

Introduction to Python Coding: Using jGRASP, Output with print & Comments

PowerPoint Presentation
created by:
Mr. John L. M. Schram
and Mr. Leon Schram
Authors of Exposure
computer Science



Section 3.1

Introduction

Introduction

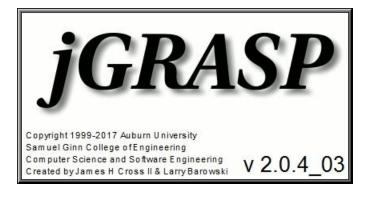
This chapter will start by showing you the necessary tools to write simple programs. Keep in mind that you will be creating your programs in a high-level language, Python. This means you need some type of editing environment in which to write your programs. After the program is written you need to translate and execute your program. For now, learning those fundamental program-writing skills is your primary concern.

Section 3.2 Using jarasp for Python

Required Software

In Chapter 2 you installed the **Java**, **jGRASP** and **Python** in order to write and execute Python programs. You may wonder why you had to install <u>Java</u> to run <u>Python</u> programs. The answer is **jGRASP** was written in **Java** and cannot execute without it.







The LearnIntroCS Folder











This chapter assumes that the **LearnIntroCS** folder has been been copied to your **Desktop**. If you have this folder in a different location, (**Documents** for example) then you will need to go to that location anytime the directions say to go to the **Desktop**. If you do not have this folder at all, you will need to get a copy of it from your teacher before you can do anything else.























What is an IDE?

IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment.

An IDE is an "environment" that contains everything you need to "develop" programs all "integrated" together.

Features of an IDE	
Text Editor	A full screen editor for writing your programs
	A file manager to save programs and load them again later
Translator	Used to translate your source code into machine code. Most languages use a compiler. Python uses an interpreter.
Output/Message Window	Show the output of your programs or displays error messages

jGRASP

The IDE that we will be using is **jGRASP**.

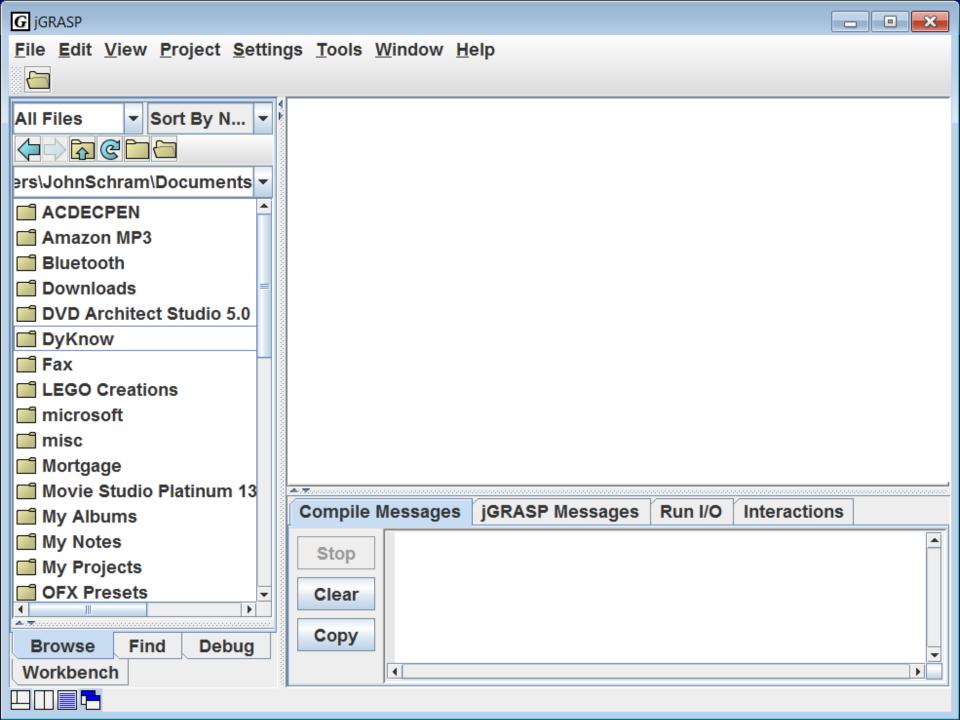
One of the main reasons that we are using **jGRASP** is that it is *freeware*.

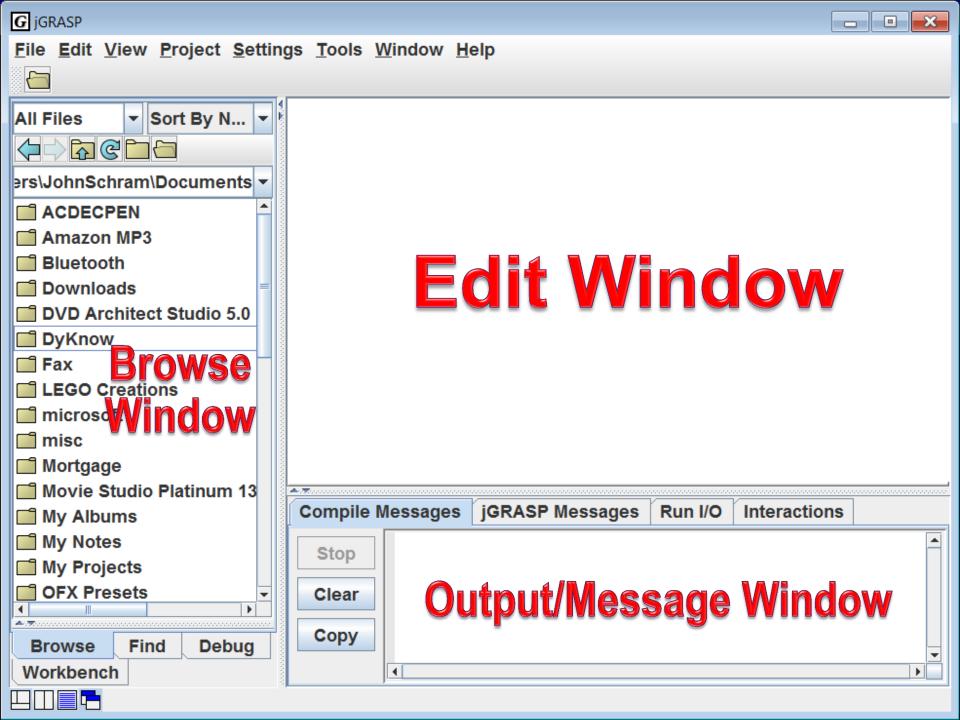
jGRASP also has other features that make it work well for our lab lectures and lab assignments.

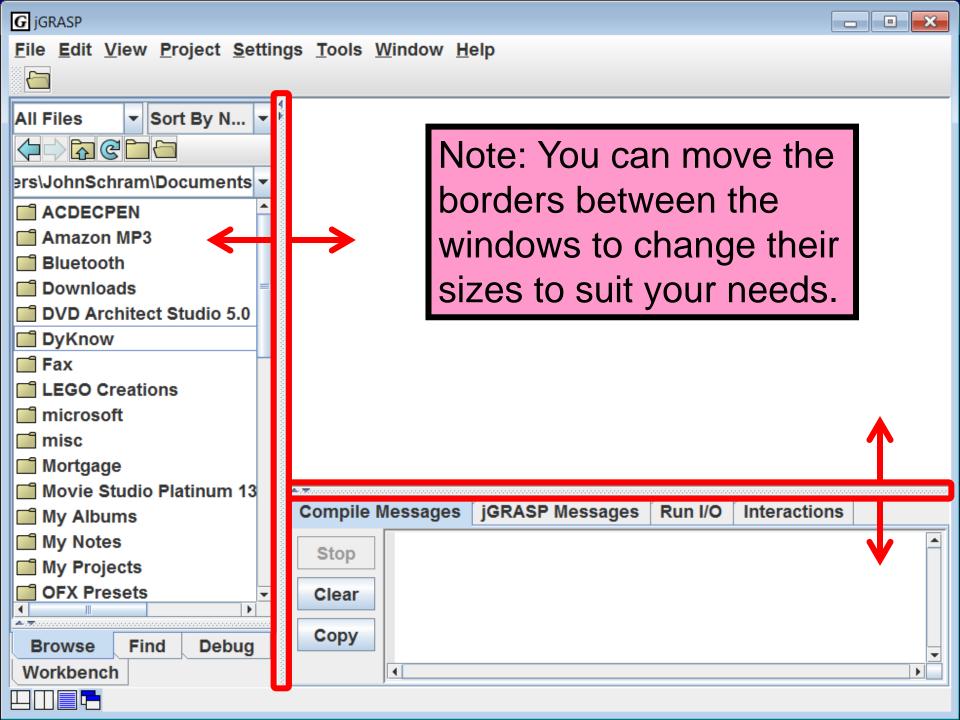
You will find the **jGRASP** icon either on your Desktop, Start menu, Taskbar, Dock, or amoung other apps in the Launcher.



Click/Double-click the icon to load **jGRASP**.



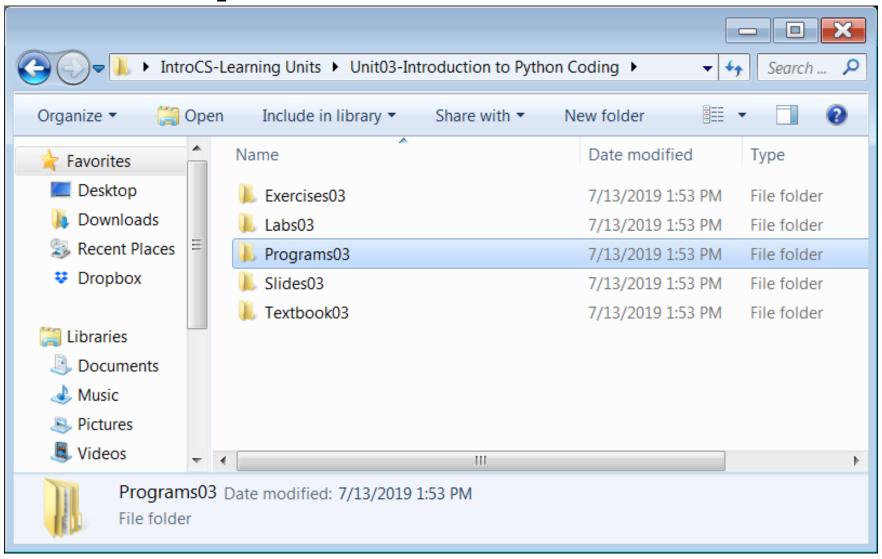




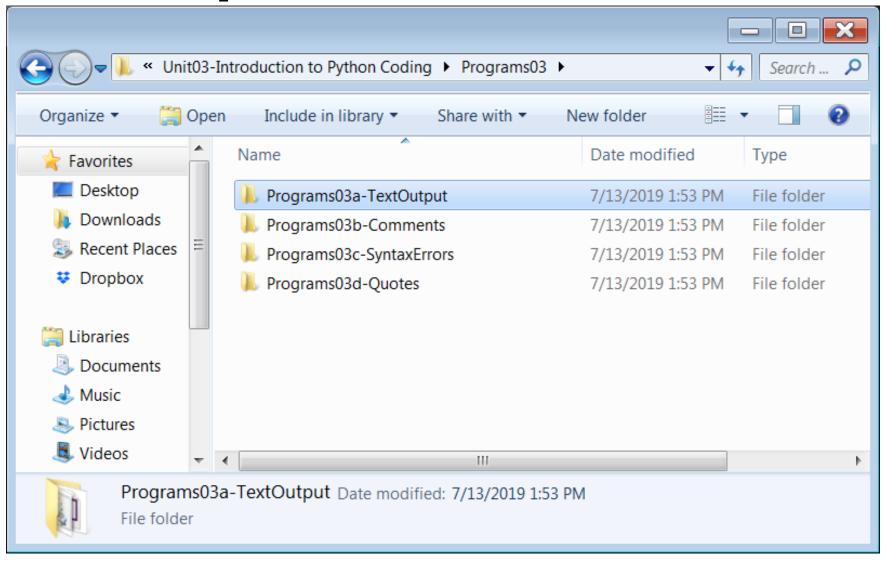
Organization of

Program Examples

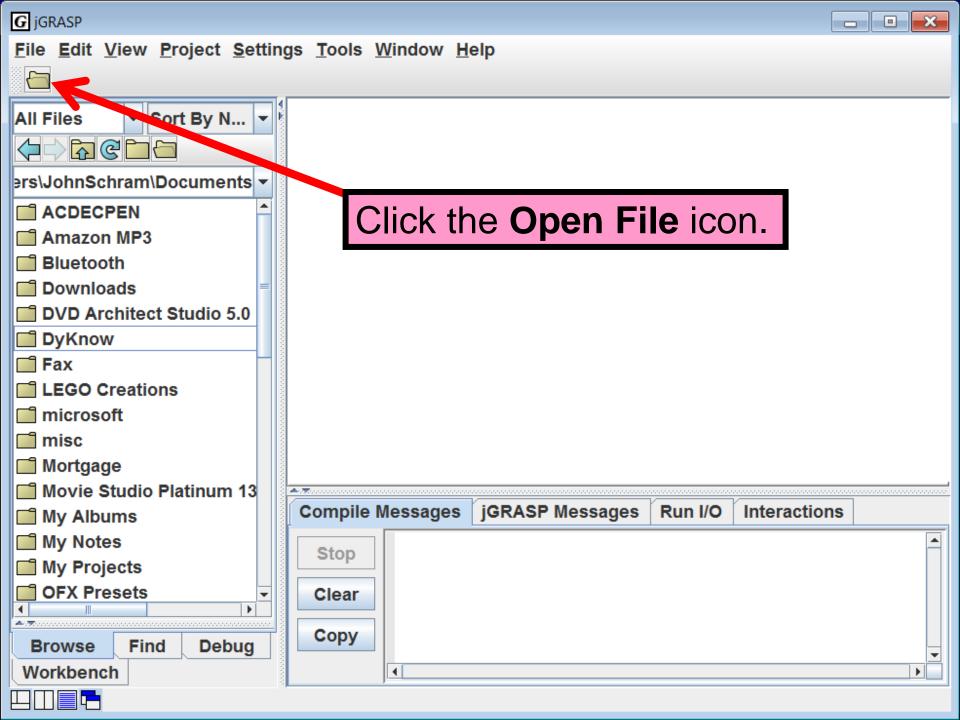
Organization of Program Examples in LearnIntroCS

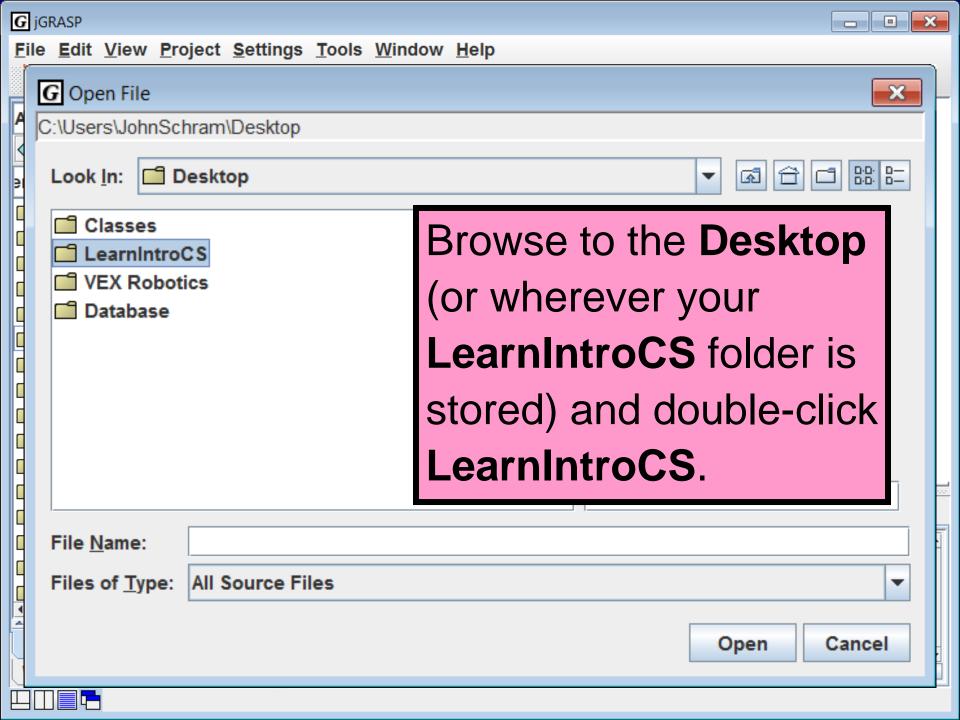


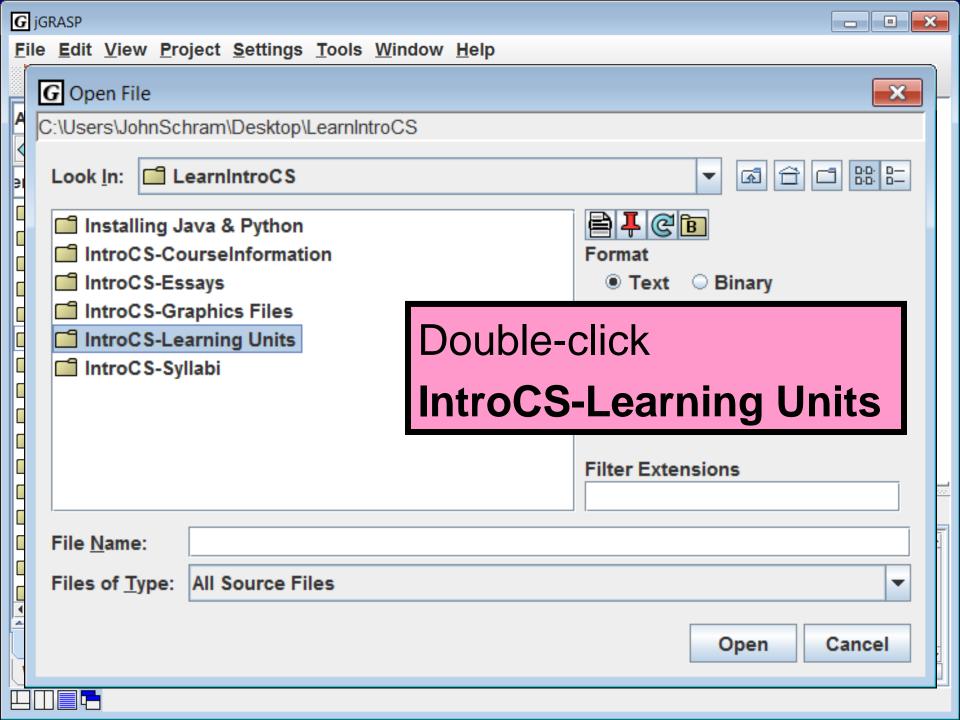
Organization of Program Examples in LearnIntroCS

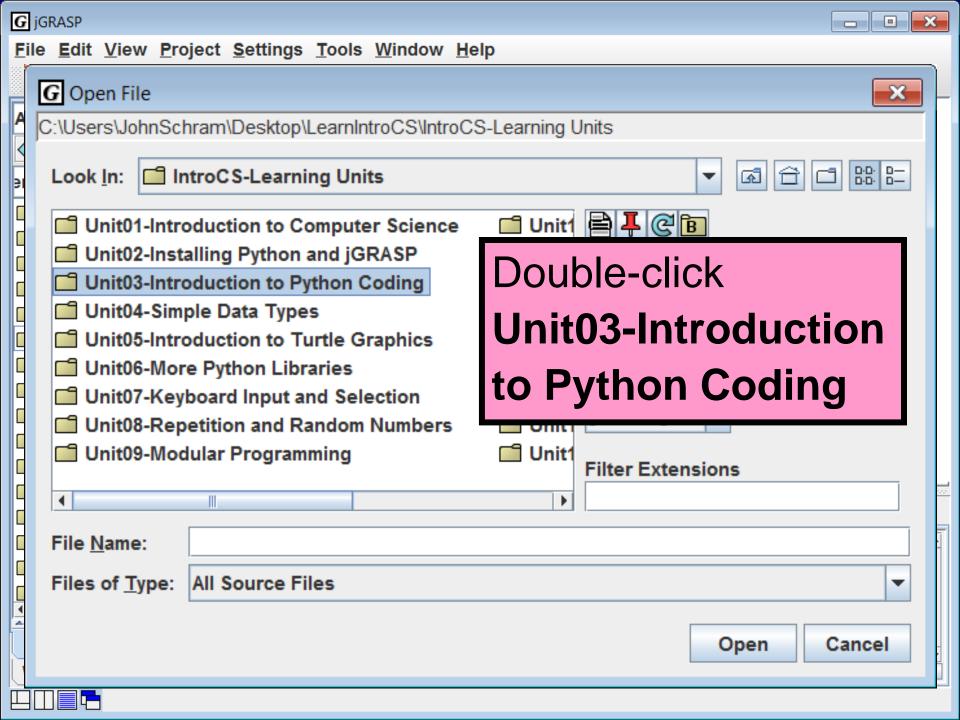


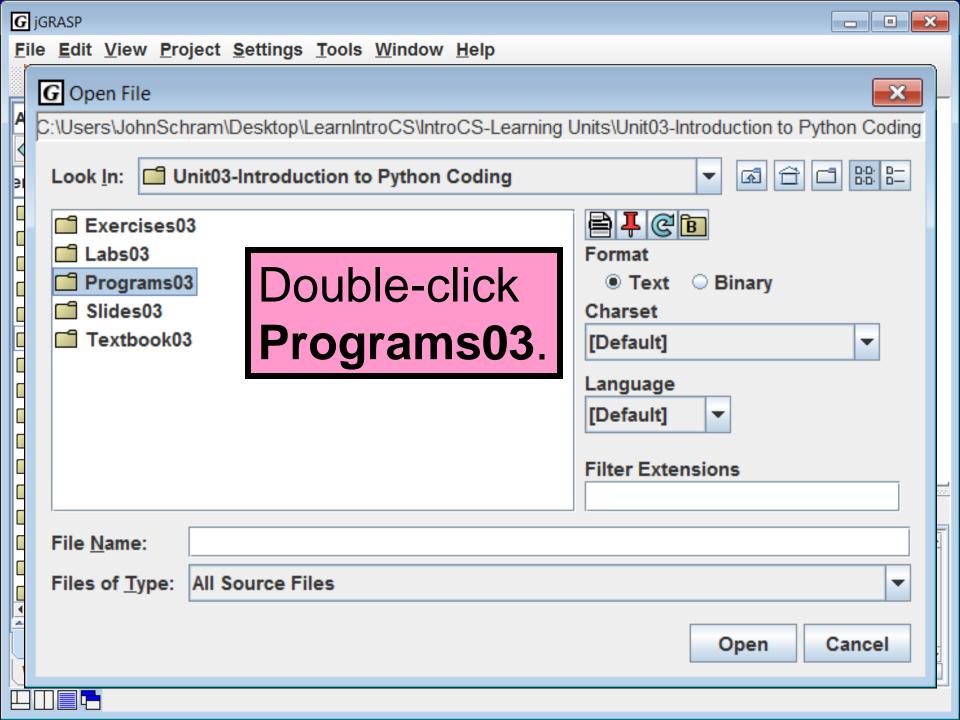
Loading, Executing & Editing Python Files in jarasp

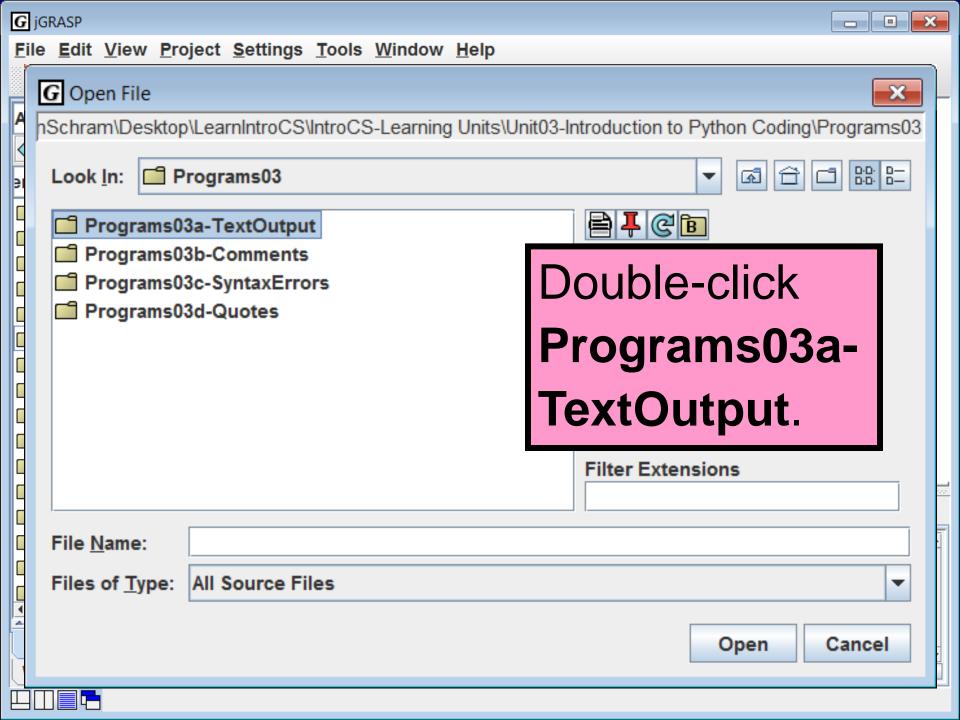


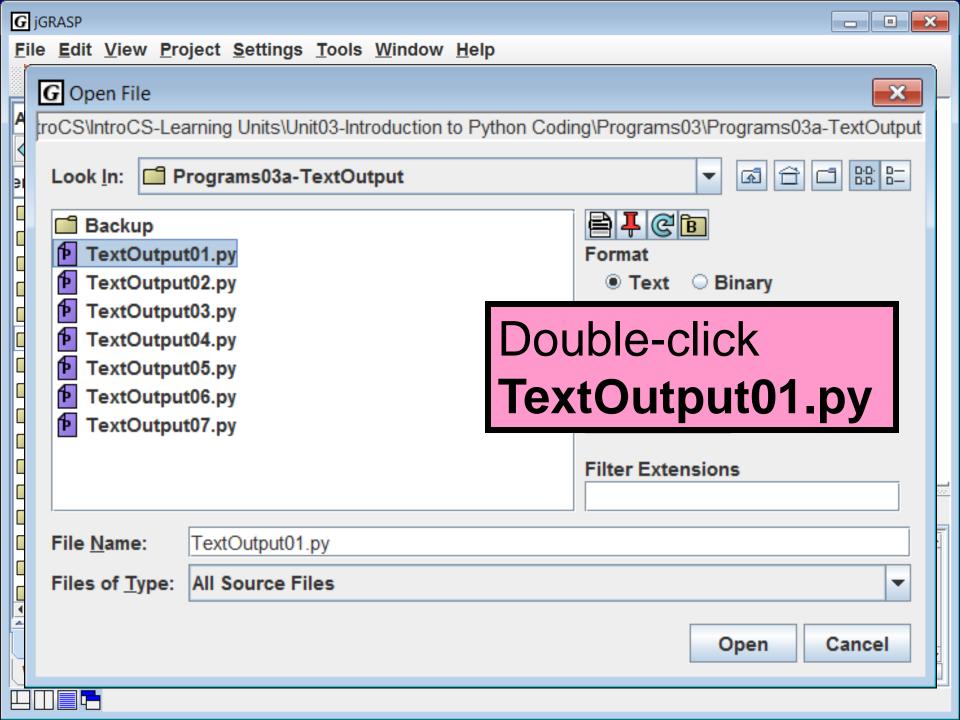


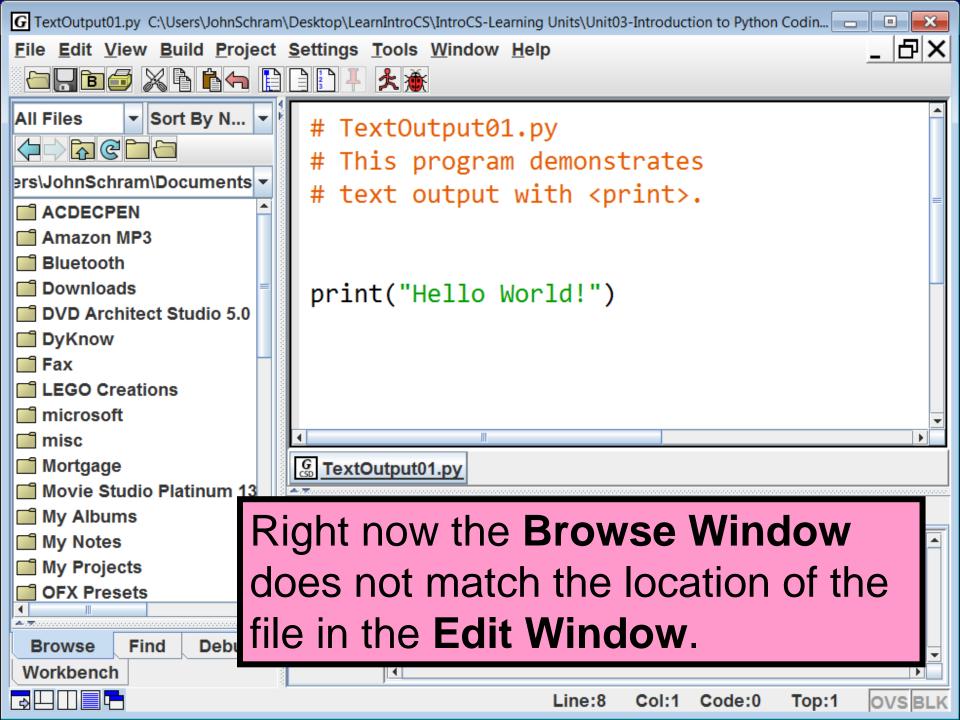


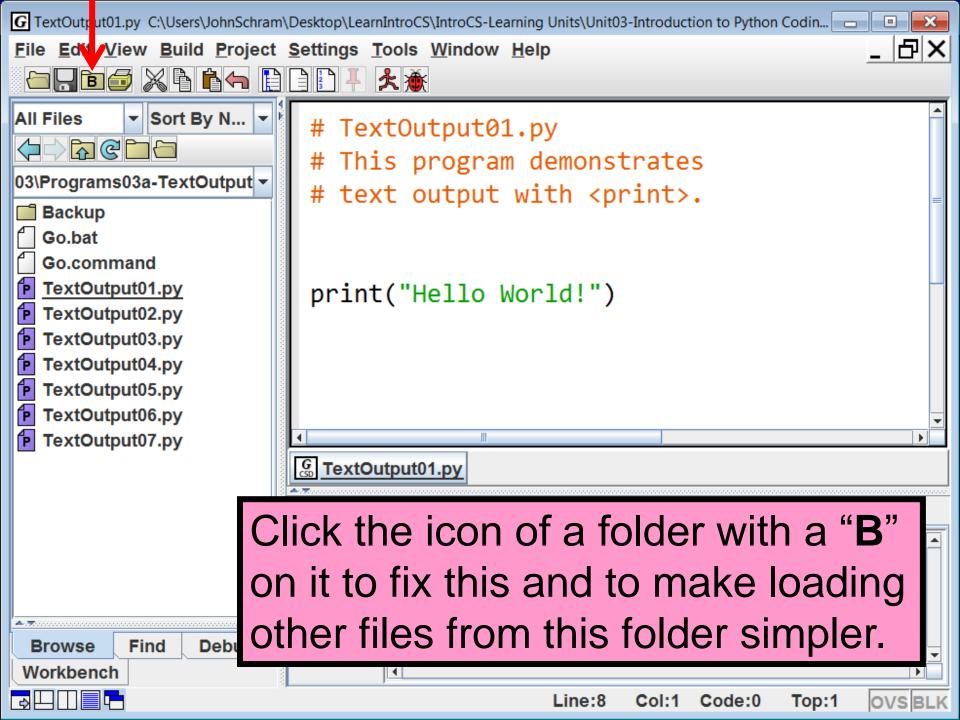


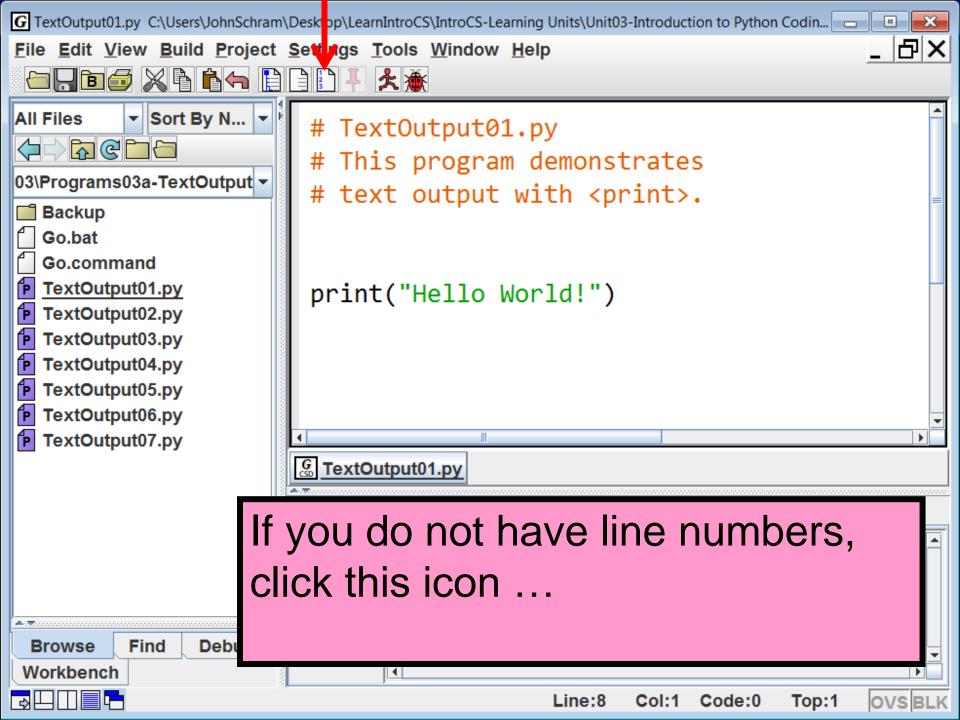


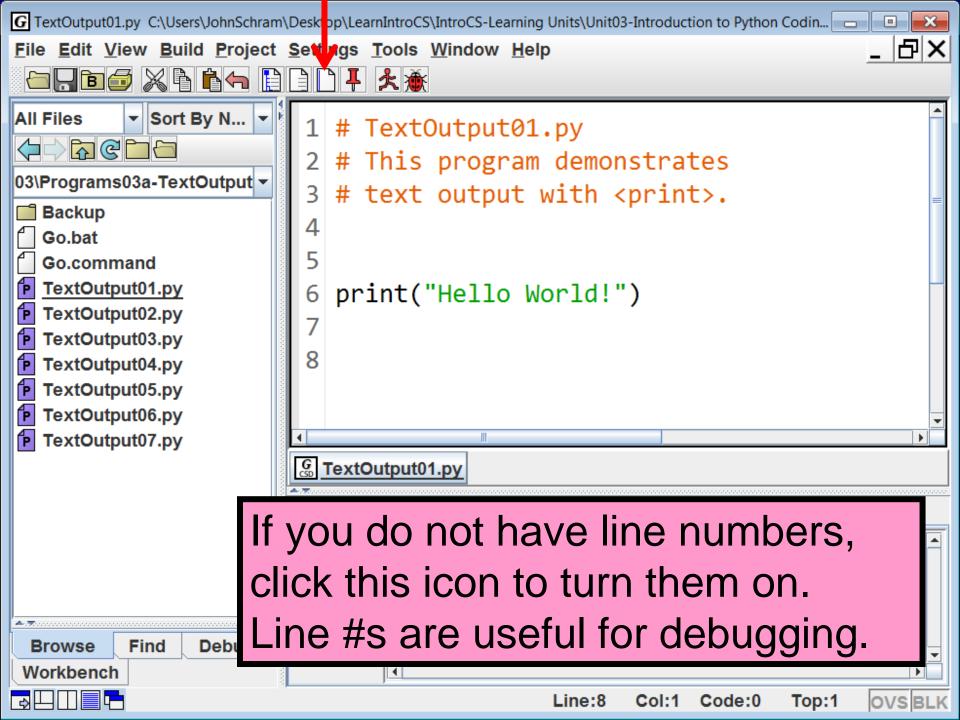


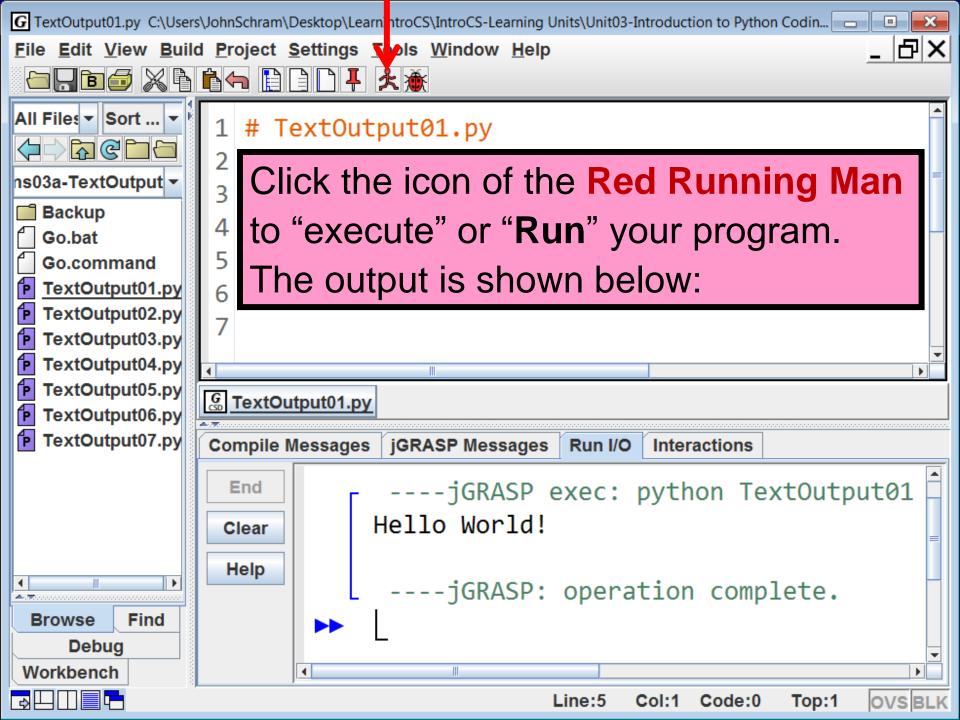


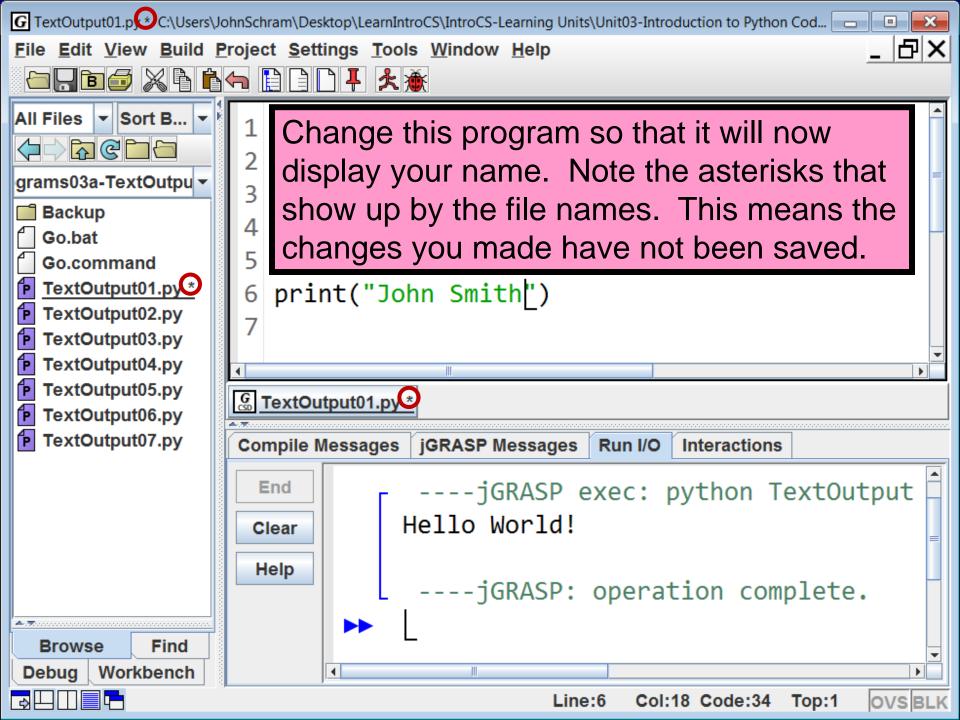


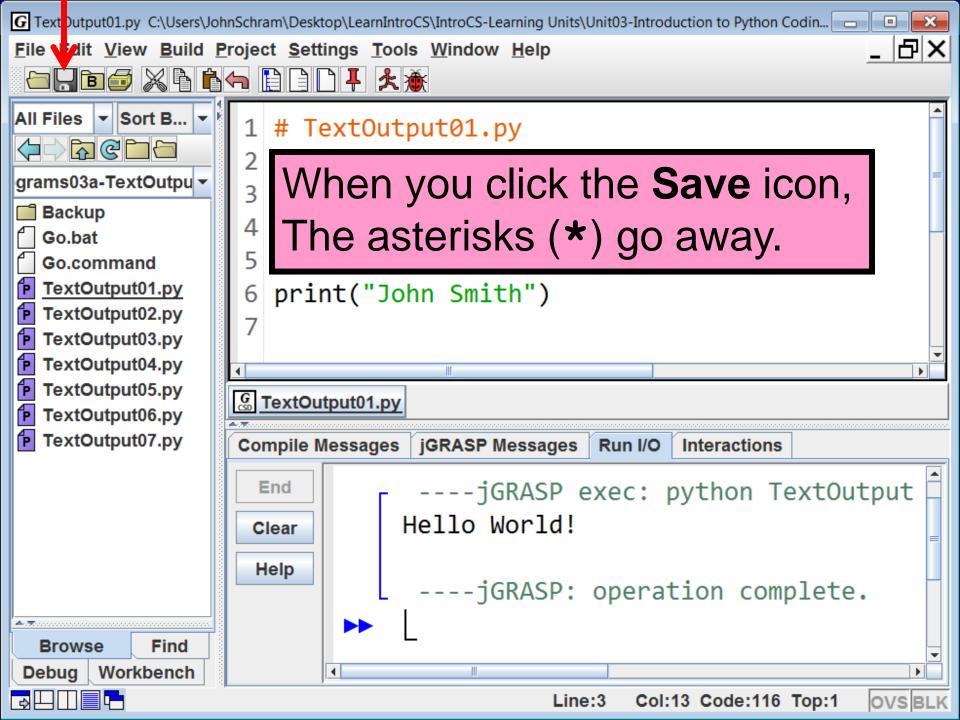


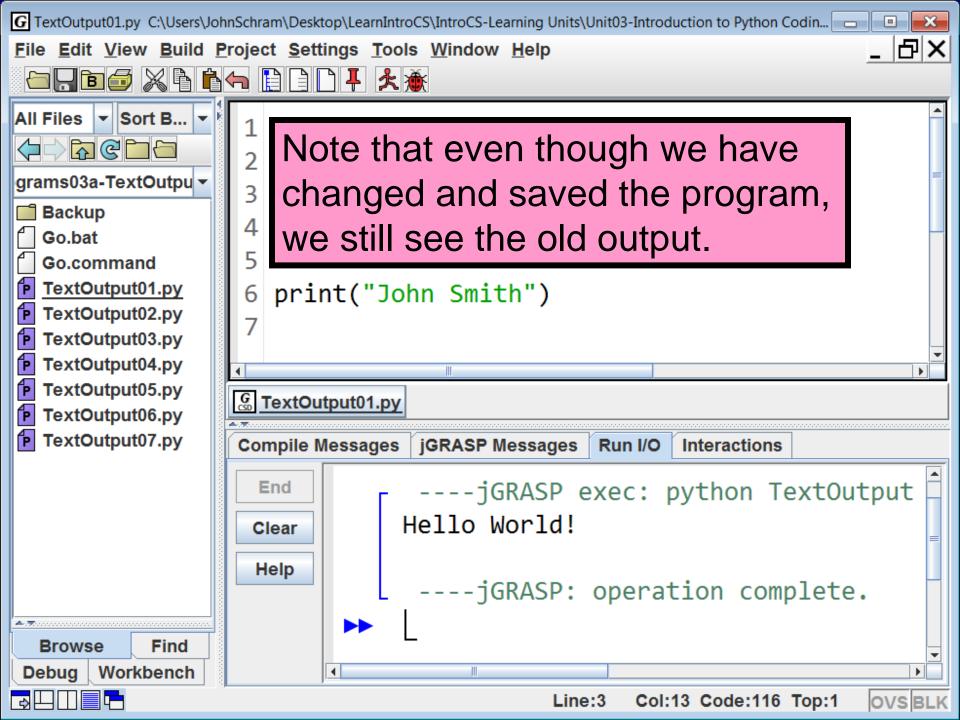


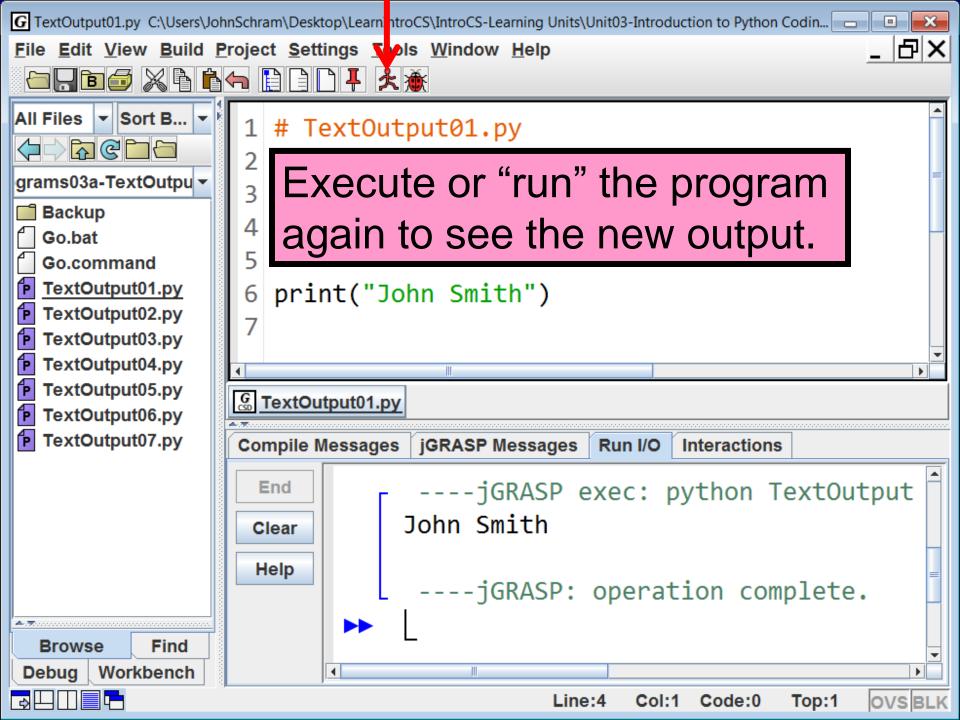


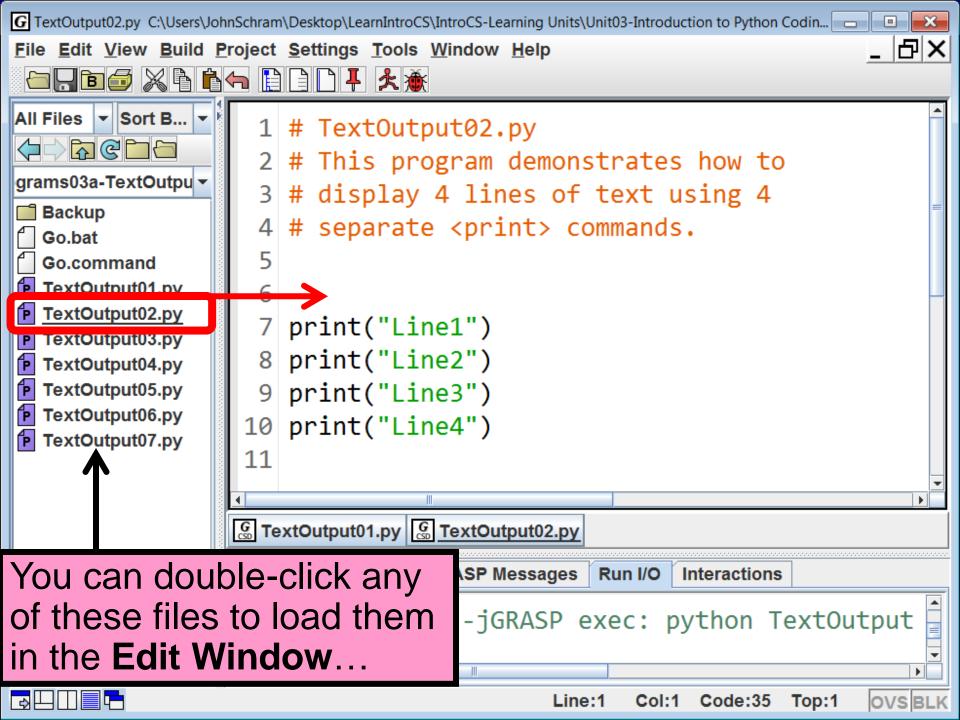


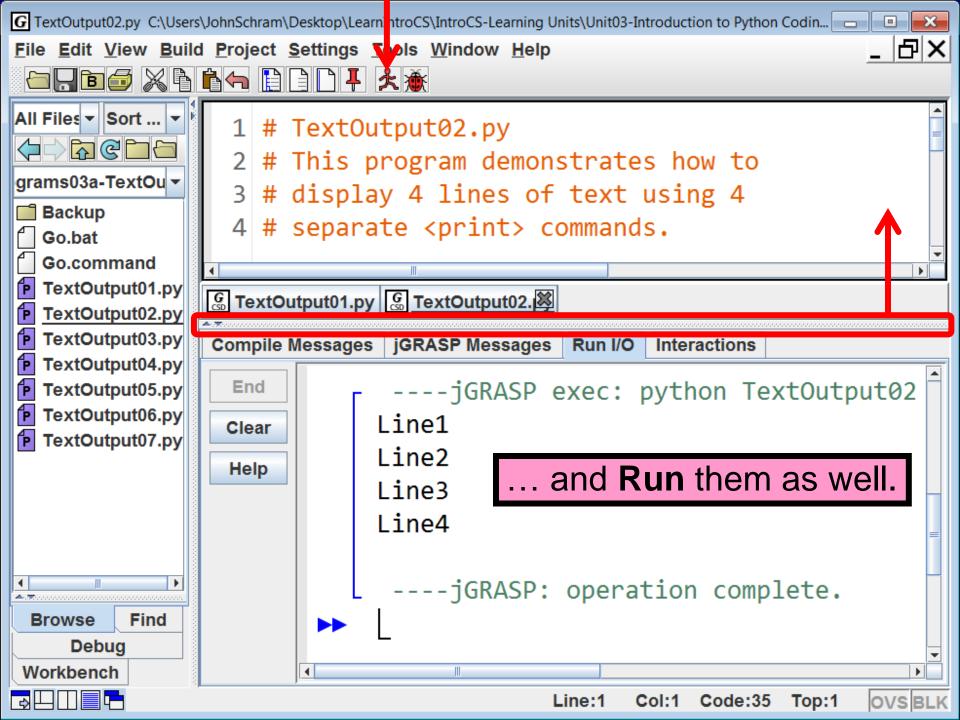


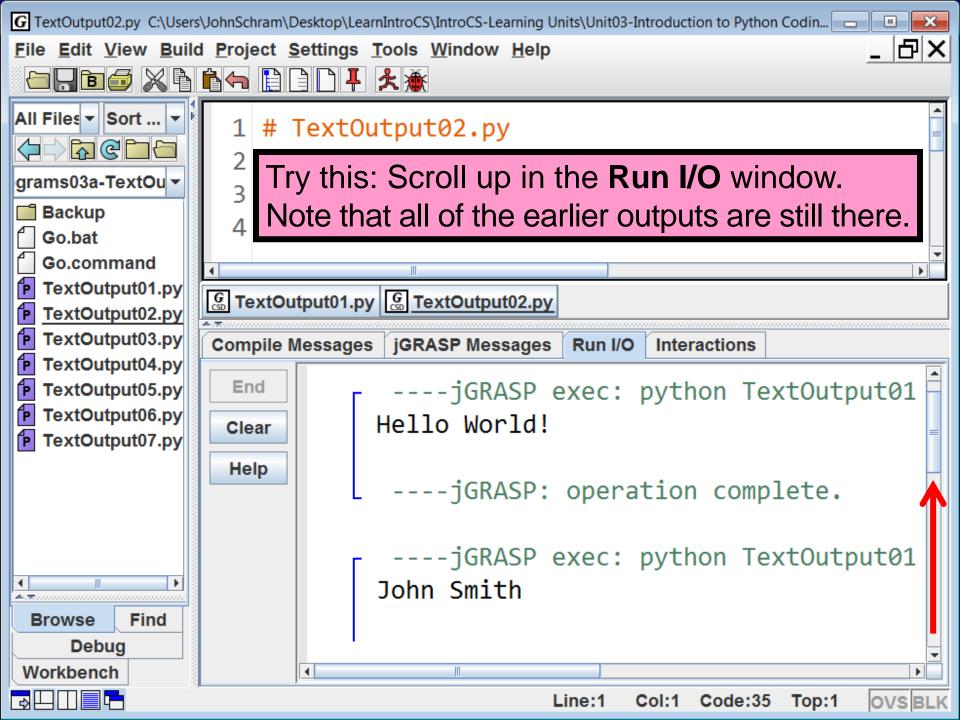


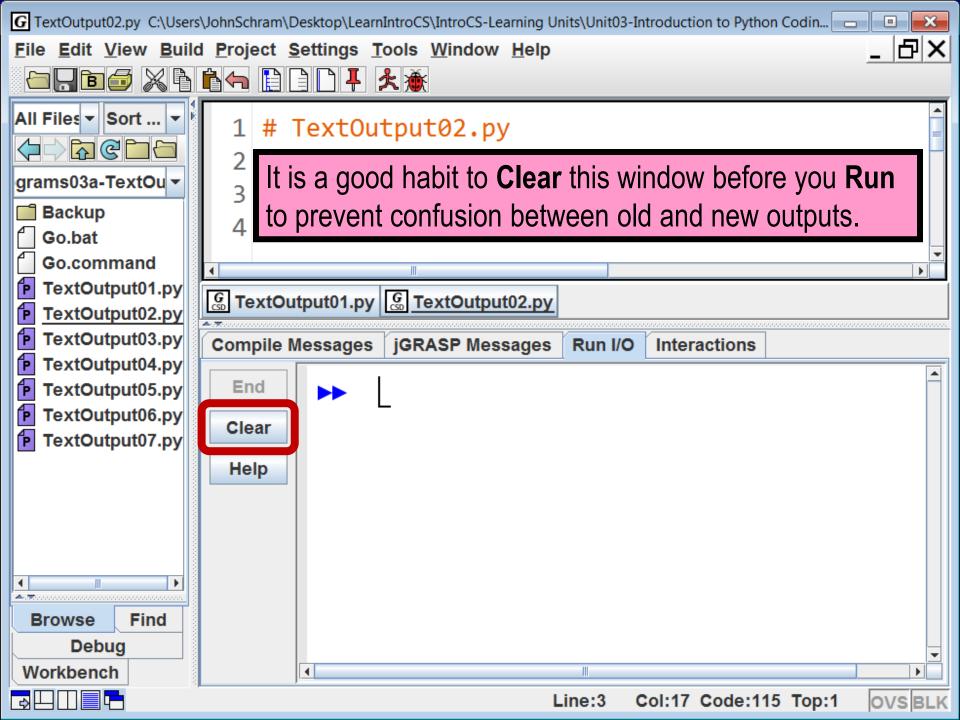


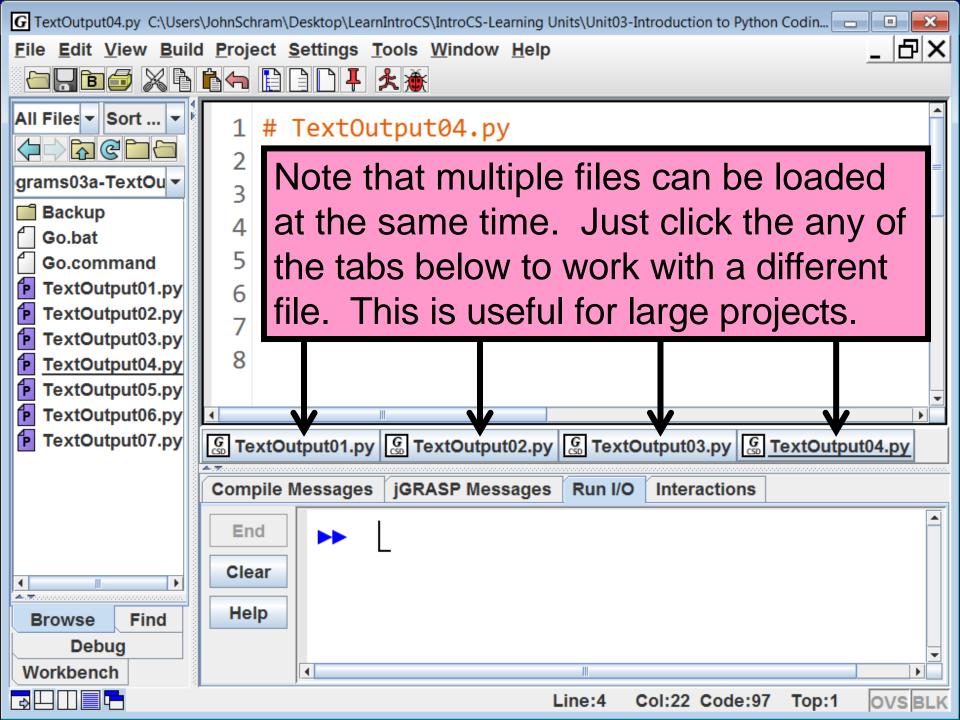


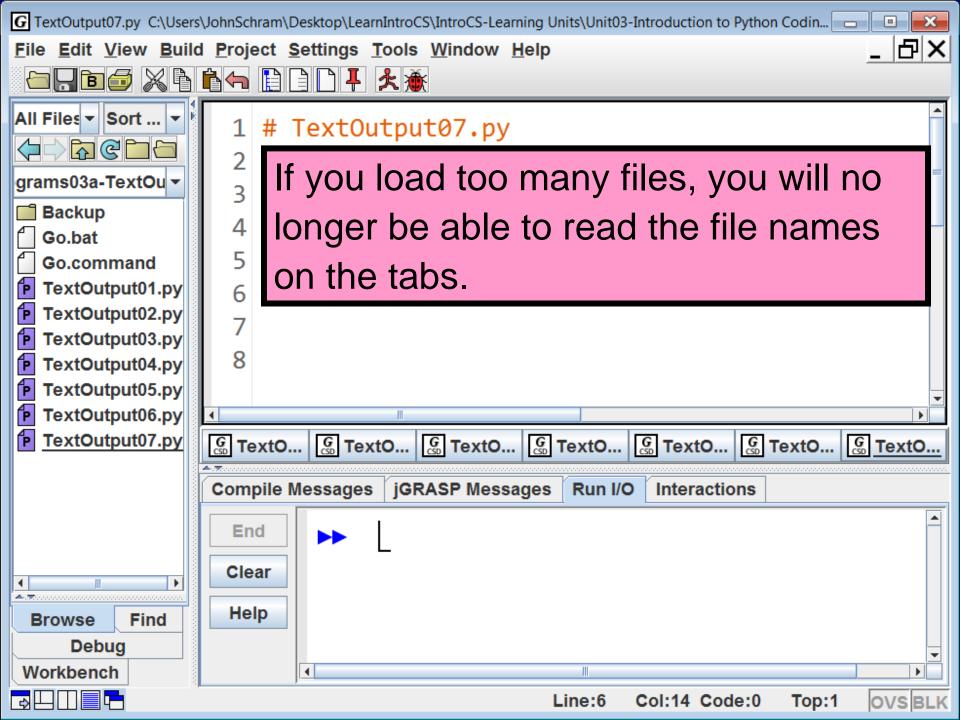


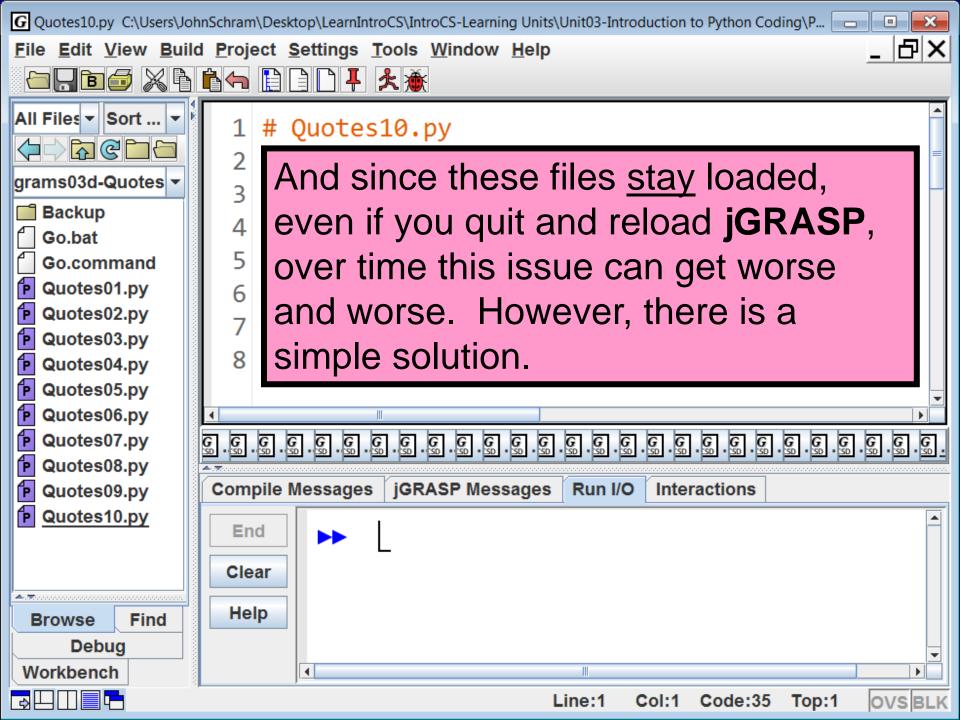


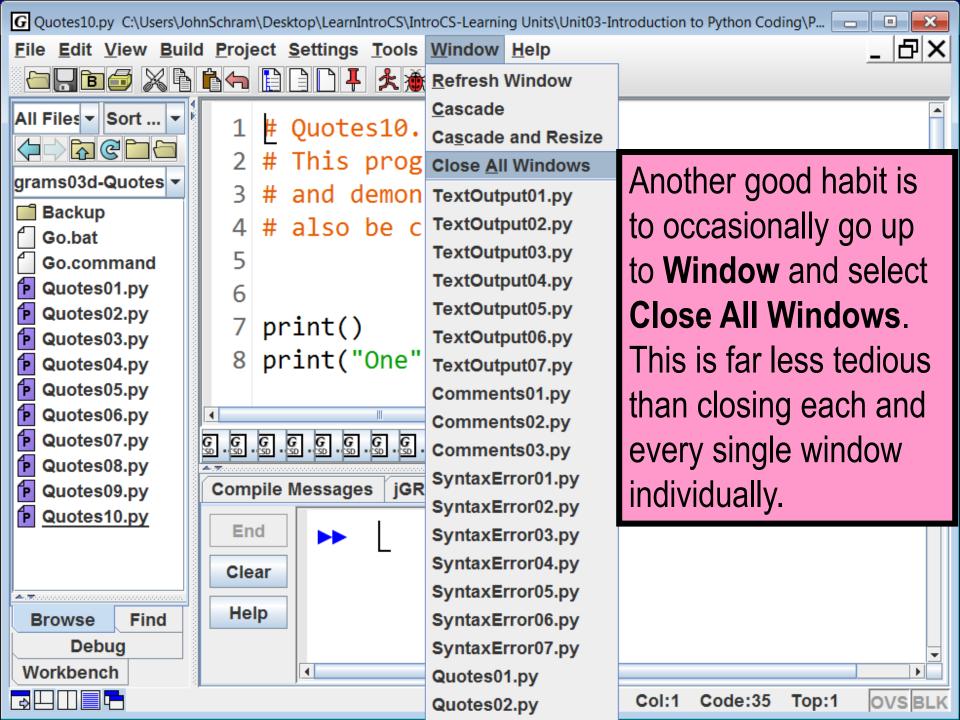


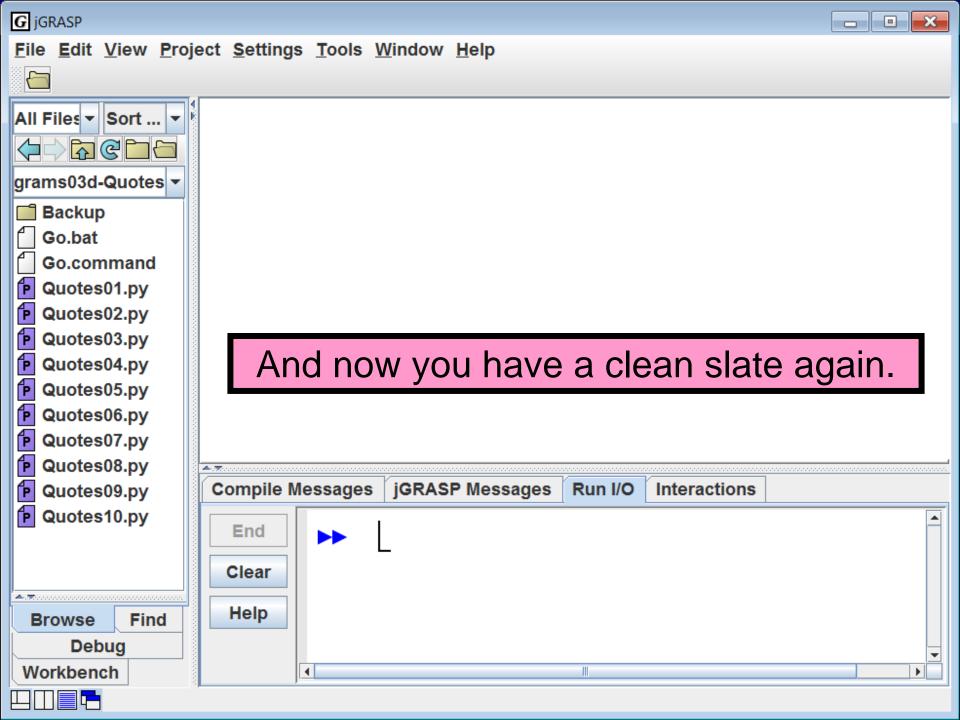












Section 3.3

```
1 # TextOutput01.py
2 # This program demonstrates
 # text output with <print>.
  print("Hello World!")
```

```
----jGRASP exec: python TextOutput01.py
Hello World!
----jGRASP: operation complete.
```

Python Keywords & Program Statements

A Python *keyword* is a word that has a special meaning in a program or performs a special function.

A program statement usually contains one or more keywords.

Keywords in Python are case-sensitive.

For example:

print is a Python keyword, while PRINT is not.

```
1 # TextOutput02.py
 2 # This program demonstrates how to
  # display 4 lines of text using 4
  # separate <print> commands.
 5
 6
  print("Line1")
  print("Line2")
  print("Line3")
10 print("Line4")
11
         ----jGRASP exec: python TextOutput02.py
        Line1
        Line2
        Line3
        Line4
```

----jGRASP: operation complete.

```
1 # TextOutput03.py
 2 # By default, the <print> command "ends" by going to
 3 # the next line -- as if it pressed the <enter> key.
 4 # However, you can change what happens at the <end>
 5 # of a <print> command. This allows multiple outputs
 6 # to be on the same line. In the particular example,
7 # the <end> values are spaces, so the first 3 outputs
8 # are all on the same line, separated by spaces.
9 # Note that "Line4" is displayed on its own line.
10 # This is because "Line3" was displayed with a normal
11 # <print> command without an <end>.
12
13
14 print("Line1", end = " ")
   print("Line2",end = " ")
   print("Line3")
                     ---jGRASP exec: python TextOutput03.py
17 print("Line4")
18
                    Line1 Line2 Line3
                    Line4
                     ----jGRASP: operation complete.
```

```
1 # TextOutput04.py
 2 # This program is very similar to the previous
 3 # program. The only difference is that instead
 4 # of ending with a space, the first 2 <print>
 5 # commands <end> with an "empty string". While
 6 # the first 3 outputs are still on the same line,
7 # this time there is nothing in-between them.
8
9
10 print("Line1", end = "")
  print("Line2",end = "")
12 print("Line3")
13 print("Line4")
14
```

```
----jGRASP exec: python TextOutput04.py
Line1Line2Line3
Line4
----jGRASP: operation complete.
```

```
1 # TextOutput05.py
2 # This program demonstrates that you can put any
 3 # character, or even several characters, inside
4 # the quotes of an <end> keyword, which can lead
 5 # to some weird looking output.
 6
  print("Line1",end = "$")
  print("Line2",end = "???")
10 print("Line3")
11 print("Line4")
```

```
----jGRASP exec: python TextOutput05.py
Line1$Line2???Line3
Line4
----jGRASP: operation complete.
```

```
1 # TextOutput06.py
 2 # This program shows how to skip one or more
 3 # lines when displaying text. Using <print>
4 # with empty parentheses will generate a
 5 # crlf (carriage-return/line-feed).
 6
                        ---jGRASP exec: python
                      Line1
 8 print("Line1")
  print()
                      Line3
10 print("Line3")
11 print()
12 print()
13 print()
                      Line7
14 print("Line7")
                       ----jGRASP: operation co
15
```

```
1 # TextOutput07.py
 2 # This program has the exact same output
 3 # as TextOutput06.py. It shows another
  # way to skip one or more lines by using
 5 # the "Escape Sequence" <\n> which means
 6 # "New Line".
                                  ---jGRASP
                                Line1
8
   print("Line1\n")
                                Line3
   print("Line3\n\n\n")
10
   print("Line7")
11
12
                                Line7
```

print & end

The **print** command generates an output display of the characters contained between double quotes.

If the **end** keyword is not used, **print** will also generate a carriage-return/line-feed (crlf).

If the **end** keyword is used, **print** will not generate a crlf and instead display the specified text in the second set of quotes.

Examples:

```
print("Hello")
print("World")

will display:
Hello
World
print("Hello", end = " ")
print("World")
will display:
Hello World
```

Creating Blank Lines

Creating a blank line of output can be done 2 different ways. One is to use **print()** with absolutely nothing in the parentheses. The other is to add the **\n** Escape Sequence to an existing **print** statement:

Examples:

```
print("Hello")
print()
print("World")

will display:
Hello
World
print("Hello\n")
print("World")

will also display:
Hello
World
World
```

Section 3.4 Comments

```
1 # Comments01.py
 2 # This program displays several number words.
 3 # The focus now is on program comments.
 4 # Program comments aid in "program documentation"
 5 # and makes your program more readable. Every line
 6 # that begins with a "hashtag" is considered a
7 # "comment" by the Python interpreter.
8 # The Python interpreter ignores all comments.
9 # They are not executed.
10 # If a line begins with a hashtag, it is simply
11 # ignored by Python. That is precisely what is
12 # happening with the first 19 lines of this program.
13 # Note below that a comment can also be placed in
14 # the middle of the program. They can even be placed
15 # right after a program statement on the same line.
16 # You will also see that the word "Thirteen" is not
17 # displayed because it has been "commented-out"
18 # possibly by someone suffering from "Triskaidekaphobia"
19 # (the fear of the number 13).
```

```
20
21
22 print()
23 print("One")
24 print("Two")
25 print("Three")
26 print("Four")
27 print("Five")
28 print("Six")
                      # half a dozen
29 print("Seven")
30 print("Eight")
31 print("Nine")
32 print("Ten")
33 print("Eleven")
34 print("Twelve") # one dozen
35 #print("Thirteen") # one baker's dozen
36
37
38
```

```
20
                                                j GRAS P
21
22 print()
                                       One
23 print("One")
                                       Two
24 print("Two")
                                       Three
25 print("Three")
26 print("Four")
                                       Four
27 print("Five")
                                       Five
28 print("Six")
                    # half a dozen
                                       Six
29 print("Seven")
                                       Seven
30 print("Eight")
                                       Eight
31 print("Nine")
                                       Nine
32 print("Ten")
33 print("Eleven")
                                       Ten
34 print("Twelve") # one dozen
                                       Eleven
35 #print("Thirteen") # one baker's
                                       Twelve
36
37
38
```

```
1 # Comments02.py
  # This program demonstrates that a section of
  # code can essentially be "commented-out" by
  # using triple-double-quotes.
 5
6
  print()
8 print("One")
9 print("Two")
                                            ---jGRASP
10
11 print("Three")
12 print("Four")
                                          One
13 print("Five")
                                          Two
14 print("Six")
                   # half a dozen
                                          Twelve
15 print("Seven")
16 print("Eight")
                                          Thirteen
17 print("Nine")
18 print("Ten")
                                            ----jGRASP:
19 print("Eleven")
20
21 print("Twelve") # one dozen
22 print("Thirteen") # one baker's dozen
```

String Literal Definition

A string literal is any text in-between a set of quotes.

The "text" can be a name, letter, group of words, or basically anything that you can type inside a set of quotes.

```
"computer"
"John Smith"
"Hello all you happy people."
"Q"
"?"
"811 Fleming Trail"
"Richardson, Texas"
"75081"
```

Most **print** statements contain a *string literal* in their parentheses.



Technically, Python does not have Multi-Line Comments.

The "Triple-Double-Quote" is actually used to create a multi-line string literal.

This is why they are **green** and not **red** like the *Single-Line Comments*.

However, multi-line string literals which are not part of a **print** statement are simply <u>ignored</u> by the Python interpreter.

This essentially makes them multi-line comments.

```
#
             Comments03.py
           Numbers from 1-13
   #
            By: John Schram
                11/8/17
   #
   #
    This program is similar to
 9 # the previous two and shows
10 # that a comment can be used
11 # to create a heading.
12 #
14
15
16 print()
17 print("One")
18 print("Two")
19 print("Three")
20 print("Four")
21 print("Five")
22 print("Six")
                    # half a dozen
23 print("Seven")
24 print("Eight")
25 print("Nine")
26 print("Ten")
27 print("Eleven")
28 print("Twelve") # one dozen
29 print("Thirteen") # one baker's dozen
```

---jGRASP

One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten Eleven Twelve Thirteen ---jGRASP:

2 Different Types of Comments

```
# This is a single-line comment.

print("Good morning!") # So is this.
```

This is a multi-line comment.