

Torrodjae Somerville

CTEC: 298-101

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These are the proofs of my .ipynb files working in Jupyter Notebook with the correct tutorials

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JupyterLab Python [conda env:base] \* Anaconda Toolbox

```
[1]: #Hello World Tutorial
print("Hello, World!")
name = "Torrodjae Somerville"
print(name)
Hello, World!
Torrodjae Somerville

[3]: # Variables and Types Tutorial
mystring = "hello"
myfloat = 10.0
myint = 20
name = "Torrodjae Somerville"

# testing code
if mystring == "hello":
    print("String: %s" % mystring)
if isinstance(myfloat, float) and myfloat == 10.0:
    print("Float: %f" % myfloat)
if isinstance(myint, int) and myint == 20:
    print("Integer: %d" % myint)
print(name)

String: hello
Float: 10.000000
Integer: 20
Torrodjae Somerville
```

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```
[4]: #Lists Tutorial Completion
numbers = []
strings = []
names = ["John", "Eric", "Jessica"]

# write your code here
second_name = names[1]

numbers.append(1)
numbers.append(2)
numbers.append(3)

strings.append("hello")
strings.append("world")
# this code should write out the filled arrays and the second name in the names list (Eric).
print(numbers)
print(strings)
print("The second name on the names list is %s" % second_name)
print("Torrodjae")

[1, 2, 3]
['hello', 'world']
The second name on the names list is Eric
Torrodjae
```

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The second name on the names list is Eric  
Torrodjae

```
[5]: #Basic Operators Tutorial Completion
x = object()
y = object()

# TODO: change this code
x_list = [x] * 10
y_list = [y] * 10
big_list = x_list + y_list

print("x_list contains %d objects" % len(x_list))
print("y_list contains %d objects" % len(y_list))
print("big_list contains %d objects" % len(big_list))

# testing code
if x_list.count(x) == 10 and y_list.count(y) == 10:
    print("Almost there...")
if big_list.count(x) == 10 and big_list.count(y) == 10:
    print("Great job Torrodjae!")

x_list contains 10 objects
y_list contains 10 objects
big_list contains 20 objects
Almost there...
Great job Torrodjae!
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar includes the Jupyter logo, the title "LearnPython Part1 Last Checkpoint: 20 minutes ago", and a Python icon. A "Trusted" badge is on the right. The menu bar has options: File, Edit, View, Run, Kernel, Settings, Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Run. The main area shows a cell output:

```
[6]: #String Formatting Tutorial Completion  
data = ("John", "Doe", 53.44)  
format_string = "Hello %s %s. Your current balance is $%.  
  
print(format_string % data)  
print("Torrodjae Somerville")
```

The output of the cell is:

```
Hello John Doe. Your current balance is $53.44.  
Torrodjae Somerville
```

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• [7]: #Basic String Operations Tutorial Completion

```
print("Torrodjae Somerville")
s = "Strings are awesome!"
# Length should be 20
print("Length of s = %d" % len(s))

# First occurrence of "a" should be at index 8
print("The first occurrence of the letter a = %d" % s.index("a"))

# Number of a's should be 2
print("a occurs %d times" % s.count("a"))

# Slicing the string into bits
print("The first five characters are '%s'" % s[:5]) # Start to 5
print("The next five characters are '%s'" % s[5:10]) # 5 to 10
print("The thirteenth character is '%s'" % s[12]) # Just number 12
print("The characters with odd index are '%s'" % s[1::2]) #(0-based indexing)
print("The last five characters are '%s'" % s[-5:]) # 5th-from-last to end
# Convert everything to uppercase
print("String in uppercase: %s" % s.upper())
# Convert everything to lowercase
print("String in lowercase: %s" % s.lower())
# Check how a string starts
if s.startswith("Str"):
    print("String starts with 'Str'. Good!")
# Check how a string ends
if s.endswith("ome!"):
    print("String ends with 'ome!'. Good!")

# Split the string into three separate strings,
# each containing only a word
print("Split the words of the string: %s" % s.split(" "))
```

Torrodjae Somerville  
Length of s = 20  
The first occurrence of the letter a = 8