# 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").
- boo1 → 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 input in a variable?	
<ul><li>A. name = input()</li></ul>	

C. name == input()D. print(input(name))

○ B. input(name)

Submit

**✓** Correct! Well done!

4. What will the following code output?

name = "Alex"
print(name)

- A. Alex
- B. "name"
- C. name
- $\bigcirc$  D. Nothing

Submit

**✓** Correct! Well done!

5. What data type is stored in the variable `user\_age`?

- A. int
- B. float
- C. string
- $\bigcirc\,$  D. boolean

Submit

**✓** Correct! Well done!

6. What symbol is used for writing comments in Python?				
○ A. //				
<ul><li>B. #</li></ul>				
○ C.				
○ D. **				
Submit				
✓ Correct	! Well done!			
7. Which of	the following is a valid variable name in Python?			
○ A. 1stNaı	ne			
B. first_n	ame			
○ C. first-na	ame			
O. print				
Submit				
✓ Correct	! Well done!			
8. How do y	ou convert user input to an integer in Python?			
○ A. str(inp	ut())			
<ul><li>B. int(inp</li></ul>				
C. input(i				
O. input()	.int()			
Submit				
	! Well done!			
<b>✓</b> Correct	pens if you try to add an integer and a string in Python?			
Correct  9. What hap	pens if you try to add an integer and a string in Python? umbers will be added together.			

✓ Correct! Well done!				
10 What will b	appen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?			
-	t "Hello" correctly.			
-	t `Hello` without quotes. se a syntax error.			
_	omatically correct the mistake.			
Submit	•			

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