**CHAPTER 2 “lab gems”**

* Built-in input function reads input from keyboard
  + Returns the data as a string
  + Format: variable = input(prompt)
    - prompt is typically a string instructing user to enter a value
  + Does not automatically display a space after the prompt
* Built-in functions convert between data types
  + int(item) converts item to an int
  + float(item) converts item to a float
  + Nested function call: general format: function1(function2(argument))
    - value returned by function2 is passed to function1
  + Type conversion only works if item is valid numeric value, otherwise, throws exception
* Python operator precedence:
  + Operations enclosed in parentheses
    - Forces operations to be performed before others
  + Exponentiation (\*\*)
  + Multiplication (\*), division (/ and //), and remainder (%)
  + Addition (+) and subtraction (-)
* Higher precedence performed first
  + Same precedence operators execute from left to right
* Data type resulting from math operation depends on data types of operands
  + Two int values: result is an int
  + Two float values: result is a float
  + int and float: int temporarily converted to float, result of the operation is a float
    - Mixed-type expression
  + Type conversion of float to int causes truncation of fractional part
* Any part of a statement that is enclosed in parentheses can be broken without the line continuation character.

total = (value1 + value2 +

value3 + value4 +

value5 + value6)

print("Monday's sales are", monday,

"and Tuesday's sales are", tuesday,

"and Wednesday's sales are", Wednesday)

**Lab Exercise 2**

**Focus**

1. Input, Process, Output

2. Basic Python syntax

3. Data types

4. Simple calculations

5. Formatting output

In this lab you will Design and Code a Simple Program that Uses Variables and Performs Calculations

**Part A: Design a Solution**

For this portion of the lab, you will **design** the solution to a simple program that uses **sequential statements**. *(That means DO NOT use loops, functions, if/else, a menu etc.)*

**You may draw a flowchart or write pseudocode.** If you draw a flowchart, you will scan the drawing and submit it as a pdf or jpeg file. Design a solution to the following problem:

Your cousin is visiting from England and it is getting very annoying for you to constantly convert US measures to metric measures. After all, only 95% of the world uses the metric system. Using your programming prowess, you decide to write him a program that will perform the necessary conversions. (The program design will convert ALL 5 measurements). But, wait, someone once told you that “hours of planning can save you weeks of programming.” Keeping that in mind, you will first design a program that performs the following conversions:

a. Miles to kilometers – one mile = 1.6 kilometers (miles \* 1.6)

b. Fahrenheit to Celsius – the formula to calculate is (F - 32) \* 5/9 where F is the Fahrenheit temperature

c. Gallons to liters – one gallon = 3.9 liters (gallons \* 3.9)

d. Pounds to kilograms – one pound = 0.45 kilograms (pounds \* 0.45)

e. Inches to centimeters – one inch = 2.54 centimeters (inch \* 2.54)

*(These are rounded - Please do not search for the exact conversion formula, just use what is provided here.)*

**When you design and code this program follow these directions:**

1. You must prompt the user for input. As an example: You may say “William, please tell me how many miles you want converted to kilometers.”

2. You will then store the input value in a variable

3. You will perform the conversion in an arithmetic expression. As an example to convert from inches to centimeters you will multiply the inches by 2.54, which is the number of centimeters in an inch. You will then store the result of this multiplication in some variable named **inchesToCm.**

4. After the calculation and assignment is complete, you will print the results. As an example, if you are converting 3 inches to centimeters, your output may resemble the following:

5. William, 3 inches is equal to 7.62 centimeters. Isn’t that amazing!

6. Desk check your design and ensure that it does what it is meant to do

7. You will write the program using **ONLY** sequential statements (no loops, if/else, functions)

8. You will convert **ALL** 5 measurements in **ONE** program.

**Part B: Code**

Using the design you created in part A, create a complete and syntactically correct Python program.

Use the IDLE programming environment. Please save your file as firstname\_ lastname\_Lab2.py where you will replace firstname and lastname with your actual first name and last name. Remember to use the extension .py.

Run and test your program. Once you are sure it works you will turn in the items listed in the next section.

**Turn In**

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| All labs will be graded in Blackboard. Once you are done with the lab turn it in to the Lab 2 link. For this lab you will turn into Blackboard: |
| 1. The conversion design file you saved in part A  2. The Python code file you saved in part B |