

# Python Programming: Colourful Concepts

Guttag Chapter 2

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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	5
Python Challenge Exercises	5
Solutions to Challenge Exercises	7

## Welcome to Python Programming!



Tip

Let's make learning Python fun and practical!

## What are literals?

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

**i** 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. They include numbers, strings, booleans, and more.

Literals 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.

---

## Variables and Operators

Variables store data for use in your program. Operators let you perform operations like 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.

---

## Loops and Conditionals

Loops repeat actions. Conditionals let your code make decisions.

```
# Example: Loops and conditionals

"""
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
# 3 is odd
# 4 is even
# 5 is odd

```

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

---

## 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.
"""

num = 7

squ1 = num * num      # Multiplication
squ2 = num ** 2       # Exponentiation
def square(n):
    """Returns the square of n."""
    return n * n

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.

---

## 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
```

---

## Challenge 2: Variable Math

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

```
# TODO
```

---

## 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
```

---

## Solutions to Challenge Exercises

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### Solution 1: Literal Mix-Up

```
integer = 7
float_num = 2.5
text = "apples"
is_fresh = True
print(f"I bought {integer} {text}, each cost {float_num} dollars. Fresh? {is_fresh}")
```

This code uses integer, float, string, and boolean literals in a sentence.

---

### Solution 2: Variable Math

```
x = 12
y = 4
print(f"Addition: {x + y}")
print(f"Subtraction: {x - y}")
print(f"Multiplication: {x * y}")
print(f"Division: {x / y}")
```

This code performs math operations and prints results with labels.

---

### Solution 3: Loop & Conditional Fun

```
for n in range(1, 11):
    if n % 3 == 0:
        print(f"{n} is a multiple of 3")
    else:
        print(f"{n} is not a multiple of 3")
```

This code loops through numbers and checks for multiples of 3.

---

#### **Solution 4: Squaring Game**

```
def square_and_cube(num):  
    """Returns the square and cube of num."""  
    return num ** 2, num ** 3  
  
sq, cu = square_and_cube(5)  
print(f"Square: {sq}, Cube: {cu}")
```

This function returns both the square and cube of a number.

---

#### **Solution 5: String Slicing Mystery**

```
mystery = "QuartoPythonRocks!"  
print(mystery[:6])      # First 6 characters  
print(mystery[-5:])     # Last 5 characters  
print(mystery[:3])      # Every third character
```

This code slices the string in three different ways.