Ms. Terkper's Digital Classroom

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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 → Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
- float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- $str \rightarrow Text$ (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!
- O 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()
- D. scan()

Submit

Correct! Well done!

3	Which	of the	following	correctly	stores	user in	nut in a	a variable?
Ο.	V V I II OI I		TOHOWING	COLLCCLIA	310103	usci iii	patini	a variable:

- A. name = input()
- B. input(name)
- C. name == input()
- D. print(input(name))

Submit

✓ 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. Wha	t symbol is used for writing comments in Python?
O A. //	
B. #	
○ C.	
O D. *	*
Submit	
✓ Cor	rrect! Well done!
7. Whic	ch of the following is a valid variable name in Python?
O A. 1	stName
B. fit	rst_name
	rst-name
○ D. p	rint
Submit	
✓ Cor	rrect! Well done!
A. siB. irC. irD. ir	do you convert user input to an integer in Python? tr(input()) nt(input()) nput(int) nput(int) nput().int() rrect! Well done!
	t happens if you try to add an integer and a string in Python?
○ A. T	he numbers will be added together.

O B. The string will be converted to a number.

Correct!	Well done!	
10. What will	happen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?	
○ A. It will pri	nt "Hello" correctly.	
-	int `Hello` without quotes.	
	use a syntax error.	
O. It will au Submit	Itomatically correct the mistake.	
	Well done!	

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