Week1_Code_[.Your first Program.]

October 8, 2018

0.1 Writing Your First Program

To run python in the termianl use:

```
$> python3
In [45]: """
         **Name:** Writing your first program
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         **Created:** 2018-09-21
         **ID:** xxxxxxxx
         The purpouse of this Notebook is to show the students what they can do with their fir
         """The print statement writes output from the program."""
         print("Hello World")
Hello World
In [1]: """If you use quotes in text they have to be escaped with the \ character"""
        text = "Editing"
        print("Hello \"You\"...")
        print("Testing Python!")
        print(text+" the notebook!")
Hello "You"...
Testing Python!
Editing the notebook!
In [8]: """We can use spechial caracters to show a line break or a tab"""
        """The \n key will move the text to a new line"""
        print("Line 1\nLine 2")
```

```
print("Line1\rLine2")
       """\t Is the tab character"""
       print("Start\tTabbed Text")
Line 1
Line 2
Line2
Start
           Tabbed Text
In [11]: """We can use the + sign to add strings together"""
        print("String 1"+" | "+"String 2")
String 1 | String 2
In [14]: """
        A Vaiable is used to hold a value.
        REview the following prices:
        n n n
        bread = 25
        butter = 30
        bacon = 25
        cheese = 50
        print("A Bread costs:", bread)
        print("If i buy bread and cheese they cost:", cheese+bread)
A Bread costs: 25
If i buy bread and cheese they cost: 75
In [17]: """
        Variables is similar to how x and y works in mathematics.
        x=0
        y=0
        b=0
        print(x+y-b==5) #0 is not equal to 5.
False
In [18]: x=7
        y=1
```

```
b=3
        print(x+y-b==5)# 5 is equal to 5.
True
In [20]: """
        Variables can also hold strings.
        They opperate in the same manner as strings.
        This means that we can combine them like earlyer.
        name = "Alexander"
        message = "Hello "+name+"!"
        print(message)
Hello Alexander!
In [43]: """Multi initalizing of variables"""
        one, two, tree = 1,2,3 #assigns 1,2 and 3 to the variables before the = sign
        print(one,two,tree)
        print("-"*5)#-----
        five=one_pluss_four=two_point_five_times_two = 5# We can assing all of the variables
        print(five,one_pluss_four,two_point_five_times_two)
1 2 3
____
5 5 5
In [44]: """Some names we cant use!"""
        import keyword
        #Dont Panic!
        [print(i,n,z)for i,n,z in zip(keyword.kwlist[::3],keyword.kwlist[1::3],keyword.kwlist
        #its just there to show the words.
        print("-"*20)#-----
        while_True = True #will work dough
        print(while_True)
False None True
and as assert
```

```
async await break
class continue def
del elif else
except finally for
from global if
import in is
lambda nonlocal not
or pass raise
return try while
True
In [3]: """
        Errors!
        _____
        .. note:: We can use Exceptions to raise errors in out code.
        .. warning:: Raising an error will halt execution.
        raise Exception("Epic Error!")
                                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
        Exception
        <ipython-input-3-bb33b18183bd> in <module>()
          3 """
    ---> 5 raise Exception("Epic Error!")
        Exception: Epic Error!
In [4]: """
        Python will raise errors if we doe somthing unexpected.
        print("Hello!)
          File "<ipython-input-4-8a6c106e30ba>", line 5
        print("Hello!)
    SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```