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 input() 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 \rightarrow Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
- float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- $str \rightarrow Text$ (e.g., "Hello", "Python").
- bool → 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!"
- O D. An error

Submit

Correct! Well done!

- 2. Which function allows a user to enter input in Python?
- A. print()
- B. input()
- C. get()
- O. scan()

Submit

Correct! Well done!

3. Which of the following correctly stores user input in a variable?			
 A. name = input() B. input(name) C. name == input() D. print(input(name)) Submit			
✓ Correct! Well done!			
4. What will the following code output?			
name = "Alex" print(name)			
A. Alex			
○ B. "name"			
○ C. name			
O. Nothing Submit			
✓ Correct! Well done!			
5. What data type is stored in the variable `user_age`?			
○ A. int			
○ B. float			
C. stringD. beeleen			
O. boolean Submit			
✓ Correct! Well done!			
✓ Correct! Well done!			

 6. What symbol is used for writing comments in Python? A. // B. # C. D. ** 			
Submit Correct! Well done!			
7. Which of the following is a valid variable name in Python?			
○ A. 1stName			
B. first_name			
○ C. first-name			
O. print Submit			
✓ Correct! Well done!			
8. How do you convert user input to an integer in Python?			
<pre>A. str(input())</pre>			
B. int(input())			
○ C. input(int)			
O. input().int()			
Submit			
Correct! Well done!			
9. What happens if you try to add an integer and a string in Python?			
 ○ A. The numbers will be added together. 			
 ○ B. The string will be converted to a number. 			

Submit	
Correct!	Well done!
0. What will	nappen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?
A. It will pr	nt "Hello" correctly.
	nt `Hello` without quotes.
	use a syntax error.
	tomatically correct the mistake.
Submit	
Correct!	Well done!

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