- 1. List 2 major differences between variables in computer science and in math.
- 2. Things like names, words, or even sentences are stored in \_\_\_\_\_ variables.
- 3. Look at program **Variables11.py**. Is **zipCode** an *integer* or a *string*? Why?
- 4. Does Python make a distinction between *strings* and *characters*?
- 5. In Python, are *string literals* supposed to be placed inside single quotes or double quotes?
- 6. What is *String Concatenation*?

In questions 7 through 10 print the exact output of the program statement.

- 11. Why is the plus sign ( + ) considered an *Overloaded Operator*?
- 12. If you add, subtract or multiply 2 integers, the result will be an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13. If you add, subtract or multiply an integer and a real number, the result will be a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. What data type can only store one of two possible values: **True** and **False**?
- 15. What does the **type** command do?

In questions 17 and 18 write the shortcut for the program statement/segment.

17. 
$$b = b - 8$$

18. 
$$a = 13$$
  
 $b = 13$   
 $c = 13$ 

In questions 19 through 22 print the exact output of the program statement.

- 23. Look at programs **Documentation01.py** and **Documentation02.py**. Both programs do the same thing. Why is the second program so much easier to understand?
- 24. Look at program **Documentation03.py** and refer to the previous question. How does this program further improve readability?
- 25. When you receive an error message, does it always indicate the correct location of the actual error?
- 26. Look at program **MoreErrors03.py**. Why does it not execute?
- 27. Look at program MoreErrors04.py. How does this program fix the error of the previous program?
- 28. Look at program MoreErrors05.py. The program has no syntax errors. Why does it still not execute?
- 29. Look at program **MoreErrors06.py**. The program executes with no error messages whatsoever; however, the wrong average is displayed. Explain the *logic error* and how to fix it.