

$i = 1$

while $i <= 5 :$

 print ("*", ends=" ")

$i = i + 1$

 ↓ فردا * * * *

 ↓ دیگر دسته قسمی را بدل

$x, y, z = 2, "rezan", 76, 6$

→ نوشت سه تکمیل درست

$x, y, z = ["a", "b", "c"]$

↓ دو

$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 = input().split(" ")$

print (x_1)

↓ فرماده از تکن و دیگر فرماده
 ↓ فرماده از تکن و دیگر فرماده

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for loop ایستاد

$a = "welcome"$

for x in $a :$

 print (x)

 ↓ فرماده
 w
 e
 l
 c
 o
 m
 e

for x in range(1, 6):

 print (x)

 ↓ فرماده
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

$n = input()$
 $n = n.split()$

 ↓ دسته های خوب یکم پنجم
 دسته های کم دسته های خوب

$my_list = ["a", 2, 3, 14, ["a", "b"]]$

print (my_list[4][0])

 ↓ فرماده a

جوابین مات اندھم →

$a = "a b c d"$

print (a.split(" "))

 ↓ فرماده
 ["a", "b", "c", "d"]

نوٹسون طاریس →

$i = 5$

while $i <= 5 :$

$j = 2$

while $j <= 3 :$

 print (i, j)

$j = j + 1$

$i = i + 1$

append ایستاد

$names = ["rezan", "ali", "parisa"]$

names.append ("parsa")

print (names)

↓ فرماده

['rezan', 'ali', 'parisa', 'parsa']

← (frozenset) to str (جیسے) . split() : بچھے

$x_1 = int[n[0]], \quad x_2 = int[n[1]]$

کائنات دیگر ساختے
دوسروں سے سوتی



names = ["reza", "ali", "parisa"]

names[0] = "ahmed"

print(names)

⇒ ['ahmed', 'ali', 'parisa']

نوسن یہ پہنچتے

names = ["reza", "ali", "parisa"]

names.copy() = names.Copy()

لیکن names.copy() اور names مترقبہ
مثلاً مذکور چیز خالی ہے۔

اُندر ایسا کامن ہے

names = ["reza", "ali", "parisa"]

names.clear()

print(names)

⇒ []

اُندر ایسا کامن ہے

names = ["reza", "ali", "parisa"]

print(names.count("reza"))

⇒ 1

اُس ساری میں کامن نہیں نہ اس کو وہ بھا صفر رکھا جائے

انوشن درست رہم

name1 = ["reza", "ali"]

name2 = ["parisa", "persa"]

name1.append(name2)

print(name1)

⇒ ['reza', 'ali', ['parisa', 'persa']]

سیٹ کو نوٹ کر

print(name1 + name2)

⇒ ['reza', 'ali', 'parisa', 'persa']

index / نماینده سیت \Rightarrow

name1 = ["reza", "ali", "parisa"]

print(name1.index("reza"))

برو ۰ تا ۲

index / نماینده \Rightarrow

name2 = ["reza", "ali", "parisa", "ali"]

print(name2.index("ali"))

برو ۱

بینزه کاری دهنده صفتان \Rightarrow

number = int(input())

sadgan = number // 100

dahgan = (number % 100) // 10

برینت اشیاسها \Rightarrow

a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

print(a[2:])

* بینت لیست از اشیاسها میگذرد.

دیگر \Rightarrow

list: [18, 20, 12, 14]

for i in range(len(list)):

print(list[i], end='')

برو ۱۸، ۲۰، ۱۲، ۱۴

بینه کاری بینه کاری \Rightarrow

number = int(input())

max_num = -1

if number < 0:
 number = number * -1

while number != 0:

 value = number // 10

 if value >= max:

 max = value

 number = number // 10

print(max-number)

بینه از اشیاسها شناسی

برو \Rightarrow a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

print(a[2:5])

* بینت لیست در اشیاس در آشیاس پنجه خود را

برینت نمایند.

افزارهای اشیاسها بر
جایی مخفع

student_grades = [18, 20, 12, 14]

student_grades.insert(3, 17)

جایی ایجاد شوند
بینه ایجاد شوند

print(student_grades)

برو [18, 20, 12, 17, 14]

Remove student.grades

حذف شد. عنصر از پی خود را با استفاده از Del حذف کنیم
با این دس. هر عنصر را حذف نماییم.

student.grades = [18, 20, 12, 14]

student.grades.remove(20)

Print(student.grades)

⇒ [18, 12, 14]

student.grades = [18, 20, 12, 14]

del student.grades[1]

Print(student.grades)

⇒ [18, 12, 14]

country.capitals

country.capitals = {}

country.capitals['Iran'] = "Tehran"

print(country.capitals)

⇒ {"Iran": "Tehran"}

این مطابق

Country.capitals = {"U.S": "D.C", "Italy": "Rome", "England": "London"}

key-list = Country.capitals.keys()

print(key-list)

⇒ ["U.S", "Italy", "England"]

کاراکترها

-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
["a", "b", "c", "d", "E", "F"]					
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
0	1	2	3	4	5

بررسی دادن

mylist = [5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 9, 8, 1]

Print(mylist[5:2:-1])

⇒ [9, 8, 2]

از این دس. چند تا قبل از دوم را بگیر بگذارد
ضيق انجي نشيء بررسی دادن را نداشت.

C دادن

Country.capitals = {"U.S": "D.C", "Italy": "Rome", "England": "London"}

Print(Country.capitals["Italy"])

⇒ Rome

⇒ country.capitals["Iran"] = "Tehran"

del country.capital["Iran"]

Print(country.capital)

⇒ {}

Country.capitals = {"U.S": "D.C", "Italy": "Rome", "England": "London"}

key-list = Country.capitals.keys()

print(key-list)

⇒ ["D.C", "Rome", "London"]

variables ↳

```
1 : a=1  
2 : -a=2  
3 : -a2=3  
4 : 2a=4
```

→ Line 4 throws a syntax error, because variables cannot start with a number.

Shortcut ↳

[: 3] is just a shortcut [0 : 3]. Both would do the same job, so you can work from index 0 (the first index) to the third one.

Slicing ↳

```
letters = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", "h", "i"]  
print(letters[::2]),
```

→ ['a', 'c', 'e', 'g', 'i']

The complete syntax of slicing a list is →

[start : end : step]. So, [:: 2] means get things every →

everything from start to end at a step of two.

Exercise: create a script that generates and prints a list of numbers from 1 to 20?

Python comparison operators ↳

Equal => ==

not Equal => !=

Greater than => >

Less than => <

Addition => +

Subtraction => -

Division => /

modulus => % → only for integers

Floor division => //

for :

```
my_range = range(1, 21)
```

```
print(list(my_range))
```


کاربری زیر مجموعه

```
def power(x, n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return x  
    return x * power(x, n-1)
```

(پردازش):

```
def check(password):  
    if len(password) < 3:  
        return False  
    return True.
```

passwords = ["123456", "123456789"]

```
def is_valid_password(password):  
    if password in passwords:  
        return False  
    return True.
```

print(f"Reza is {20}") \Rightarrow Reza is 20

* f string is a way to format strings in python.

(پردازش):

```
for id in grades.items():  
    temp = f"{id}: {grades[id]}"  
    f.write(temp)
```

13 : 18
14 : 16
:

کاربری زیر مجموعه:

```
def fibo(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    elif n == 2:  
        return 1  
    return fibo(n-1) + fibo(n-2)
```

txt = "ali", file

f = open("file.txt", "w")

s = "ali", reza

f.write(s)

ali \rightarrow ali is w

slash

By default the read() method returns the whole text but you can also specify how many ~~charcters~~ characters you want to return:

f = open("demofile.txt", "r")

print(f.read(5))

By looping through the lines of the file, you can read the whole file, line by line:

f = open("demofile", "r")

for x in f:

print(x)

txt cont:

```
f = open("file.txt", "r")
print(f.readline())
```

type error:

```
f = open("file.txt", "r")
x = (f.readline())
print(type(x))
```

→ str.

```
f = open("file.txt", "r")
x = (f.readline())
print(type(x))
```

→ list.

نحوه لفظی اینجا - "write" یعنی "w" ، "append" یعنی "a" یا "a+"
که درین دستورات اینها همچنان که مذکور شدند از اینها استفاده شود.

To create a new file:

"x" → create → will create a file, returns an error if the file exist.

"a" → append → will create a file if the specified file does not exist.

"w" → write → will create a file if the specified file does not exist.

To delete a file, you must import the os module, and run its os.remove() function.

→

```
import os
os.remove("demofile.txt")
```

strip function:

```
f = open("file.txt", "r")
```

```
x = (f.readline())
```

for element in x:

```
element = element.strip()
```

```
print(element)
```

```
f = open("file.txt", "r")
```

```
x = (f.readline())
```

for element in x:

```
element = element.strip()
```

```
id, grade = element.split(": ")
```

```
print(f" id is {id} ---- grade is {grade}")
```

→ id is 12 ---- grade is 12

id is 13 ---- grade is 18

: