**Outline**

Access the Python Development environment and follow the tutorial to gain an initial exposure to a programming language. Begin to develop an familiarity with basic programming concepts.

**Objectives**

· Use correct terminology to describe programming concepts;

· Describe the types of data that computers can process and store (e.g., numbers, text);

· Explain the difference between constants and variables used in programming;

· Use variables, expressions, and assignment statements to store and manipulate numbers and text in a program

**Materials**

· Python3 Development Environment at: //repl.it/

· Python Tutorial at:<http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>

**Accessing the Python3 Web IDE Environment**

Accessing the IDE

· Go to:<https://repl.it/>

· Select Python3

· Sign-up / Create an account

· Make sure you can remember your account information for the rest of the course.

Using the IDE

· Use the black area like a calculator to try simple statements or commands

· Use the white area to create programs with multiple statements

**Accessing the Tutorial**

Accessing the Tutorial

· Go to:<http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>

· Read up to “Lesson 3: Math”

**Level 1: Basic Math & Strings**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 3: Math”.

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Math Basics” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create your own expression using 5 “+” and “-“ operators.

b. List your expression and the result below.

5+3-2

6

2. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create your own expression using 5 “\*” and “/” operators.

b. List your expression and the result below.

5\*3/2

7.5

3. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Division” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create one division expression that gives a whole number answer

b. And one division expression that gives a decimal number answer.

c. List your expressions and the results below.

a)100/2 b) 5/2

50 2.5

4. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Floats” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Use the “round()” function for the expressions you created in question #3 above.

b. List your “round()” expressions and the results they return below.

round(2.5) round(50)

2 50

5. Read through “Lesson 3: Math – Comparison Operators”.

a. Why do you think Equals is “==” instead of “=”?

I think Equals is “==” instead of “=” because “==" is a question whereas “=” is telling the computer what the Variable stands for.

b. What does “=” mean?

“=” means equal.

6. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Practice” and “Lesson 3: Math – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “True” result

50<10+20+25+2

b. And an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “False” result.

50>10+20+25+2

c. List your expressions and the results returned below.

50<10+20+25+2

True

50>10+20+25+2

False

7. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Strings” and “Lesson 4: Strings – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why typing “apple” works and why typing apple without quotes gives an error.

Typing apple doesn’t work because unlike “apple” you’re not telling that computer that apple is a character so the computer doesn’t know what you’re talking about and goes through its data base looking for an answer and when it can’t find anything it says error.

b. Also explain why “2 + 5” does not equal 7.

“2+5” doesn’t equal 7 because when you add “ ” it means anything in between those is a character so the computer gets confused.

8. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why typing “ap5pl” + “e” works and why typing “apple” - “e” gives an error.

It doesn’t work because that how the developers wanted python to work.

b. Also explain why “Hello” \* 10 works but why “Hello” / 10 does not work.

It doesn’t work because that how the developers wanted python to work because they felt that dividing a word is stupid.

9. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. List the letters in your first name and the index for each letter in your first name.

M is 0, a is 1, n is 2, v is 3, i is 4, and r is 5

10. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l”.

print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l” because in python the first letter is always 0

b. What does print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? For a hint try print(“Hay, Bob!”[3]) and print(“Hay, Bob!”[5])

It gives a error.

11. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Rules” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why print(“Hello!”[7]) gives an error.

print(“Hello!”[7]) gives an error because that how the developers wanted python to work.

**Level 2: Booleans & Variables**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 5: Variables”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Save a Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What do you get if you type puppies / 3?

Name error and not defined

b. Why doesn’t typing kittens / 3 work?

It doesn’t work because the computer went through its memory of thing we have type and since we have never wrote what puppies / 3 mean, we don’t get a answer.

2. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assign a New Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain how the following sequence of commands works:

First we give puppies a value and then we tell the computer that puppies = puppies / 6 meaning puppies = 36/6 so puppies was substitute with 36 and divided by 6 give puppies a new value of 6.0

· puppies = 36

· puppies = puppies / 6

· puppies

3. Read through “Lesson 5: Variables – Rules”.

4. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Math Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain what happens for following sequence of commands:

A error happen because you can’t add a str and a int.

· colour = “red”

· puppies = 36

· colour + puppies

5. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – String Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why the following commands give different results:

· Color + day \* fishes

· ( Color + day ) \* fishes

The results are different because the order of the operation changes without the bracket.

6. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What is the index of ‘r’ in “watermelon”?

The index of ‘r’ in watermelon is 5.

b. Write an expression using mynumber to return ‘r’

r equals 0 and/or 4

7. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assignments or Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What is the difference between “=” and “==”?

The difference between “=” and “==” is that “=” means your giving the answer were as “==” is

b. Create your own mnemonic to remember this difference.

Double equal is asking and single equal is telling

8. Complete “Lesson 6: Errors – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What doesn’t “friend” + 5 work?

“friend” + 5 doesn’t work because friend is a str whereas 5 int therefore they can not be added

b. What is the difference between int and str?

The difference between int and str is that int is a number whereas str is a word.

9. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Parts of an Error Message”.

a. Is “friend” + 5 an example of:

i. A Syntax Error?

ii. A Runtime Error?

iii. A Logic Error?

10. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Fixing Errors”.

a. Use the ‘print’ command to print your first name and last name.

print (“Manvir,Toor”)

11. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Types of Data” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What is the value of: type(“True”)

b. What is the value of: type( True )

c. Why is the result different?

The result is different because for a. you actually stated to the computer that you just typed in a word so it gave you a answer in the same format unlike for b.

12. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – What Is A Boolean” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Why do you think that having a Boolean data type is important in computer programming?

A Boolean data type is important in computer programming because it is used to control programing structures

13. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Trying Out Booleans” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Why do you think that there is no Maybe” Boolean data value in computer programming?

Boolean data has no maybe because it follows the law of excluded middle.

**Level 3: Lists & Logic**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 7: Booleans”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – AND Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Try the following Python statements and record the results.

i. True and True

Ture

ii. True and False

False

iii. False and True

False

iv. False and False

False

b. Explain if there are any other combinations of True / False.

No there are no other combinations of True/False.

c. Explain how the AND operator is similar to a math operator and how it is different.

It is similar as it tells you what is correct and what is false. It is different as it needs the “and”.

2. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – OR Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Try the following Python statements and record the results.

i. True or True

True

ii. True or False

True

iii. False or True

True

iv. False or False

False

b. Explain how the OR operator is similar to the AND operator and how it is different.

It is similar because “True” if one of them is true. It is different as for AND, both have to be True.

3. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – NOT Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Try the following Python statements and record the results.

i. True or True

False

ii. True or False

False

iii. False or True

False

iv. False or False

True

b. Explain how the combination of the NOT & OR operators is similar to the AND operator by itself and how it is different.

It is similar because both words have to be the same. It is different as for And operation, both are True, and for Not and Or, both have to be False.

4. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Expressions” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Explain why the following two Python statements give different results.

i. not (True or True)

ii. not True or True

1. is a statement that is telling python that both are not true whereas
2. ii. Statement is asking its not true or true

b. Explain why the following two Python statements give the same results.

i. not (True and True)

ii. not True and True

1. is a statement that states both are not true which is false because both are false and
2. ii. has one statement that is false and since for “And” statements if one is false the other is also false.

5. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create three more practice expressions similar to those in the tutorial.

i. 15<20

true

ii. not 10==10

false

iii. 22==22 or 33==33

true

b. Provide the results for your practice expressions



6. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – A Collection of Objects” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. Create a list of your favorite sports teams.

Canada sport = [“Toronto Raptors, Toronto Maple Leafs, Toronto Blue Jays, BC Lions, Winnipeg Jets”]

b. Assign your list to a variable.

Canada sport = [“Toronto Raptors, Toronto Maple Leafs, Toronto Blue Jays, BC Lions, Winnipeg Jets”]

c. Confirm that your variable and your list are the same.

Canada sport = [“Toronto Raptors, Toronto Maple Leafs, Toronto Blue Jays, BC Lions, Winnipeg Jets”]

7. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – List Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

a. What is the list index of the last team in your list of favorite sports teams.

4

b. In the tutorial, the error produced by typing “fruit[3]” is an example of:

i. A Syntax Error?

ii. A Runtime Error?

iii. A Logic Error?

8. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice” and “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

Done

NOTE: Starting with Lesson 9 you should use the WHITE area of the IDE for entering example code with multiple statements.

9. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Making Decisions” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.

a. Modify the tutorial code to print “Hi Alfred!” based on a decision using numbers

myname = "Alfred"

if myname == "Alfred":

print("Hi Alfred!") myname = "Alfred"

10. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding A Choice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.

a. Modify the tutorial code to print your first name or your last name based on a choice (using “else”).

if myname == "Manvir":

print("Hi Manvir!")

else:

print("Hi Toor!")

11. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding Many Choices” and “Lesson 9: Logic – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.

a. Modify the tutorial code and “elif” statements to make a choice using at least 4 of your friends names

if myname == " Jaskaran ":

print("Hi Jaskaran!")

elif myname == "Sajjad":

print("Hi Sajjad!")

elif myname == "Prabjeet":

print("Hi Prabjeet!")

elif myname == "Sehej":

print("Sehej!")

else:

print("Who are you?!?")