



# FULL STACK PYTHON COURSE SYLLABUS



## Why Choose **Ether Infotech** for Learning **Python**?

Python remains one of the most powerful and in-demand programming languages in today's tech industry. At Ether Infotech, Coimbatore, we don't just teach Python syntax — we prepare you to become a complete developer. Our industry-oriented training covers Core Python, Advanced Modules, Full-Stack Development, React, DevOps, Testing, Deployment, and AI integration. With hands-on projects and career-driven guidance, Ether Infotech ensures you gain the practical skills to build real-world applications and the confidence to excel in interviews.

**Join the No.1 Python Training Institute in Coimbatore with 100% Placement Assistance**

# Course Highlights

100% Practical Training

Industry-Trained Mentors

Beginner to Advanced Level

Real-Time Projects

Course Completion, Project Experience and Internship Certificate

Internship & Placement Support

Classroom + Practice Lab Environment

10000+ Students Trained Successfully

50+ Active Hiring Partners

## Who Can Join?

- ▶ College Students
- ▶ Job Seekers
- ▶ Non-IT to IT Career Switchers

# Full Stack Python Course Syllabus 8hrs

## Core Python

### Data Types, Functions, Loops, Conditionals

Introduction to fundamental programming constructs.

#### Subtopics:

- Built-in data types: int, float, string, list, tuple, dict, set
- Type conversion and casting
- Defining and calling functions
- Conditional statements: if, else, elif
- Looping constructs: for, while, and control flow (break, continue, pass)

### File Handling

Reading from and writing to files.

#### Subtopics:

- Opening and closing files (open(), with)
- Modes: r, w, a, r+
- Reading methods: read(), readline(), readlines()
- Writing and appending data
- Working with CSV/JSON files

### Modules and Packages

Code organization and reuse.

#### Subtopics:

- Importing standard modules (math, random, os, etc.)
- Creating and using custom modules
- `__init__.py` and Python packages
- pip for installing external packages

### OOP (Classes, Objects, Inheritance)

Understanding Object-Oriented Programming in Python.

#### Subtopics:

- Defining classes and creating objects
- `__init__()` constructor and instance variables
- Encapsulation, Abstraction
- Inheritance and Polymorphism
- Method Overriding, super()
- Special methods like `__str__`, `__repr__`, etc.

### Exception Handling

Gracefully managing runtime errors.

#### Subtopics:

- try, except, else, finally blocks
- Handling specific exceptions
- Raising custom exceptions using raise
- Creating user-defined exceptions

# Web Framework – Django

## Django Project and App Structure

Understanding how Django is structured.

- Managing projects with django-admin
- Creating apps using manage.py
- Folder layout and configurations

## ORM (Object Relational Mapping)

Interacting with databases using Python objects.

- CRUD operations using models
- QuerySets and filtering
- Aggregations and annotations

## Admin Panel & User Panel

Managing application from built-in admin.

- Customizing Django admin interface
- Registering models
- Creating superuser and managing users

## REST APIs with Django REST Framework (DRF)

Building backend APIs.

- Serializers and ViewSets
- Routers and URL patterns
- Class-based vs function-based views

## Models, Views, Templates (MVT Pattern)

Core architecture of Django.

- Defining models and database schema
- Writing views (function-based or class-based)
- Connecting HTML templates with views
- Using template tags and filters

## Forms and Validation

Creating and processing web forms.

- Django Forms vs ModelForms
- Field types and input validation
- Custom error messages

## Middlewares

Request and response processing.

- What are middlewares
- Creating custom middleware
- Using built-in ones (SecurityMiddleware, etc.)

## Authentication & Authorization (Login/Logout, JWT)

User management in web apps.

- Session-based authentication
- Token-based authentication (JWT with DRF)
- Permissions and role-based access

# Database

## SQL (PostgreSQL / MySQL)

### CRUD Operations

- SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

### Joins, Subqueries

- INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN
- Nested queries and aliasing

### DDL, DML

- DDL: CREATE, ALTER, DROP
- DML: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

## NoSQL (MongoDB)

### MongoDB Basics (CRUD, Collections, Documents)

- NoSQL structure and differences from RDBMS
- Creating collections, inserting and querying documents
- MongoDB with Python using PyMongo or MongoEngine

# DevOps, Deployment & Tools

## Version Control

### Git & GitHub

- Initializing repo, commits, branches
- Pull/push/clone
- GitHub collaboration (pull requests, issues)

## ORM in Django

### QuerySet APIs

- .filter(), .exclude(), .get()
- .all(), .order\_by(), .values()

### Model Relationships (OneToOne, ForeignKey, ManyToMany)

- Setting up relations using fields
- Reverse lookups and related\_name

### Migrations

- Creating migrations
- Applying them (makemigrations, migrate)
- Managing schema changes

# Deployment

## Deploying Django App

- Deploying application on anyone platform  
(Heroku, Render, or AWS Ec2)
- Running migrations in production

## Environment Variables

- Using .env files
- Keeping secrets secure (API keys, DB creds)

# CI/CD Basics (Optional Advanced)

## Docker

- Creating Dockerfiles
- Building and running containers
- Docker Compose for multi-container setups

## GitHub Actions

- Creating workflows for testing and deployment
- CI pipelines for automated builds

# Cloud (AWS)

- **AWS EC2 – Hosting Django apps on virtual servers**
- **AWS S3 – Storing static and media files**
- **AWS RDS – Managed relational databases like PostgreSQL or MySQL**

## Other Must-Know Concepts

### **REST API Concepts**

- HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
- Status codes and RESTful conventions

### **JSON Handling**

- Serializing/deserializing with json module
- Working with JSON in APIs

### **AJAX**

- Sending asynchronous requests from frontend
- Updating UI without page reload

### **Postman for API Testing**

- Testing REST APIs with headers, params, and auth
- Automation with collections

### **CORS**

- Cross-Origin Resource Sharing issues and solutions
- Using Django CORS headers

### **Security (CSRF, XSS basics)**

- Enabling CSRF protection in forms
- Understanding XSS vulnerabilities

### **Unit Testing (PyTest)**

- Writing and running test cases
- Using Django's test framework or PyTest

### **JWT or OAuth for Auth**

- Secure token generation and verification
- Role-based access control

## Data Structures and algorithm

### **Time and Space Complexity**

- Big O Notation ( $O(n)$ ,  $O(1)$ ,  $O(\log n)$ , etc.)

### **Arrays and Strings**

- Basics of arrays (1D, 2D)
- Searching and sorting arrays
- Sliding Window Technique
- Prefix Sum, Difference Arrays

### **Hashing (HashMap / HashSet)**

- Frequency Counting
- HashMap vs TreeMap

### **Recursion and Backtracking**

- Factorial, Fibonacci
- Subsets, Permutations

### **Sorting Algorithms**

- Bubble, Selection, Insertion (basic)
- Merge Sort, Quick Sort (optional)
- Sorting before two-pointer
- Sorting before binary search

### **Searching Algorithms**

- Linear Search, Binary Search
- Binary Search Variants:
  - First/Last Occurrence
  - Search in Rotated Array
  - Median of Two Arrays

### **Two Pointers and Sliding Window**

- Two Sum (Sorted)
- Container With Most Water
- Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

### **Stacks and Queues**

- Stack using Array
- Next Greater Element, Balanced Parentheses
- Queue, Circular Queue
- Implement Stack using Queue and vice versa

### **Linked Lists**

- Singly, Doubly Linked Lists

## Debugging and optimization

### Introduction to Debugging

- What is Debugging?
- Common Python Errors:
- SyntaxError, NameError, TypeError, IndexError, KeyError
- Find bugs in short code snippets and fix them

## FRONTEND

### HTML (HyperText Markup Language)

HTML is the backbone of web pages used to structure content.

#### HTML Tags and Attributes

- Basic tags: div, span, h1 to h6, p, a, img, ul, ol, li, table, etc.
- Global attributes: id, class, style, title, alt
- Structural tags: header, nav, main, section, footer
- Inline vs block-level elements

#### Forms and Validation

- Creating input forms using form, input, textarea, select, button
- Input types: text, email, password, date, number
- Built-in validations: required, minlength, pattern, etc.
- Form submission using action and method

#### Semantic HTML

- Using meaningful tags for better accessibility and SEO
- Tags: article, aside, section, figure, figcaption, time, mark, etc.

## Code Optimization

### Loop Optimization:

- Avoid unnecessary loops
- Use built-in functions (e.g., sum(), min()) instead of custom loops
- Using List Comprehensions
- Efficient String Operations (avoid + in loops, use .join)

### CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS styles the HTML structure for appearance, layout, and responsiveness.

#### Selectors, Box Model, Positioning

- Element, class, ID, attribute selectors
- Box model: margin, border, padding, content
- Positioning: static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky

#### Flexbox, Grid

- Flexbox: one-dimensional layout control  
Properties: display: flex, justify-content, align-items, flex-direction, etc.
- CSS Grid: two-dimensional layout system  
Properties: grid-template-columns, grid-gap, grid-area

#### Media Queries (Responsive Design)

- Creating responsive designs for mobile, tablet, and desktop
- Mobile-first and desktop-first approaches

#### CSS Frameworks: Bootstrap / Tailwind

- Bootstrap: utility and component classes
- Grids, cards, navbars, buttons
- Tailwind CSS: utility-first framework
- Custom styling using utility classes (flex, text-lg, bg-blue-500, etc.)

## JavaScript (JS)

JS is the programming language of the web, enabling interactivity and logic.

### **Variables, Data Types, Operators**

- Declaring variables using var, let, and const
- Primitive types: string, number, boolean, null, undefined
- Objects and arrays
- Arithmetic, logical, and comparison operators

### **DOM Manipulation**

- Accessing elements using getElementById, querySelector, etc.
- Changing content: innerText, innerHTML
- Modifying styles and attributes
- Creating and removing elements dynamically

### **Functions, Events**

- Function declarations, expressions, arrow functions
- Event handling: onclick, addEventListener
- Event types: click, change, input, mouseover, keypress

### **ES6 Features**

- let and const
- Arrow functions (=>)
- Template literals (Hello \${name})
- Destructuring, spread/rest operators
- Promises and async/await
- Modules: import/export

### **Fetch API / Axios**

- Making HTTP requests to external APIs
- Handling responses with Promises
- GET, POST, PUT, DELETE requests
- Error handling and loading states

### **Form Validation**

- Client-side form validation using JS
- Custom validation rules
- Real-time feedback with events like on input or on blur

### **Single Page Applications (SPA) Basics**

- Concept of SPAs: dynamic page updates without full reload
- History API and URL handling
- Benefits of SPA over traditional MPA

## Frontend Framework – React

React is a popular JS library for building component-based Uis.

### **Components, Props, State**

- Function and Class components
- Props: passing data between components
- State: managing dynamic data inside components
- Component re-rendering and lifecycle

### **Hooks (useState, useEffect)**

- useState: managing component-level state
- useEffect: side effects (e.g., fetching data, timers)
- Cleanup and dependency array
- Other hooks (intro): useRef, useContext, useMemo, etc.

### **Routing (React Router)**

- React-router-dom for navigation
- BrowserRouter, Route, Link, useNavigate
- Dynamic routes and URL parameters

### **Form Handling**

- Controlled components (value and onChange)
- Form submission and validation in React
- Using libraries like Formik or React Hook Form (optional)

### **Conditional Rendering**

- Using if statements, ternary operators
- && logical short-circuiting
- Conditional UI elements

### **API Integration**

- Calling REST APIs from React using fetch or axios
- Updating UI based on API responses
- Error and loading state management

### **Redux (Advanced)**

- Centralized state management
- Actions, Reducers, Store
- Middleware like redux-thunk for async logic
- Integration with React using react-redux

## AI Integration in Fullstack Applications

### 24/7 Support Assistance

AI technologies enhance this support by automating responses, resolving common queries, and escalating complex issues.

Key Features:

- **AI-Driven Chatbots:** Deploy intelligent conversational agents that can understand, interpret, and respond to user queries in real-time.
- **Real-Time Query Handling:** Offer solutions instantly without human intervention, reducing response time and operational costs.

### Chat Bot and Query Resolver

Developing a smart assistant to handle common queries, guide users, and support issue resolution

Key Features:

- Use REST APIs or WebSocket to connect chatbot with backend.
- Store conversation logs and user interactions in database.

### Code and Text Generator

Use Cases:

- Auto-generate frontend/backend code based on user input.
- Draft emails, summaries, or blog content.
- Assist with debugging or code explanation.

Tools:

- OpenAI GPT APIs for text/code generation.
- Frontend interfaces integrated with Backend to input prompts and display results.

### Generative AI

- Introduction to LLMs (e.g., OpenAI GPT, Hugging Face)
- Use cases in full-stack apps (summarization, translation, etc.)

## About Ether Infotech

Ether Infotech offers courses designed to equip students with the essential skills required for mastering Python programming. Located in Coimbatore, this institute is renowned for its practical approach to learning, industry-relevant curriculum, and experienced trainers.

The Python training at Ether Infotech covers a wide range of topics, from basic syntax and data structures to advanced concepts such as web development, data analysis, and machine learning. Each module is carefully designed to ensure students gain hands-on experience through real-world projects and assignments.

In addition to Python, Ether Infotech also provides training in various other technologies, making it a hub for aspiring tech professionals. The institute's commitment to quality education, coupled with state-of-the-art facilities and a supportive learning environment, makes it an ideal choice for anyone looking to advance their career in the tech industry.

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