Python Syllabus

For Summer Training Program

1	command = ""	
2	while command != "quit":	
	<pre>command = input("> ").lower(</pre>	
	if command == "start":	
	<pre>print('Car starts.')</pre>	
	<pre>elif command == "stop":</pre>	
	<pre>print('Car stopped.')</pre>	
	<pre>elif command == "help":</pre>	
	print ("""	
10	start - to start the car	
11	stop - to stop the car.	
12	quit - quit the game.	
13		
14	else:	
15	print ("Sorry we dont ur	

python™ Augure









Python is a powerful, high-level, interpreted programming language that emphasizes code readability, developer productivity, and a minimalist design philosophy. Developed by Guido van Rossum and released in 1991, Python was intended to be an easy-to-understand language that could help both beginners and professionals write clean and maintainable code.

It supports multiple programming paradigms, including procedural, objectoriented, and functional programming, giving developers the flexibility to choose the most suitable approach for a given task. One of Python's most appealing features is its dynamic typing and automatic memory management, which allows developers to write less boilerplate code and focus more on solving real problems. The Python interpreter processes code line-by-line, making debugging easier and more intuitive. Its extensive standard library–sometimes referred to as "batteries included"–covers everything from file I/O and system calls to regular expressions, web services, and unit testing, drastically reducing the need for external dependencies in many applications.

In addition to the built-in library, Python boasts a massive ecosystem of third-party modules and frameworks available through the Python Package Index (PyPI). These libraries extend Python's capabilities in nearly every domain of computing. In web development, frameworks like Django, Flask, and FastAPI enable developers to build full-scale, secure web applications with minimal overhead. For scientific computing and data analysis, libraries such as NumPy, SciPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib offer highperformance operations on arrays, statistical analysis tools, and powerful data visualizations. Python has become the de facto language for artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and deep learning, with tools like TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, and Scikit-learn facilitating the development of complex neural networks and predictive models. The language also excels in automation, scripting, and system administration tasks thanks to modules like os, shutil, and subprocess.

Python's cross-platform nature ensures that programs written on one operating system can usually run on another with little or no modification. This portability, combined with the simplicity of Python syntax, makes it ideal for rapid application development and prototyping. Educational institutions worldwide adopt Python as the first language for computer science students because it abstracts many of the complexities found in lower-level languages while still exposing the fundamentals of software development.



MODULE 1: PYTHON PROGRAMMING – FROM BASICS TO INTERMEDIATE

Objective: To build foundational Python programming skills required for image processing.

Introduction to Python

- Installation (Anaconda, Jupyter, VS Code)
- Basic syntax, variables, data types

Control Structures

• If-else, loops (for, while)

Functions and Modules

• Defining functions, importing modules

Data Structures

• Lists, tuples, dictionaries, sets

File Handling in Python Exception Handling Object-Oriented Programming Basics Working with Libraries (NumPy, Matplotlib, OpenCV)

MODULE 2: BASICS OF IMAGE PROCESSING

Objective: To understand image representation, manipulation, and analysis using Python.

Introduction to Image Processing Loading and Displaying Images (Matplotlib, OpenCV) Image Types (Grayscale, RGB, Binary)

Image Transformations

• Resizing, Cropping, Rotation, Flipping

Image Enhancement

• Brightness, Contrast, Histogram Equalization

Filters and Noise Removal

Gaussian, Median, Sharpening

Edge Detection Techniques

• Sobel, Canny





MODULE 3: BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE CARTESIAN COORDINATE SYSTEM

Objective: To understand how Cartesian coordinates apply in image positioning and spatial data.

- What is a Cartesian Plane?
- Origin, Axes, Quadrants
- Points and Coordinates
- Distance Formula, Midpoint
- Coordinate Systems in Digital Imaging
- Pixel Coordinates vs Physical Coordinates

MODULE 4: FUNDAMENTALS OF DIGITAL IMAGES

Objective: To explore the basic building blocks and properties of digital images.

- What is a Digital Image?
- Image Resolution
- Pixel Depth (Bit Depth)
- Image Size v<mark>s File</mark> Size
- Grayscale vs Color Images
- Sampling and Quantization
- Image Histogram and Intensity Levels

MODULE 5: DIGITAL IMAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Objective: To define the measurable properties of digital images.

- Spatial Resolution
- Contrast Resolution
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)
- Dynamic Range
- Image Fidelity and Artifacts
- Image Compression (Lossy vs Lossless)

MODULE 6: INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL IMAGING

Objective: To understand the role and basics of medical imaging.

- What is Medical Imaging?
- History and Evolution
- Importance in Diagnosis and Treatment
- Market Value and Industry Scope







Medical Imaging Modalities:

- X-Ray, MRI, CT, PET, Ultrasound
- Comparison Table

MODULE 7: IMAGE FORMATS IN MEDICAL IMAGING

Objective: To identify and differentiate between various image formats used in medical imaging.

Common Medical Image Formats:

- 1. Bitmap (BMP)
- 2. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
- 3. Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)
- 4.DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine)
- 5.NIfTI (Neuroimaging Informatics Technology Initiative)
- 6.TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)
- 7.STL (Stereolithography for 3D Printing)

Format Compari<mark>son:</mark>

- Compression type
- Metadata support
- Use cases in medical field

MODULE 8: ESSENTIAL PYTHON LIBRARIES FOR IMAGE ANALYSIS

Objective: To introduce important Python libraries for image visualization and analysis.

Matplotlib

- Basic plotting
- Displaying images
- Histograms and Intensity graphs

NumPy

- Array operations on image data
- Matrix representation

OpenCV

- Reading and writing medical images
- Image transformations

Pydicom

- Reading DICOM files
- Extracting metadata



Nibabel

• Working with NIfTI images

SimpleITK / ITK

- Advanced medical image analysis
- Image registration and segmentation

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

1. Medical Imaging using Data Science and Machine Learning

DURATION : 50 DAYS

OUTCOME:

- 1. Master Python Programming: Understand and apply core Python programming concepts, including data structures, control flow, functions, and object-oriented programming relevant to technical and scientific applications.
- 2. Understand and Apply Image Processing Techniques: Gain hands-on experience in basic image processing operations such as image enhancement, filtering, transformation, and edge detection using Python libraries like OpenCV and Matplotlib.
- 3. Apply Cartesian Coordinate Concepts in Imaging: Understand the Cartesian coordinate system and its application in positioning, pixel indexing, and geometric image operations.
- 4. Comprehend the Fundamentals of Digital Images: Understand digital image structure, resolution, grayscale levels, image formats, and characteristics that impact quality and diagnostics.
- 5. Gain Knowledge of Medical Imaging and Modalities: Learn about various medical imaging technologies (CT, MRI, X-ray, PET, Ultrasound) and how image processing is used in healthcare.



PROJECT VIEW



PYTHON SUMMER TRAINING SYLLABUS PROGRESS TRACKER

Medi-ML (Python)		
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NOTES		
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