



Python Fundamentals

Variables, Control Flow, and the Art of Readable Code

Readability Counts

Inter Tight The Old Way

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World");  
    }  
}
```

```
print("Hello World")
```

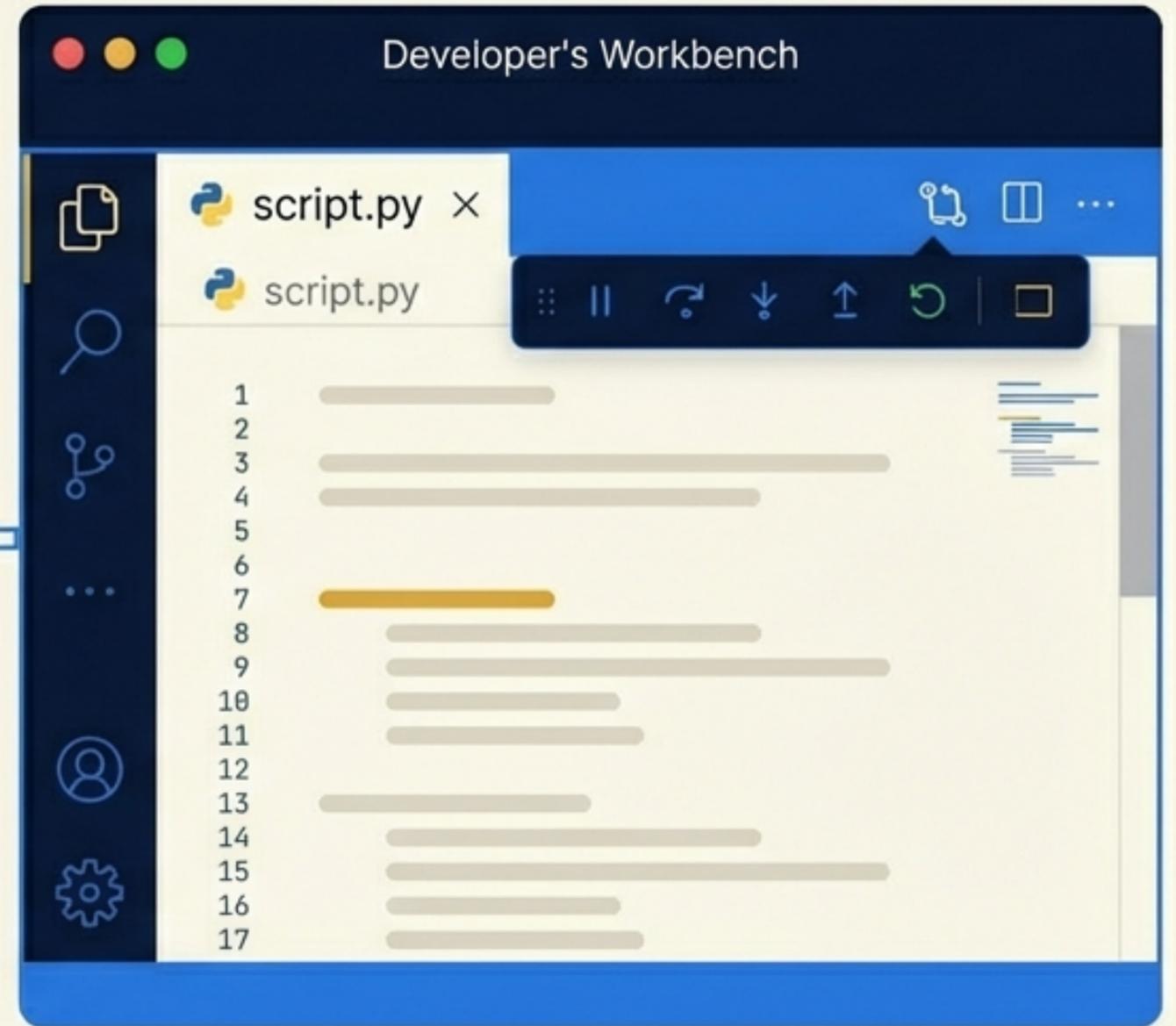
- ✓ Simple Syntax
- ✓ Interpreted Execution
- ✓ Versatile (Web, AI, Data)



The Developer's Toolkit

1. Install Python (python.org)
2. Code in VS Code
3. Run via Terminal

```
>_ Terminal × +  
$ python script.py
```



Variables are Labelled Boxes



```
age = 30  
name = "Kunal"
```

Pro Tip

PEP 8: Use snake_case for names (e.g., user_name)



The Ingredients of Data

str



"Hello"

int



42

float



3.14

bool



True

Inspection Tool

`type(variable)`

Speaking to the Console

```
print("Hello World")
```

Hello World

Doing the Math

+

-

*

/

**

Multiplication first

$$\text{result} = 10 + 2 * 3$$

Addition second

```
result = 10 + 2 * 3
```

16 ✓

36 ✗

Clean Strings with F-Strings

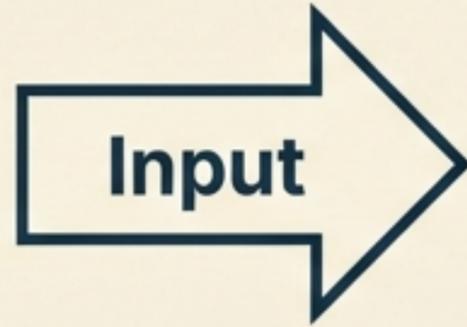
The Old Way (Hard)

```
print("Age: " + str(age))
```

The Modern Way (f-string)

```
name = "Aubrey"  
age = 2  
print(f>Hello {name}, you are {age}")
```

The Conversation: User Input

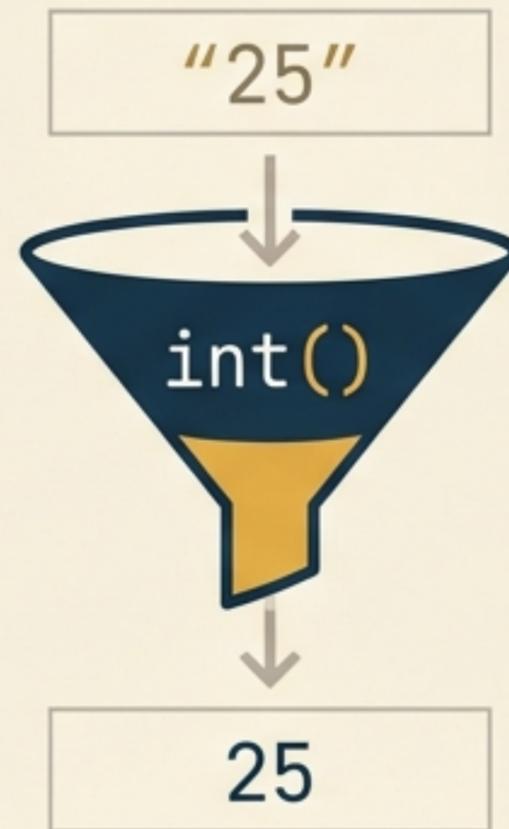


```
name = input("Name: ")  
age = int(input("Age: "))
```

Caution



Input always returns a **String!**



Boolean Logic

True



False

Comparison Operators

`==` `!=` `>` `<`

`'=='` checks equality, `'='` assigns

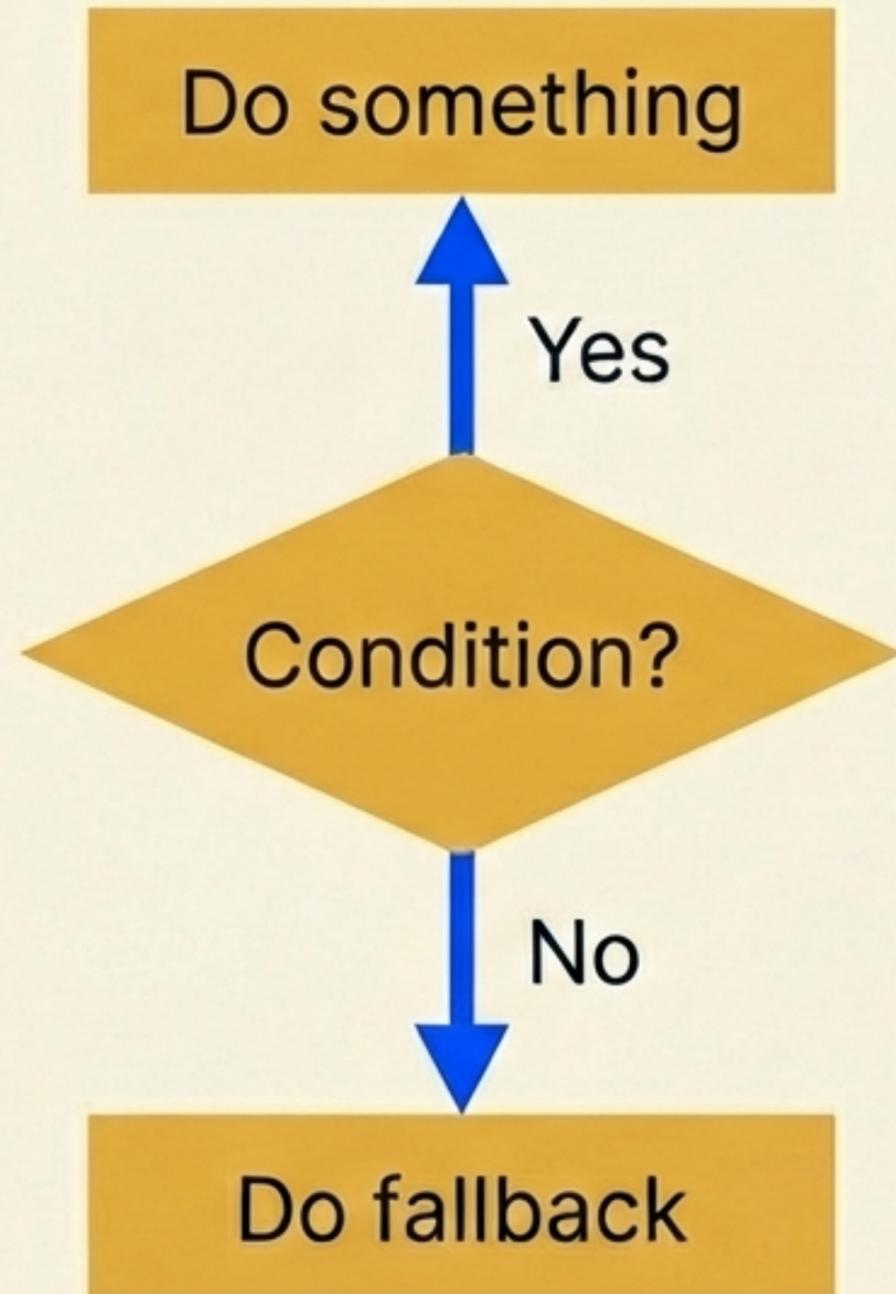
Logical Operators

`and` `or` `not`
both true one true reverse

Result

True / False

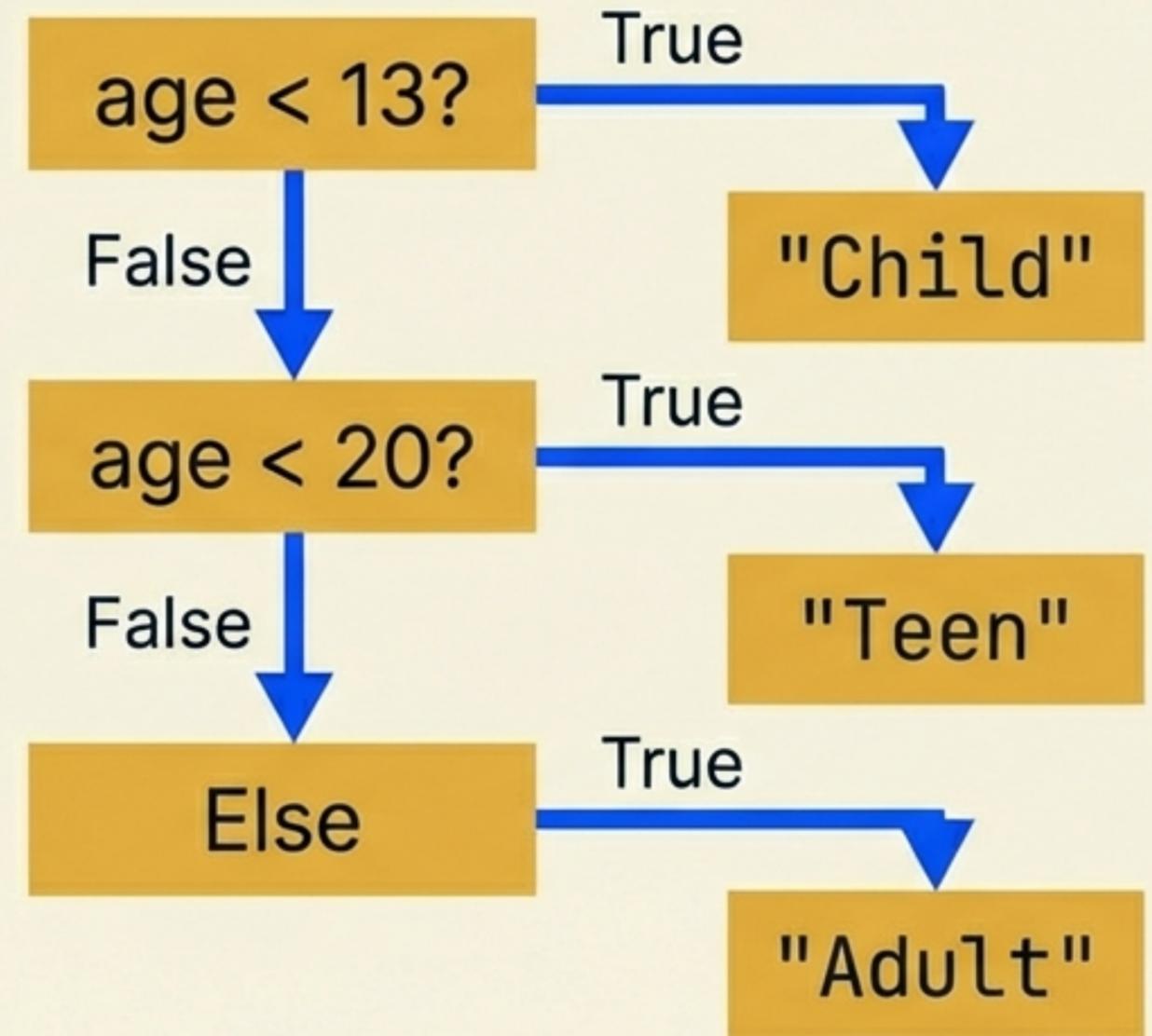
Decision Making: If & Else



```
if condition:  
    # do something  
else:  
    # do fallback
```

Complex Paths: The Elif Ladder

```
if age < 13:  
    print("Child")  
elif age < 20:  
    print("Teen")  
else:  
    print("Adult")
```



Python stops at the first True condition.

Lists: Organizing Data

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



```
print(fruits[0])
```

Putting It All Together: The Voter App

```
1 name = input("Name: ")
2 age = int(input("Age: "))
3
4 if age >= 18:
5     status = "eligible"
6 else:
8     status = "not eligible"
9
10 print(f"{name} is {status}")
```

Input

Logic
check

f-string Output

```
Name: Alice
Age: 20
Alice is eligible
```

Recap & Next Steps

We Learned

- ✓ Variables & Types
- ✓ Input / Output
- ✓ Boolean Logic
- ✓ Control Flow

Coming Next

- Loops (For/While)
- Functions

**Python is a career accelerator.
Start coding.**