

Variables and Types

Exercises

Week 2

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and followed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

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Which is the purpose of a *variable* within Python?

Answer:

The purpose of a variable in Python is to store and represent data values, facilitating data manipulation and enhancing code readability.

Write a simple Python statement that creates and assigns a value of 3.142 to a variable called 'pi'

Answer:

Python statement that creates a variable called **pi** and assigns the value 3.142 to it:
`pi=3.142`

Which of the following is **NOT** a valid name for a variable within Python?

`total`

`result`

`question?`

`name_1`

Answer:

"question?" Is not valid

Following the execution of the code below, what will be stored in the variable 'age'?

```
age = 10 + 20
```

```
age = age + 5
```

Answer:

The variable 'age' will store the value 35.

In the answer box below write the *exact* output that would be displayed if the following statement was executed (assuming `age` has been created as in the previous question):

```
print("The age value is",age)
```

Answer:

The output would be: The age value is 35.

Which of the following is an example of an **Augmented Assignment** in Python?

```
total = 20
```

```
total = total + 5
```

```
total *= 100
```

```
total = max
```

Answer:

```
total *= 100
```

Which of the following is an example of an **integer** type variable?

```
result = "xyz"
```

```
result = 20
```

```
result = 20.5
```

```
result = False
```

Answer:

The example of an integer type variable is:
`result = 20`

What are the only two legal values of a **boolean** type variable?

Answer:

The values are "True" and "False"

Following the execution of the code below, what will be the *data-type* of the variable 'average'?

```
average = total / count
```

Answer:

The data type of the variable 'average' will be a float, assuming 'total' and 'count' are integers and 'count' is not zero

Following the execution of the code below, what will be the *data-type* of the variable 'message'?

```
message = "hello there!"
```

Answer:

The data type of the variable 'message' will be a string.

What determines the current data-type of a variable?

Answer:

The current data type of a variable is determined by the type of value assigned to it during initialization or subsequent assignments. In Python, data types are dynamically assigned. If a variable is later assigned a value of a different type, its data type will change accordingly.

What is the purpose of the built-in `type()` function?

Answer:

The built-in `type()` function in Python is used to determine the data type of an object or variable. It returns the type of the specified object, allowing programmers to inspect and verify the data type of a particular value or variable within their code.

What would be the output following execution of the following code?

```
type(10.2)
```

Answer:

The output of the code `type(10.2)` would be:
`<class 'float'>`
This indicates that the data type of the value 10.2 is a float.

Does the Python language support *Dynamic Typing*, or *Static Typing*?

Answer:

Python supports dynamic typing not Static typing.

Which of the following is an example of a *function call*?

```
answer = 10  
  
print(answer)  
  
total *= 10  
  
10 + 20
```

Answer:

The example of a function call is:
`print(answer)`

What is the name given to the values that are passed to a function within the parentheses?

Answer:

The values passed to a function within the parentheses are called "arguments."

What is the purpose of the built-in `input()` function?

Answer:

The purpose of the built-in input() function is to read a line from the user's input in the console.

What is the data-type of the value returned by the `input()` function?

Answer:

The data type of the value returned by the input() function is always a string.

Use the Python interpreter to input a small Python program that prints your name and address on the screen. Once this works type the program in the answer box below.

Answer:

```
print("Name: Your Name")  
print("Address: Your Address")
```

Within the answer box below write a small Python program, that when run, would print the following message including the double quotes -

```
Hello, is your name "Bwian"?
```

Answer:

```
print('Hello, is your name "Bwian"?')
```

Now write a second small Python program, that when run, would print the following message including the single quotes -

```
Or is your name 'Woger'?
```

Answer:

```
print("Or is your name 'Woger'?")
```

Within the answer box below write a small Python program, that when run, uses *escape sequences* to print the following text exactly.

```
This is a string containing a backslash (\),  
    a single quote ('), a double quote ("  
    and is split across multiple lines
```

Answer:

```
print("This is a string containing a backslash (\\),\n\t a single quote ('), a double quote (\")\n\t  
and is split across multiple lines")
```

Within the answer box below write a small Python program, that when run, uses *triple quotes* to print the following text exactly.

```
This is a string containing a backslash (\),  
    a single quote ('), a double quote ("  
    and is split across multiple lines
```

Answer:

```
print("""This is a string containing a backslash (\\),  
a single quote ('), a double quote ("  
and is split across multiple lines""")
```

Use the Python interpreter to input a small Python program that asks the user to input a temperature in fahrenheit. Once the value has been input, display a message that shows the same temperature in celsius. You may have to do some research in order to find out the conversion method. Once this works, type the program in the answer box below.

Answer:

```
fahrenheit = float(input("Enter temperature in Fahrenheit: "))  
celsius = (fahrenheit - 32) * 5/9  
print(f"{fahrenheit} degrees Fahrenheit is equal to {celsius:.2f} degrees Celsius.")
```

Within the answer box below write a small Python program that asks the user to enter two values. Store these in variables called 'a' and 'b' respectively.

Answer:

```
a = float(input("Enter the value for 'a': "))
b = float(input("Enter the value for 'b': "))

print(f"The value 'a' was {a} and the value 'b' was {b}")
print(f"The sum of 'a' and 'b' is {a + b}")
print(f"The product of 'a' and 'b' is {a * b}")
```

Once the values have been input use three calls to the `print()` function to show output such as the following (in this example the user entered 10.2 and 18.3) -

The value 'a' was 10.2 and the value 'b' was 18.3

The sum of 'a' and 'b' is 28.5

The product of 'a' and 'b' is 186.66

Answer:

```
value1 = input("Enter the first value: ")
value2 = input("Enter the second value: ")
value3 = input("Enter the third value: ")

max_value = max(value1, value2, value3)
print(f"The maximum value is: {max_value}")
```

Python includes a built-in function called **max()**. When this is called with multiple argument values it returns the largest of the given arguments. e.g.

```
max(20, 50, 30) # this would return 50
```

Within the answer box below write a small program that asks the user to input three values. Store these in variables (the names are up to you) then use the **max()** function to display the largest of the input values.

Answer:

```
value1 = float(input("Enter the first value: "))
value2 = float(input("Enter the second value: "))
value3 = float(input("Enter the third value: "))
```



```
max_value = max(value1, value2, value3)
print(f"The maximum value is: {max_value}")
```

Using the Python interpreter execute your code, then examine the output generated when the input the values are 'hello', 'welcome', and 'bye'

Does the program still show the maximum value? If not, what does it show?

Answer:

```
name = "Black Knight"
print(name[0])
```

Given the following definition:

```
name = "Black Knight"
```

What would each of the following Python statements display?

```
print( name[0] )
```

Answer:

```
It'd display B
```

```
print( name[4] )
```

Answer:

```
k
```

```
print( name[-1] )
```

Answer:

```
t
```

```
print( name[-2] )
```

Answer:

```
h
```

```
print( name[2:5] )
```

Answer:

`ack`

```
print( name[6:] )
```

Answer:

`knight`

```
print( name[:5] )
```

Answer:

```
print( name[:] )
```

Answer:

`Black Knight`

Which of the following creates a variable containing a **List**?

```
names = "Terry"
```

```
names = 10
```

```
names = [ "Mark", "Jon", "Amanda", "Edward", "Sally" ]
```

```
names = "Mark", "Jon", "Amanda"
```

Answer:

`names = ["Mark", "Jon", "Amanda", "Edward", "Sally"]`

Is the following a valid **List**, even though it contains values based on different data-types?

```
values = [10.2, "Jon", False, "Edward", True ]
```

Answer:

Yes, the following is a valid List in Python, even though it contains values based on different data types:

```
values = [10.2, "Jon", False, "Edward", True]
```

If a value is **mutable**, can it be modified after it has been created?

Answer:

If a value is mutable, it can be modified after it has been created.

What term is used to describe a value that cannot be changed once it has been created?

Answer:

The term used to describe a value that cannot be changed once it has been created is "immutable."

Is a List **mutable** or **immutable**?

Answer:

A List in Python is mutable. You can modify its elements, add new elements, or remove existing elements after it has been created.

Is a String **mutable** or **immutable**?

Answer:

A String in Python is immutable. Once a string is created, you cannot modify its individual characters. If you want to change a string, you create a new one.

Given the following definition -

```
names = ["Terry", "John", "Michael", "Eric", "Terry", "Graham"]
```

What would each of the following Python statements display?

```
print( names[2] )
```

Answer:

```
Michael
```

```
print( names[-2] )
```

Answer:

```
Terry
```

```
print( names[0:3] )
```

Answer:

```
['Terry', 'John', 'Michael']
```

```
names = names + "Brian"  
print( names )
```

Answer:

```
['Terry', 'John', 'Michael', 'Eric', 'Terry', 'Graham', 'B', 'r', 'i', 'a', 'n']
```

```
names[0:1] = ["Mark", "Jon"]  
print( names )
```

Answer:

```
['Mark', 'Jon', 'John', 'Michael', 'Eric', 'Terry', 'Graham', 'B', 'r', 'i', 'a', 'n']
```

What built-in function within Python can be used to find out how many elements are contained within a string or list?

Answer:

The built-in function within Python that can be used to find out how many elements are contained within a string or list is len().

Exercises are complete

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.