immutable objects (like int, str, tuple) are stored in memory once and reused

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🡪Que-3:Python operators: arithmetic, comparison, logical, bitwise.

Ans.

**🡪a. Arithmetic Operators**

Used for basic math operations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Example** | **Result** |
| + | 5 + 2 | 7 |
| - | 5 - 2 | 3 |
| \* | 5 \* 2 | 10 |
| / | 5 / 2 | 2.5 |
| // | 5 // 2 | 2 |
| % | 5 % 2 | 1 |
| \*\* | 5 \*\* 2 | 25 |

🡪**b. Comparison Operators**

Used to compare values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Example** | **Result** |
| == | 5 == 5 | True |
| != | 5 != 3 | True |
| > | 5 > 3 | True |
| < | 5 < 3 | False |
| >= | 5 >= 5 | True |
| <= | 5 <= 3 | False |

🡪**c. Logical Operators**

Used with boolean values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Example** | **Result** |
| and | True and False | False |
| or | True or False | True |
| not | not True | False |

**🡪d. Bitwise Operators**

Operate on binary numbers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Example** | **Result** | **Description** |
| & | 5 & 3 | 1 | AND |
| ` | ` | `5 | 3` |
| ^ | 5 ^ 3 | 6 | XOR |
| ~ | ~5 | -6 | NOT |
| << | 5 << 1 | 10 | Left shift |
| >> | 5 >> 1 | 2 | Right shift |

**🡪Example Program Using All Concepts:**

name = "Yogesh"

age = 20

marks = [85, 90, 95]

student = {"name": name, "age": age, "passed": True}

print("Name:", student["name"])

print("Average marks:", sum(marks) / len(marks))

print("Is age >= 18?", age >= 18)

print("Bitwise AND of 5 & 3:", 5 & 3)

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* Que-4. Conditional Statement:-

Que-1:- Introduction to conditional statements: if, else, elif.

Ans.

Conditional statements are used to make decisions in a program.  
They allow the program to execute different code blocks depending on whether a condition is **True** or **False**.

**a) if Statement**

* The simplest form of decision-making.
* Executes a block of code only if the condition is **True**.
* If the condition is **False**, the block is skipped.

**Syntax:**

if condition:

statement(s)

**Example:**

age = 20

if age >= 18:

print("You are eligible to vote.")

**Output:**

You are eligible to vote.

**b) else Statement**

* Used with if to run code when the condition is **False**.
* Ensures that one block is executed in any case.

**Syntax:**

if condition:

statement(s)

else:

statement(s)

**Example:**

age = 16

if age >= 18:

print("You are eligible to vote.")

else:

print("You are not eligible to vote.")

**Output:**

You are not eligible to vote.

**c) elif (else if) Statement**

* Used when multiple conditions need to be checked.
* Executes the first elif (or if) condition that evaluates to **True** and skips the rest.

**Syntax:**

if condition1:

statement(s)

elif condition2:

statement(s)

elif condition3:

statement(s)

else:

statement(s)

**Example:**

marks = 75

if marks >= 90:

print("Grade: A+")

elif marks >= 75:

print("Grade: A")

elif marks >= 60:

print("Grade: B")

else:

print("Grade: C")

**Output:**

Grade: A

Que-2 **Nested if-else Conditions**

* An if (or else) statement **inside** another if or else block.
* Used when decisions depend on **multiple levels** of conditions.

**Syntax:**

if condition1:

if condition2:

statement(s)

else:

statement(s)

else:

statement(s)

**Example:**

age = 20

citizen = True

if age >= 18:

if citizen:

print("You can vote in the election.")

else:

print("You must be a citizen to vote.")

else:

print("You are too young to vote.")

**Output:**

You can vote in the election.

**Key Points to Remember**

* Indentation is **mandatory** in Python to define code blocks.
* elif is **optional** — you can use just if and else.
* Conditions use **comparison operators** (==, !=, <, >, <=, >=) and **logical operators** (and, or, not).
* Nested if-else should be used only when necessary; too much nesting can make code hard to read.

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* Que-5.Looping (for,while):-

Que-1: Introduction to for and while loops.

**Introduction to for and while loops in Python**

**1. What is a Loop?**

A loop is used to **repeat a block of code multiple times** until a condition is met.  
Instead of writing the same code again and again, we use loops.

**2. while Loop**

The while loop executes a block of code **as long as a condition is True.**

**Syntax:**

while condition:

# code to run

**Example:**

count = 1

while count <= 5:

print("Hello", count)

count += 1

Output:

Hello 1

Hello 2

Hello 3

Hello 4

Hello 5

**3. for Loop**

The for loop is used to **iterate (loop) over a sequence** like a list, tuple, string, or range.

**Syntax:**

for variable in sequence:

# code to run

**Example:**

for i in range(1, 6):

print("Hello", i)

Output (same as while loop):

Hello 1

Hello 2

Hello 3

Hello 4

Hello 5

Que-2:How loops work in Python.

Ans

A **loop** in Python allows repeating a block of code multiple times until a condition is false (in while) or until all items in a collection are processed (in for).

**🔹 1. Execution Flow of Loops**

**(a) while loop working:**

1. The **condition** is checked.
2. If condition is True, code inside the loop runs.
3. After running, condition is checked again.
4. This repeats until condition becomes False.
5. Then control moves **outside the loop**.

Example:

count = 1

while count <= 3:

print("Iteration", count)

count += 1

Output:

Iteration 1

Iteration 2

Iteration 3

(Stops when count becomes 4 because condition is false.)

**(b) for loop working:**

1. The for loop **takes one element at a time** from a sequence (list, tuple, string, range, etc.).
2. It assigns the element to the loop variable.
3. Executes the block of code.
4. Moves to the next element, repeating until all are used.

Example:

for x in [10, 20, 30]:

print(x)

Output:

10

20

30

**🔹 2. Loop Control Statements**

Python provides special statements to control loop execution:

* **break** → immediately exits the loop.
* **continue** → skips the current iteration, goes to the next.
* **pass** → placeholder, does nothing, keeps loop structure valid.

Example:

for i in range(5):

if i == 3:

break # exit when i == 3

print(i)

Output:

0

1

2

**🔹 3. Behind the Scenes**

* while uses a **condition check** each time.
* for internally calls the **iterator protocol**:
  + It gets an **iterator** from the sequence.
  + Calls \_\_next\_\_() repeatedly until all items are exhausted.

🡪**In short:**

**while loop** → condition-based repetition.

**for loop** → element-based iteration (over a sequence or iterable).

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Que-3:Using loops with collections (lists, tuples, etc.).

Ans.

**Using Loops with Collections**

**Example 1: Loop through a List**

fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

for fruit in fruits:

print(fruit)

Output:

apple

banana

cherry

**Example 2: Loop through a Tuple**

numbers = (10, 20, 30)

for num in numbers:

print(num \* 2)

Output:

20

40

60

**Example 3: Loop through a String**

for ch in "Python":

print(ch)

Output:

P

y

t

h

o

n

**Example 4: Loop with Index (using enumerate)**

colors = ["red", "green", "blue"]

for index, color in enumerate(colors):

print(index, color)

Output:

0 red

1 green

2 blue

1. **Loop with a Set**

colors = {"red", "green", "blue"}

for c in colors:

print(c)

Output (order can change):

red

green

blue

**6. Loop with a Dictionary**

student = {"name": "Alice", "age": 20}

for key in student:

print(key, "=", student[key])

Output:

name = Alice

age = 20

**Simple Rule:**

* for loop goes **through each item** in the collection.
* You can print it or use it in calculations.

So:

* Use **while** when you don’t know how many times to repeat (condition-based).
* Use **for** when you want to loop through a sequence (collection, range)
* Que-6. Generators and Iterators:-

🡪**Que-1**:Understanding how generators work in Python.

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🡪**Que-2**:Difference between yield and return.

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🡪**Que-3**: Understanding iterators and creating custom iterators.

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* Que- 7. Functions and Methods:-

**Que-1:**Defining and calling functions in Python.

Ans. In Python Function create using def keyword

A **function** is a reusable block of code.  
Defined using def keyword.

**Example**

def greet(name):

    print(f"Hello {name}")

greet("yogesh")

**Output:**

Hello Yogesh

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**Que-2**:Function arguments (positional, keyword, default).

**Ans**.Python functions support multiple types of arguments:

**(a) Positional Arguments**

Passed in the order defined.

def add(a, b):

return a + b

print(add(5, 3)) # Output: 8

**(b) Keyword Arguments**

Explicitly specify which parameter to assign.

def introduce(name, age):

print(f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")

introduce(age=20, name="Yogesh")

**(c) Default Arguments**

Provide default values if not supplied.

def greet(name="Guest"):

print(f"Hello, {name}!")

greet() # Hello, Guest!

greet("Yogesh") # Hello, Yogesh!

**(d) Variable-Length Arguments**

* \*args → tuple of extra positional arguments
* \*\*kwargs → dictionary of extra keyword arguments

def fun(a, \*args, \*\*kwargs):

print("a =", a)

print("args =", args)

print("kwargs =", kwargs)

fun(1, 2, 3, 4, x=10, y=20)

**Output:**

a = 1

args = (2, 3, 4)

kwargs = {'x': 10, 'y': 20}

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**Que-3**:Scope of variables in Python.

**Ans**.Scope = part of the program where a variable is accessible.  
Python follows **LEGB Rule**:

1. **Local** – inside function
2. **Enclosed** – inside nested function
3. **Global** – defined at top level
4. **Built-in** – Python keywords/functions

**Example**

x = "global" # Global scope

def outer():

x = "enclosed"

def inner():

x = "local"

print(x) # local

inner()

print(x) # enclosed

outer()

print(x) # global

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**Que-4:**Built-in methods for strings, lists, etc

Ans.

**String Methods**

* s.upper() → convert to uppercase
* s.lower() → convert to lowercase
* s.strip() → remove whitespace
* s.split() → split into list
* s.find("x") → find substring
* s.replace("a","b") → replace text

txt = " Hello Python "

print(txt.strip().upper().replace("PYTHON", "WORLD"))

# Output: HELLO WORLD

**(b) List Methods**

* append(x) → add element
* extend([..]) → add multiple
* insert(i, x) → insert at index
* remove(x) → remove first occurrence
* pop(i) → remove by index
* sort() → ascending sort
* reverse() → reverse order

nums = [3, 1, 2]

nums.append(4)

nums.sort()

print(nums) # [1, 2, 3, 4]

**(c) Dictionary Methods**

* dict.keys() → all keys
* dict.values() → all values
* dict.items() → key-value pairs
* dict.get(key, default) → safe access
* dict.update({...}) → update values

student = {"name": "Yogesh", "age": 22}

print(student.get("name")) # yogesh

student.update({"age": 20})

print(student) # {'name': 'yogesh', 'age': 20}

**Quick Recap**

* Functions are defined with def and can take multiple argument types.
* Arguments: positional, keyword, default, variable-length.
* Scope follows **LEGB Rule**.
* Built-in methods exist for **strings, lists, dicts, sets, tuples**.

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* Que- 8. Control Statements (Break, Continue, Pass):

Que-Understanding the role of break, continue, and pass in Python loops

Ans:

**1. break in Loops**

**Role:**

* Ends the loop immediately (no further iterations).
* Control moves **outside** the loop.

Example:

for i in range(1, 11):

if i == 6:

break # loop ends when i = 6

print(i)

print("Loop finished")

**Output:**

1

2

3

4

5

Loop finished

Use-case: Stop searching once the result is found.

numbers = [2, 7, 10, 15, 20]

target = 10

for num in numbers:

if num == target:

print("Found:", num)

break

**🔹 2. continue in Loops**

**Role:**

* Skips the **current iteration** only.
* Moves to the **next iteration** without executing remaining code in the loop body.

Example:

for i in range(1, 6):

if i == 3:

continue # skip when i = 3

print(i)

**Output:**

1

2

4

5

Use-case: Skip invalid data while processing.

data = [5, -2, 8, -1, 12]

for num in data:

if num < 0:

continue # skip negative values

print("Valid:", num)

**🔹 3. pass in Loops**

**Role:**

* Does nothing.
* Acts as a **placeholder** when code is required syntactically.
* Loop still runs, but no action is taken where pass is used.

Example:

for i in range(5):

if i == 2:

pass # do nothing when i = 2

print(i)

**Output:**

0

1

2

3

4

Use-case: Designing structure before writing actual logic.

for item in ["task1", "task2", "task3"]:

if item == "task2":

pass # to implement later

else:

print("Processing:", item)

**Key Difference in Loops**

| **Statement** | **Effect in Loops** |
| --- | --- |
| **break** | Exits the loop entirely |
| **continue** | Skips to the next iteration |
| **pass** | Does nothing (just a placeholder) |

**Analogy** (for better memory):

* break → “Stop the journey immediately ”
* continue → “Skip this stop, move to the next one ”
* pass → “Do nothing, just keep waiting ”
* Que- 9. String Manipulation:

Que 1: Understanding how to access and manipulate strings.

* strings in Python are **sequences of characters**.
* String is immutable in python
* Characters can be accessed using **indexing** (positive or negative).

Example:

text = "Python"

print(text[0]) # P (first character)

print(text[-1]) # n (last character)

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Que2: Basic operations: concatenation, repetition, string methods (upper(), lower(), etc.).

**(a) Concatenation (+)**

* Join two or more strings together.

s1 = "Hello"

s2 = "World"

print(s1 + " " + s2) # Hello World

**(b) Repetition (\*)**

* Repeat the string multiple times.

word = "Hi "

print(word \* 3) # Hi Hi Hi

**(c) Membership (in, not in)**

* Check if a substring exists.

msg = "Python is fun"

print("fun" in msg) # True

print("Java" not in msg) # True

**(d) String Methods**

Some commonly used methods:

text = " Python Programming "

print(text.upper()) # " PYTHON PROGRAMMING "

print(text.lower()) # " python programming "

print(text.strip()) # "Python Programming" (removes spaces)

print(text.replace("Python", "Java")) # " Java Programming "

print(text.startswith("Py")) # False (extra spaces before)

print(text.strip().startswith("Py")) # True

print(text.split()) # ['Python', 'Programming']

print("-".join(["one", "two", "three"])) # one-two-three

* Que-3: String slicing.

Ans:  
Syntax: string[start:end:step]

* Extracts substring from start (inclusive) to end (exclusive).
* step is optional (default = 1).

Examples:

txt = "Python"

print(txt[0:4]) # Pyth

print(txt[:4]) # Pyth (same as 0:4)

print(txt[2:]) # thon

print(txt[-4:]) # thon

print(txt[::2]) # Pto (every 2nd character)

print(txt[::-1]) # nohtyP (reverse string)

**Summary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operation** | **Example** | **Result** |
| Concatenation | "Hello" + "World" | "HelloWorld" |
| Repetition | "Hi" \* 3 | "HiHiHi" |
| Membership | "fun" in "Python is fun" | True |
| Methods | "python".upper() | "PYTHON" |
| Slicing | "Python"[1:4] | "yth" |

* Que- 10. Advanced Python (map(), reduce(), filter(), Closures and Decorators):

Que1:How functional programming works in Python.

Ans:

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Que-2Using map(), reduce(), and filter() functions for processing data.

Ans.

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Que-3 Introduction to closures and decorators

Ans

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