## Ms. Terkper's Digital Classroom

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# Introduction to Python: Basics #1

### **Introduction to Python - Basics #1**

Python is a high-level, beginner-friendly programming language used in robotics, automation, game development, and artificial intelligence. It is known for its **simple and readable syntax**, making it a great first language for learning programming.

#### 1. Printing Output in Python

One of the first things you'll do in Python is **display text on the screen** using the print() function.

print("Hello, World!")

#### **Output:**

Hello, World!

- print() is used to display messages in Python.
- Text must be inside quotation marks (" " or ' ').
- Every statement in Python runs from **top to bottom**.

#### 2. Taking User Input

Python allows users to **enter data** using the input() function:

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

**Example Output:** If the user types Hannah, the output will be:

```
Hello, Hannah!
```

- The input() function takes user input as a string.
- We can use + to **concatenate** (join) text together.

### 3. Variables and Data Types

In Python, a variable is used to store values, such as numbers or text:

```
age = 15
height = 5.7
```

```
name = "Hannah"
```

#### **Common Data Types:**

- **int** → Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
- float  $\rightarrow$  Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- $str \rightarrow Text$  (e.g., "Hello", "Python").
- bool → True/False values (e.g., True, False).

#### 4. Type Conversion

When using input(), Python always treats the input as a **string**. To use numbers, we need to **convert the type**:

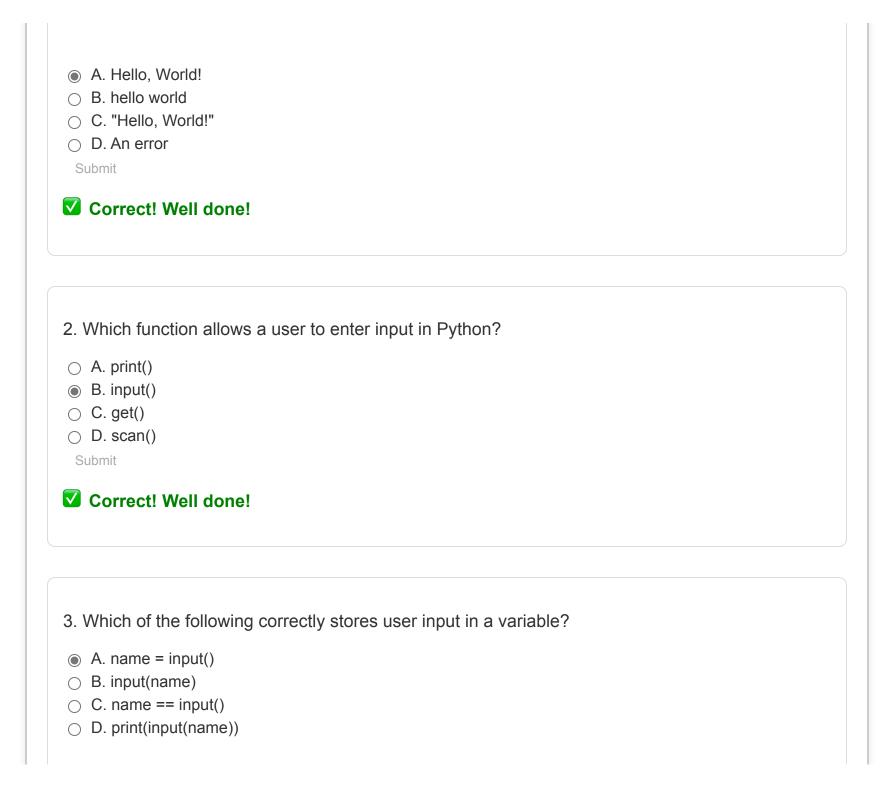
```
age = input("Enter your age: ") # Input is stored as a string
age = int(age) # Convert to integer
print("Next year, you will be " + str(age + 1) + " years old!")
```

- int() → Converts a string to an integer.
- $float() \rightarrow Converts$  a string to a decimal number.
- $str() \rightarrow Converts$  numbers back to text.

Now that you've learned the basics, try answering the questions below!

1. What will the following code output?

```
print("Hello, World!")
```



### **☑** Correct! Well done!

4. What will the following code output?

name = "Alex"
print(name)

- A. Alex
- B. "name"
- C. name
- O. Nothing

Submit

**✓** Correct! Well done!

- 5. What data type is stored in the variable: user\_age?
- A. int
- B. float
- C. string
- O. boolean

Submit

✓ Correct! Well done!		
6. What symbol is u	sed for writing comments in Python?	
○ A. //		
B. #		
○ C.		
○ D. **		
Submit		
<b>☑</b> Correct! Well do	one!	
7. Which of the follo	wing is a valid variable name in Python?	
○ A. 1stName		
<ul><li>B. first_name</li></ul>		
○ C. first-name		
○ D. print		
Submit		
<b>☑</b> Correct! Well do	one!	

8. How do you convert user input to an integer in Python?

<ul> <li>A. str(input())</li> <li>B. int(input())</li> <li>C. input(int)</li> <li>D. input().int()</li> <li>Submit</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>9. What happens if you try to add an integer and a string in Python?</li> <li>A. The numbers will be added together.</li> <li>B. The string will be converted to a number.</li> <li>C. An error will occur.</li> <li>D. The string and number will be printed together.</li> <li>Submit</li> <li>Correct! Well done!</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>10. What will happen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?</li> <li>A. It will print "Hello" correctly.</li> <li>B. It will print `Hello` without quotes.</li> <li>C. It will cause a syntax error.</li> <li>D. It will automatically correct the mistake.</li> </ul>	



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