# Introduction to Programming

## Exercises

### Week 1

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read thelecture notes and/or viewed the video, and also completed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

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What is the name of the programming language that we will be using on this module? What version of the language are we using?

*Answer:*

Python 3.12

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A computer program takes some *input*, performs some *processing* then…. what?

*Answer:*

Produces Output

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What generation of programming language is *machine code*?

*Answer:*

First Generation Programming Language(1GL)

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Which of the following is known as a second generation programming language?

* C++
* Java
* Assembly
* R
* Python

*Answer:*

Assembly

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State one problem associated with writing code in Assembly Language.

*Answer:*

Low-level compatibity

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What generation of programming language is *Python*?

Fourth generation

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What is the purpose of a *compiler*?

*Answer:*

It’s main purpose is to translate high-level programming language into low-level or machine code.

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The Python interpreter uses an interaction model called **REPL**. What does this stand for?

*Answer:*

Read

Evaluate

Print

Loop

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Is it true that Python development always has to take place using *interactive-mode* within the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

No, Python development could also take price using script mode

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What does the term IDE stand for?

*Answer:*

Integrated Development Environment

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What is the main reason why programmers use *code libraries*?

*Answer:*

Interactive and easy to use

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The Python language is often used in the field of *data-science*. What other language specifically supports *data-science*?

*Answer:*

MySQL

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An expression within a programming language consists of *operands* and *operators*.

Given an expression such as: 20 + 10, which part of this is the *operator*?

*Answer:*

The operator is the ‘+’ symbol which specifies the operation to be performed on the operands.

And, which part of this is the *operand*?

*Answer:*

The operands are 20 and 10

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Within Python, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*’ operator?

*Answer:*

The ‘\*’ operator is used for multiplication when applied between two numbers

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘/’ operator?

*Answer:*

The ‘/’ operator in python performs division

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*\*’ operator?

*Answer:*

The ‘\*\*’ operator in python is used for exponentiation

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Using the information about expression evaluation provided in the related tutorial, evaluate each of the following expressions **in your head** and type the result in the answer boxes below. Remember that an operator precedence is applied, but can be overridden by the use of parentheses.

a) 100 + 200 - 50

*Answer:*

250

b) 10 + 20 \* 10

*Answer:*

210

c) 20 % 3

*Answer:*

2

d) 20 / (2 \* 5)

*Answer:*

2

e) 20 / 2 \* 5

*Answer:*

50

f) 10 \* 2 + 1 \* 3

*Answer:*

23

g) 5 + 10 \*\* 2

​​​*Answer:*

105

h) (10 + 2 / 2) + ((10 \* 2) \*\* 2)

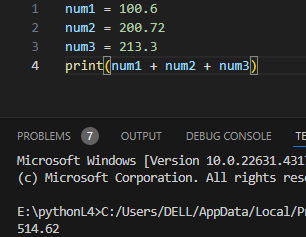
*Answer:*

411

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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that adds the three numbers 100.6, 200.72 and 213.3, then write the result in the answer box below.

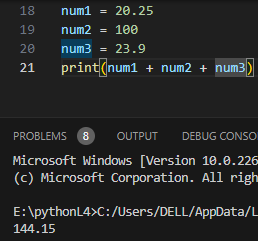
*Answer:*



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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that multiplies the three numbers 20.25, 100 and 23.9, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer*

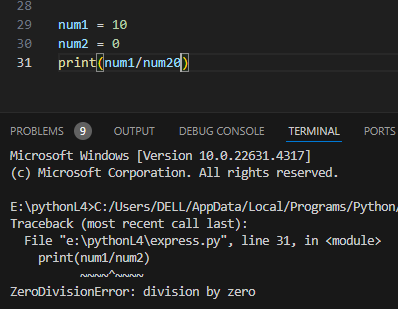


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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that divides the number 10 by 0, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer:*

Zero Division Error



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What type of error is typically easier to identify? A *syntax* error? Or a *logical* error?

*Answer:*

Syntax Errors are typically easier to identify

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What type of message is used by the Python interpreter to report run-time errors?

*Answer:*

The Python interpreter uses Traceback Message

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What command can be used to exit the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

Exit

Ctrl + z

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## **Exercises are complete**

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.