Ms. Terkper's Digital Classroom

Home

Math

Science

Computer Science

M.Ed-Courses

Introduction to Python: Basics #1

Introduction to Python - Basics #1

Python is a high-level, beginner-friendly programming language used in robotics, automation, game development, and artificial intelligence. It is known for its **simple and readable syntax**, making it a great first language for learning programming.

1. Printing Output in Python

One of the first things you'll do in Python is **display text on the screen** using the print() function.

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

Output:

Hello, World!

- print() is used to **display messages** in Python.
- Text must be inside quotation marks (" " or ' ').
- Every statement in Python runs from top to bottom.

2. Taking User Input

Python allows users to **enter data** using the <code>input()</code> function:

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

Example Output: If the user types Hannah, the output will be:

```
Hello, Hannah!
```

- The input() function takes user input as a string.
- We can use + to **concatenate** (join) text together.

3. Variables and Data Types

In Python, a **variable** is used to store values, such as numbers or text:

```
age = 15
height = 5.7
```

```
name = "Hannah"
```

Common Data Types:

```
• int \rightarrow Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
```

- float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- str → Text (e.g., "Hello", "Python").
- bool → True/False values (e.g., True, False).

4. Type Conversion

When using input(), Python always treats the input as a **string**. To use numbers, we need to **convert the type**:

```
age = input("Enter your age: ") # Input is stored as a string
age = int(age) # Convert to integer
print("Next year, you will be " + str(age + 1) + " years old!")
```

- int() → Converts a string to an integer.
- float() → Converts a string to a decimal number.
- str() → Converts numbers back to text.

Now that you've learned the basics, try answering the questions below!

1. What will the following code output?

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

 A. Hello, World! B. hello world C. "Hello, World!" D. An error 	
Submit Correct! Well done!	
2. Which function allows a user to enter input in Python?	
○ A. print()	
B. input()C. get()	
○ C. get()○ D. scan()	
Submit	
✓ Correct! Well done!	
3. Which of the following correctly stores user input in a variable?	
A. name = input()	
○ B. input(name)	
C. name == input() D. naint/input(name)	
D. print(input(name))Submit	
COMPTING	

✓ Correct! Well done!

4. What will the following code output?

name = "Alex"
print(name)

- A. Alex
- B. "name"
- C. name
- O. Nothing

Submit

✓ Correct! Well done!

5. What data type is stored in the variable: user_age?

- A. int
- B. float
- C. string
- O. boolean

Submit

✓ Correct! Well done!

6. What symbol is used for writing comments in Python?	
○ A. //● B. #	
○ C.○ D. **	
Submit	
Correct! Well done!	
7. Which of the following is a valid variable name in Python?	
B. first_name	
○ C. first-name○ D. print	
Submit	
✓ Correct! Well done!	
8. How do you convert user input to an integer in Python?	
<pre>A. str(input())</pre>	
B. int(input())C. input(int)	
O. input(int) D. input().int()	

10. What will happen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?
A. It will print "Hello" correctly.
B. It will print `Hello` without quotes.

O D. It will automatically correct the mistake.

Submit

✓ Correct! Well done!

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