

# Chapter 2: Python Programming: Concepts I

## Basics

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### Table of contents

Welcome to Python Programming!	1
Python Literals	2
Variables and Operators	3
Loops and Conditionals	3
Squaring Algorithms	4
Strings and Slicing	4
Python Challenge Exercises	5

### Welcome to Python Programming!



Tip

Let's make learning Python fun and practical!

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### What are literals?

Literals are fixed values in your code. They can be numbers, strings, booleans, etc.

### Note

**Examples:** - 42 (integer) - 3.14 (float) - 'hello' (string) - True, False (boolean)

## Python Code Sample

```
age = 18
pi = 3.14159
greeting = "Hello, world!"
is_active = True
```

## Interesting Application

Use literals to set default values in games, apps, or data analysis scripts!

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## Python Literals

Literals are fixed values written directly in your code and are used to assign values to variables or as standalone values in expressions.

```
"""
This example shows different types of literals.
"""

integer_literal = 42      # An integer literal
float_literal = 3.14       # A floating-point literal
string_literal = "hello"   # A string literal
boolean_literal = True    # A boolean literal

print(integer_literal, float_literal, string_literal, boolean_literal)
# Output: 42 3.14 hello True
```

This code demonstrates how to use different types of literals in Python.

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## Variables and Operators

Variables store data for use in your program which can be manipulated by *operators* (e.g., addition, comparison, and assignment).

```
"""
This example shows how to use variables and operators.

"""

x = 10      # Assign 10 to x
y = 5       # Assign 5 to y
sum_xy = x + y        # Addition operator
diff_xy = x - y        # Subtraction operator
prod_xy = x * y        # Multiplication operator
is_equal = x == y        # Comparison operator
print(sum_xy, diff_xy, prod_xy, is_equal)
# Output: 15 5 50 False
```

This code uses variables and operators to do math and compare values.

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## Loops and Conditionals

Loops repeat actions. Conditionals let your code make decisions.

```
"""
This example prints numbers and checks if they are even or odd.

"""

for i in range(1, 6):    # Loop from 1 to 5
    if i % 2 == 0:        # Conditional: is i even?
        print(f"{i} is even")
    else:
        print(f"{i} is odd")
# Output:
# 1 is odd
# 2 is even
# ... and similar up to 5
```

This code loops through numbers and uses a conditional to check if each is even or odd.

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## Squaring Algorithms

Squaring means multiplying a number by itself. There are several ways to do this in Python.

```
"""
This example shows three ways to square a number.
"""

def square(n):
    """Returns the square of n."""
    return n * n

num = 7
squ1 = num * num          # Multiplication
squ2 = num ** 2           # Exponentiation

print(f"squ1: {squ1}, squ2: {squ2}, square(num): {square(num)}")
# Output: squ1: 49, squ2: 49, square(num): 49
```

This code demonstrates three ways to square a number in Python.

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## Strings and Slicing

Strings store text. Slicing lets you extract parts of a string.

```
"""
This example slices a string in different ways.
"""

text = "Python is awesome!"

first_word = text[:6]      # Get 'Python'
last_word = text[-8:]       # Get 'awesome!'
every_other = text[::2]     # Get every other character

print(first_word)    # Output: Python
print(last_word)      # Output: awesome!
print(every_other)   # Output: Pto saeo!
```

This code shows how to slice strings to get different parts or patterns.

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## Python Challenge Exercises

Try these programming challenges to practice your Python skills!

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### Challenge 1: Literal Mix-Up

Write code that uses at least three different types of literals (integer, float, string, boolean) and prints them in a single sentence.

```
# TODO
```

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### Challenge 2: Variable Math

Create two variables, perform addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and print the results with clear labels.

```
# TODO
```

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### Challenge 3: Loop & Conditional Fun

Write a loop that prints numbers from 1 to 10. For each number, print whether it is a multiple of 3 or not.

```
# TODO
```

---

## **Challenge 4: Squaring Game**

Write a function that takes a number and returns both its square and its cube. Print the results for the number 5.

```
# TODO
```

---

## **Challenge 5: String Slicing Mystery**

Given the string `mystery = "QuartoPythonRocks!"`, print:

- The first 6 characters
- The last 5 characters
- Every third character

```
# TODO
```

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## **Consider This!**

Let's do these in class!

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