CS1101-AY2021-T3

Learning Journal Unit 1

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1. If I try to input a string and leave out one of the quotation marks, the interpreter will return an error. The syntax error states that End Of Line(EOL) while scanning string literal meaning that the interpreter could not interpret the print statement as I had omitted a quotation mark. Please see example below;

```
>>> print('hello)
  File "<stdin>", line 1
    print('hello)
                ^
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```

```
>>> 2++2
4
```

The output is a 4 meaning that the interpreter added the value of 2 and 2. In Python a ++ means addition

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```
>>> 2--2
4
```

The output is 4 meaning that the interpreter calculated the value of 2—2. In Python the – means the two numbers will be added together

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```
>>> 2+-2
0
```

The output is 0 meaning that the interpreter calculated the value of 2+-2

```
>>> 2-+2
0
```

The output 0 means that the interpreter gave the results of 2-+2

```
>>> print(02)
  File "<stdin>", line 1
    print(02)
          ^
SyntaxError: leading zeros in decimal integer literals are not permitted; use an 0o prefix for octal integers
```

The output shows that it is not allowed to use a zero before a number in Python and we can only use 0o prefix for octal intergers. It is only in Mathematics that we can use a leading zero and the value of the interger will remain the same.

```
>>> 2   4
  File "<stdin>", line 1
    2   4
      ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

If you have two values and a space and no operator in between then, the interpreter returns an invalid syntax error meaning that it is not allowed or valid in Python.

PART 2

```
>>> 2 2
  File "<stdin>", line 1
    2 2
     ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

I experiemented with two numbers and one space in between, without an operator. I have learned that it is not valid in Python and will return an invalid error indicating that there is an omission

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>>> -2+2

0

I have learned that Python can also calculate the value of numbers even if they start with a negative number like -2+2. The numbers do not necessarily have to begin with a positive number.

>>> print(10)

10

I have learned that when printing numbers we do not have to put quotation marks. If we use quotation marks the result will still be the same but it will be a string.

If we use print(10+5), the result will be 10 meaning that the interpreter added the numbers but if we use >>>print("10+5") the result will the value of the string which is 10+5

>>> 2*2

4

I have learned that the interpreter can also do multiplication of numbers by using * operator.

>>> 2/2

1.0

I have learned that the interpreter can also do division by using the / operator

>>> 2//2

1

I have learned that the interpreter can also do division using the // operator and unlike the input above of 2/2, the result will not be a float.
