**Presentation Notes:**

Slide 2: Python Data Types

1. List the 5 basic Python data types and the result of the sample program.

Int - for whole numbers

Float – for decimal numbers

Bool – for true/false decisions

Str – for text messages

List – for collections of related items

Slide 3: Float Variable Type

1. List the purpose and features of the float data type.

* Computers handle numbers in different ways
* Floating point numbers are used for numbers with decimal points
* Have unlimited size
* Processing is slower and less efficient

1. List 2 differences between a float and an int.  
   - Float is unlimited size, thought slower and less efficient than int  
     
     
   Slide 4: Float Operators
2. List the purpose and provide an example of the “int()” operator.

* Converts the value to type integer
* Rounds the value is necessary

1. List the purpose and provide an example of the “float()” operator.

* Converts the value to a floating point
* Does not change the value

Slide 5: Modulus Operator

1. List the two results produced by division.

* Quotient – the result
* Remainder – what is left over

1. List the purpose and provide an example of the “%” operator.

* It does division and returns the remainder
* Note: the remainder can be a float

Slide 6: Python Control using Floats

1. Do floats change the way IF statements and WHILE loops work?

* No, they both still work the same

1. Was the result of the sample program unexpected? Explain your answer.

* No, it was not surprising
* 1 is equal to 1.0 and the program said the same thing

Slide 9: Boolean Variable Type

1. What are the possible values of a Boolean variable?
2. Modify the sample program to assign the variable didPass a value of False. Write your code below.

Slide 10: Logical AND Operator

1. Complete the logic table below for the AND operator?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **A and B** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Modify the sample program to check for a level 2 mark (60 to 70). Write your code below.

Slide 11: Logical OR Operator

1. Complete the logic table below for the OR operator?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **A or B** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Modify the sample program if a valid mark must be greater than 30. Write your code below.

Slide 12: Logical XOR Operator

1. Complete the logic table below for the OR operator?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** | **A or B** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Modify the sample program if a valid mark cannot be both greater than 45 and less than 50. Write your code below.

Slide 13: Logical NOT Operator

1. Complete the logic table below for the OR operator?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **not A** |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Solve the following Logical Statements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Result** |
| not (True and False) |  |
| not (True or False) |  |
| True and not(True) |  |
| False or not(False) |  |

Slide 14: Booleans & Python Control

1. What part of the sample program demonstrates that Boolean variables can be used in place of conditional statements to control IF statements and WHILE loops?
2. What part of the sample program demonstrates that Boolean variables can be used in combination with conditional statements to control IF statements and WHILE loops?

Slide 15: Loops & Break Statement

1. Summarize the purpose of the BREAK statement in a WHILE loop.
2. Summarize when the BREAK statement may be used.

**Student Questions:**

1. Write a program that uses Boolean variables and logic to do the following:
   1. Read a high number and a low number from console input. The numbers must be less than 100.
   2. Create a continuous loop that starts with a count of 1 and increases the count by 1 each time through the loop
   3. Checks whether the count is between the low number and the high number and assigns the result of the check to a Boolean variable called “inRange”.
   4. Prints the message “Number is in range” if the value of inRange is true.
   5. Breaks out of the loop when the count gets bigger than 100.