EXERCISE1

1. Create a variable named carname and assign the value Volvo to it.

 = ""

1. Create a variable named x and assign the value 50 to it.

 = 

1. Display the sum of 5 + 10, using two variables: x and y.

 = 

y = 10

print(x  y)

1. Create a variable called z, assign x + y to it, and display the result.

x = 5

y = 10

 = x + y

print()

1. Remove the illegal characters in the variable name:

2my-first\_name = "John"

1. Insert the correct syntax to assign the same value to all three variables in one code line.

x  y  z  "Orange"

**Exercise 2**

**PYTHON DATA TYPES**

1. The following code example would print the data type of x, what data type would that be?

x = 5

print(type(x))



1. The following code example would print the data type of x, what data type would that be?
2. x = "Hello World"
3. print(type(x))
4. 

3. The following code example would print the data type of x, what data type would that be?

x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

print(type(x))



4.

x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

print(type(x))



5.

x = {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}

print(type(x))



6.

x = True

print(type(x))



Exercise 3

FUNCTIONS

1. Create a function named my\_function.

:

print("Hello from a function")

1. Execute a function named my\_function.

def my\_function():

print("Hello from a function")



1. Inside a function with two parameters, print the first parameter.
2. def my\_function(fname, lname):
3. print()

4. Let the function return the x parameter + 5.

def my\_function(x):

   

1. If you do not know the number of arguments that will be passed into your function, there is a prefix you can add in the function definition, which prefix?
2. def my\_function(kids):
3. print("The youngest child is " + kids[2])
4. If you do not know the number of arguments that will be passed into your function, there is a prefix you can add in the function definition, which prefix?

def my\_function(kids):

print("The youngest child is " + kids[2])