Web IDE – Python3 Environment

Accessing the IDE

1. Go to: <https://repl.it/>
2. Select Python3
3. Sign-up / Create an account
4. 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

Level 0: Basic Math & Strings

Accessing the Tutorial

* Go to: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>
* Skip directly to “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.
   2. List your expression and the result below.
2. **5+5-2**
3. => 8 **9+5-10**
4. => 4 **10-20**
5. => -10 **56+79**
6. => 135 **8+9-16**
7. => 1 **9+10**
8. => 19
9. 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.
   2. List your expression and the result below.
10. **5\*6**
11. => 30
12. **7\*9**
13. => 63
14. **12\*12**
15. => 144
16. **4\*4/2**
17. => 8.0
18. **9\*16**
19. => 144
20. **18/4**
21. => 4.5
22. **100/5**
23. => 20.0
24. **2/2**
25. => 1.0
26. **5/2**
27. => 2.5
28. 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
29. **10/2**
30. => 5.0

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

1. **7/4**
2. => 1.75
3. 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.
4. **round(7/4)**
5. => 2
6. Read through “Lesson 3: Math – Comparison Operators”.
   1. Why do you think Equals is “==” instead of “=”?

“==” Means equal to

* 1. “=” translates to “is”

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. **16 \* 2 == 32**
3. => True
4. **5<6**
5. => True
6. **34<=45**
7. => True
8. **25==25**
9. => True
10. **23<=23**
11. => True
    1. And an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “False” result.
12. **16 != 16**
13. => False
14. **5>6**
15. => False
16. **16!=16**
17. => False
18. **23<=6**
19. => False
20. **45>100**
21. => False
22. 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.**

Because a string is letters and characters such as the abc’s and commas and other symbols and “Apple” consists of letters which makes it a string and need qoutes

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

Because the question has quotes around it, the program considers it a string

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.

You cannot subtract strings

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

Because you cannot divide strings

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.

K-A-R-M-A-N

1. 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”.
   2. What does print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? For a hint try print(“Hay, Bob!”[3]) and print(“Hay, Bob!”[5])
2. 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.