

# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

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## Introduction to Python

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# Introduction

- Developed in 1991 by Guido Van Rossum, named after Monty Python
- Managed by google
- Provides fast development of code with minimal time, widely used
- Influenced by ABC, Lisp, C/C++ and many more
- Used for:
  - Software development
  - Scripting Language
- Like MATLAB, python interpreter has capability of:
  - Interpreter (line by line execution)
  - Compiler (Execution of complete code)
- Used by:
  - Google
  - Youtube
  - Yahoo, etc.
- Indenting is used (in python) instead of curly brackets (in C++) to show the body of particular structure

# Basic Operations

- Print function to display something on screen
  - e.g. `print(string/variables)`
  - print function without any parameter(s) prints empty line
  - String can be represented by single or double quotation
  - Backslash operator are same as in C++
  - \* can be used to print multiple times
- Variable
  - No need to declare variable
  - Type is automatically considered data assigned/stored
  - Variables are considered as objects in python
- Input function to input string value
  - e.g. `variable = input(String_Message)`
  - Casting functions is used to store value in specific datatype
- Arithmetic Operators
  - Operators: + - \* / % (plus \*\* for exponentiation)
  - Precedence: () before \*\* before \* / % before + -
  - // for integer division
  - Increment/decrement operators aren't available

```
>>>print("Hi " * 3)
Hi Hi Hi
>>> 1 + 1
2
>>> 1 + 3 * 4 - 2
11
>>> 7 // 2
3
>>> 7 / 2
3.5
>>> 7.0 / 2
3.5
>>> a=input("Programming: ")
Programming: Python
>>> b = int(input("Value:\n"))
Value:
24
>>print('Number:', b)
Number: 24
```

# Control Structures

- Comparison operators are same as in C/C++

- Decisional

- If-else

- Syntax\_1 **if** *condition*:  
    *body/statement(s)*

- Syntax\_2 **if** *condition*:  
    *body/statement(s)*  
**else**:  
    *body/statement(s)*

- Syntax\_3 **if** *condition\_1*:  
    *body/statement(s)*  
**elif** *condition\_2*:  
    . *body/statement(s)*  
    .  
    .  
**elif** *condition\_n*:  
    *body/statement(s)*  
**else**:  
    *body/statement(s)*

# Control Structures

## ○ Loops

### ○ For Loop

○ Syntax\_1 **for** *variable* **in** *sequence*:

*body/statement(s)*

○ range function can be used generate sequence between two integer values.

○ e.g. range(5), range(1,5), range(1,5,1), i.e. `range(start, end, step_size)`

### ○ While Loop

○ Syntax\_1 **while** *condition*:

*body/statement(s)*

### ○ Loop Control Statements

○ **break**, used to move control out of structure

○ **continue**, used to move control at beginning of structure

○ **pass**, null command mostly used to write conditions without body for future use.

○ Unlike C/C++, Python doesn't have do-while loop and switch-case structure.

○ Whereas dictionary(ies) can be used in place of switch-case structure.



# Questions

