**Outline**

Access the Python Development environment and follow the tutorial to gain an initial exposure to a programming language. Begin to develop an familiarity with basic programming concepts.

**Objectives**

* Use correct terminology to describe programming concepts;
* Describe the types of data that computers can process and store (e.g., numbers, text);
* Explain the difference between constants and variables used in programming;
* Use variables, expressions, and assignment statements to store and manipulate numbers and text in a program

**Materials**

* Python3 Development Environment at: //repl.it/
* Python Tutorial at: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>

**Accessing the Python3 Web IDE Environment**

Accessing the IDE

* Go to: <https://repl.it/>
* Select Python3
* Sign-up / Create an account
* Make sure you can remember your account information for the rest of the course.

Using the IDE

* Use the black area like a calculator to try simple statements or commands
* Use the white area to create programs with multiple statements

**Accessing the Tutorial**

Accessing the Tutorial

* Go to: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>
* Read up to “Lesson 3: Math”

**Level 1: Basic Math & Strings**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 3: Math”.

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Math Basics” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “+” and “-“ operators.

5+9+6-8-2+4

* 1. List your expression and the result below.

5+9+6-8-2+4=14

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “\*” and “/” operators.

1\*5\*2\*4/10/2

* 1. List your expression and the result below.

1\*5\*2\*4/10/2=2

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Division” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create one division expression that gives a whole number answer

4/2=2

* 1. And one division expression that gives a decimal number answer.

5/2=2.5

* 1. List your expressions and the results below.

4/2=2 5/2=2.5

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Floats” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Use the “round()” function for the expressions you created in question #3 above.
   2. List your “round()” expressions and the results they return below.

Round(5/2)=2

1. Read through “Lesson 3: Math – Comparison Operators”.
   1. Why do you think Equals is “==” instead of “=”?

One equal sign already stands for assigning a variable a value.

* 1. What does “=” mean?

It means you are assigning a variable a value.

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Practice” and “Lesson 3: Math – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “True” result
   2. And an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “False” result.
   3. List your expressions and the results returned below.
2. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Strings” and “Lesson 4: Strings – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “apple” works and why typing apple without quotes gives an error.

By having “apple” it shows the program that it is a string. If the “” aren’t there it tells the computer it is a code so it says error.

* 1. Also explain why “2 + 5” does not equal 7.

By having 2+5 in the quotes it says that 2+5 is a variable and it will be the same in the code.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “appl” + “e” works and why typing “apple” - “e” gives an error.

“Appl” + e is adding a e to the end of the word but “appl” – e isn’t possible because there isn’t an e in “appl”

* 1. Also explain why “Hello” \* 10 works but why “Hello” / 10 does work.

Hello\*10 is saying write hello 10 times but you can’t write divide hello by 10 because it is a string and a integer.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. List the letters in your first name and the index for each letter in your first name.
2. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l”.

Computers start counting at 0, not 1.

* 1. What does print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? For a hint try print(“Hay, Bob!”[3]) and print(“Hay, Bob!”[5])

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Rules” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[7]) gives an error.

It gives an error because the 7th letter does not exist.

**Level 2: Booleans & Variables**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 5: Variables”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Save a Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What do you get if you type puppies / 3?

12

* 1. Why doesn’t typing kittens / 3 work?

Kitten isn’t an assigned variable.

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assign a New Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain how the following sequence of commands works:
      * puppies = 36

puppies is equal to 6\*6 which is 36 so it will be true.

* + - puppies = puppies / 6

36 divided by 6 will be 6

* + - puppies

puppies will be equal to 36

1. Read through “Lesson 5: Variables – Rules”.
2. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Math Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain what happens for following sequence of commands:
      * colour = “red”

The variable colour has been assigned red

* + - puppies = 36

This is true.

* + - colour + puppies

Color is red and puppies is 6\*6 so it is 6\*6red

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – String Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why the following commands give different results:
      * Color + day \* fishes
      * ( Color + day ) \* fishes  
        Order of operations. (BEDMAS)
2. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the index of ‘r’ in “watermelon”?

The index is four.

* 1. Write an expression using mynumber to return ‘r’

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assignments or Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the difference between “=” and “==”?

= is saying blank is equal to blank. == is saying is blank equal to blank.

* 1. Create your own mnemonic to remember this difference.

= is a statement and == is a question.

1. Complete “Lesson 6: Errors – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What doesn’t “friend” + 5 work?

Friend hasn’t been assigned yet.

* 1. What is the difference between int and str?

Int is an integer, Str is a string.

1. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Parts of an Error Message”.
   1. Is “friend” + 5 an example of:
      1. A Syntax Error?
      2. A Runtime Error?
      3. A Logic Error?

Syntax error

1. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Fixing Errors”.
   1. Use the ‘print’ command to print your first name and last name.

Print(“Raajwinder Kainth”)

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Types of Data” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the value of: type(“True”)

Type True

* 1. What is the value of: type( True )

Classbool

* 1. Why is the result different?

The quotations.

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – What Is A Boolean” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Why do you think that having a Boolean data type is important in computer programming?

It is an easier system to use for people that are use to it.

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Trying Out Booleans” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Why do you think that there is no Maybe” Boolean data value in computer programming?

The answer must always be true or false, computers don’t understand maybe.

**Level 3: Lists & Logic**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 7: Booleans”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – AND Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. True and True
      2. True and False
      3. False and True
      4. False and False
   2. Explain if there are any other combinations of True / False.

No, there is no such thing as anything other than true or false.

* 1. Explain how the AND operator is similar to a math operator and how it is different.

The equations are equal, however one is a string.

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – OR Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. True or True
      2. True or False
      3. False or True
      4. False or False
   2. Explain how the OR operator is similar to the AND operator and how it is different.

One has a higher chance of being false, and vice versa.

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – NOT Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. not (True or True)
      2. not (True or False)
      3. not (False or True)
      4. not (False or False)
   2. Explain how the combination of the NOT & OR operators is similar to the AND operator by itself and how it is different.

Not and or give the opposite answer of And and Not.

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Expressions” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why the following two Python statements give different results.
      1. not (True or True)
      2. not True or True
   2. Explain why the following two Python statements give the same results.

Since it is using AND it makes it so the answers will be the same whether there is or isn’t brackets.

* + 1. not (True and True)
    2. not True and True

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create three more practice expressions similar to those in the tutorial.

“dog”==”dog” “cat”==”dog” True = 2=2

* 1. Provide the results for your practice expressions

True, False and True

1. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – A Collection of Objects” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create a list of your favorite sports teams.
   2. Assign your list to a variable.
   3. Confirm that your variable and your list are the same.
2. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – List Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the list index of the last team in your list of favorite sports teams.
   2. In the tutorial, the error produced by typing “fruit[3]” is an example of:
      1. A Syntax Error?
      2. A Runtime Error?
      3. A Logic Error?
3. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice” and “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

mycolor= ["blue", "green", "red"] mycolor[0] = blue

NOTE: Starting with Lesson 9 you should use the WHITE area of the IDE for entering example code with multiple statements.

1. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Making Decisions” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code to print “Hi Alfred!” based on a decision using numbers

myname = "6"

if myname == "6":

print("Hi Alfred!")

1. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding A Choice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code to print your first name or your last name based on a choice (using “else”).

myname= 6

if myname == "Alfred":

print("Hi Alfred!")

else:

print ("Hi Habusan ")

1. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding Many Choices” and “Lesson 9: Logic – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code and “elif” statements to make a choice using at least 4 of your friends names.

myname= 6

if myname == "Alfred":

print("Hi Alfred!")

elif myname== 2:

print ("Hi Habusan !")

else:

print ("Hi Dave, John, Bob, and Greg!")