# Introduction to Programming

## Exercises

### Week 1

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture 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 3.10.9

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

*Answer:*

Generate Output

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What generation of programming language is *machine code*?

*Answer:*

First Generation

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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:*

Programming is still fairly difficult and time consuming

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What generation of programming language is *Python*?

*Answer:*

3GL

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What is the purpose of a *compiler*?

*Answer:*

Purpose of Compiler is to translate 3GL to Assembly/Machine code

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

*Answer:*

Read–Eval–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

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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:*

Because it Contains pre-written code

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

*Answer:*

Python , R and SQL

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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:*

“+” is operator

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

*Answer:*

20 and 10 is operand

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

*Answer:*

Mulitplication

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

*Answer:*

Division

And, what calculation is performed by the '`**`' operator?

*Answer:*

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:*

2

```
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:*

514.62

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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:*

47947.5

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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:*

error

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

*Answer:*

Syntax error

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

*Answer:*

Error

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What command can be used to exit the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

Exit()

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## Exercises are complete

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