**Python Introduction Section 1**

**Python Reading**

Read the [General Introduction](http://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/thinkcspy/toc.html) from *The Way of the Program* through the section entitled *More About Programs*.

**Check Your Understanding**

**Directions: Provide an answer for each question directly after the question on the copy of this document that you saved to your drive – please save it with the same name I have given it. When appropriate, you need to answer in complete sentences.**  (2 pts each = 22 pts total)

1. Why do you think that computing related careers are growing more rapidly than other STEM careers?

I think that this is because computers are becoming more and more accessible as time progresses.

1. In the interactive textbook, what is the difference between ActiveCode and CodeLens?

ActiveCode just executes the program regularly CodeLens visualizes the step by step execution of the program.

1. How do you add 10 and 17 in Python?

You would use print(10 + 17).

1. How do you subtract 5 from 7 in Python?

You would use print(7 – 5).

1. How do you multiply 3 by 9 in Python?

You would use print(3 \* 9).

1. How do you divide 16 by 5 in Python?

You would use print(16 / 5).

1. Many computer programs require **input** in order to operate. Can you give an example where you need input in your daily life?

I require instructions when doing something new, just like a computer does when executing a program.

1. Many computer programs produce **output** when they are run. Can you give an example where you produce output in your daily life?

When instructions are given to me for example a Lego set, I was given instructions the finished Lego building is the output.

1. Many computer programs contain sequences of instructions that are done one after the other; this is called **sequential execution**. Can you give an example of sequential execution in your daily life?

If I’m given a list of instructions for example a science experiment like elephant toothpaste, I would add one chemical directly after adding another.

1. Many computer programs need to make decisions in order to know what to do next; this is called **conditional execution**. Can you give an example of conditional execution in your daily life?

If football practice is canceled, I will walk home, if not I will obviously go to practice.

1. Many computer programs repeat things again and again; this is called **repetition**. Can you give an example where you repeat something in your daily life?

I repeat going to school every day.