

Exercise 1: A Good First Program



Warning

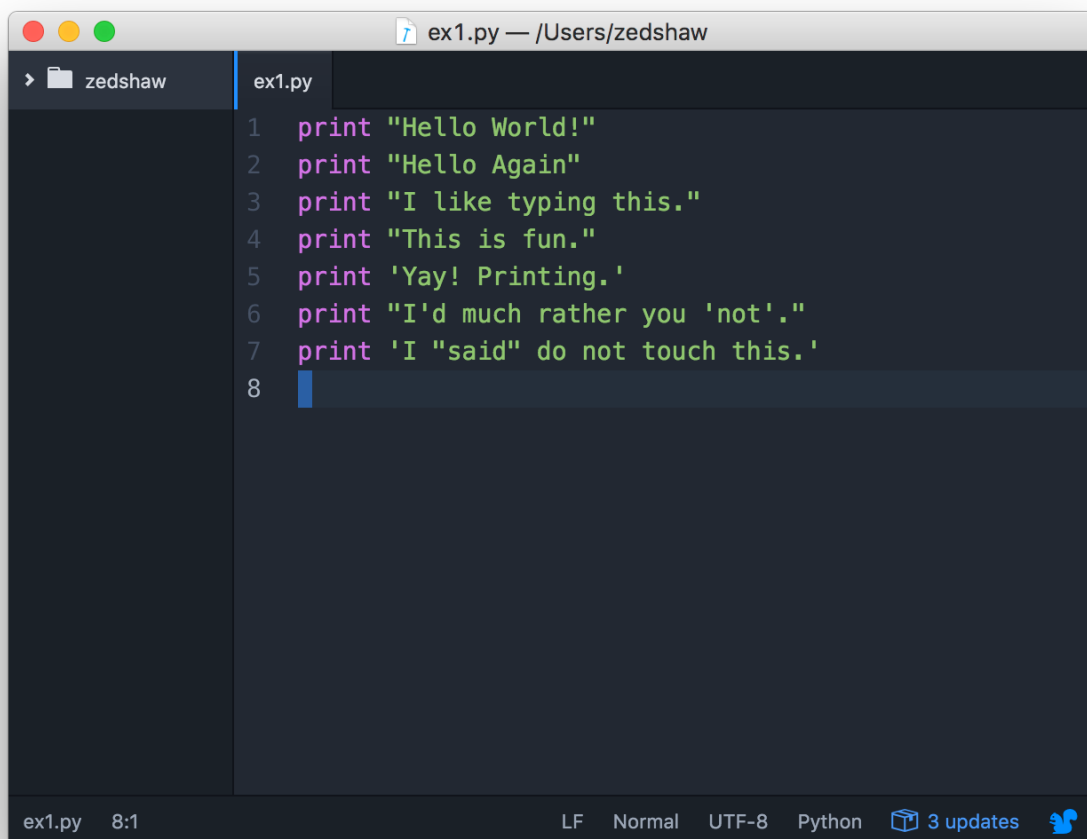
If you skipped Exercise 0 then you are not doing this book right. You must read every single thing I write here and read it carefully. For example, are you trying to use Python 3 for this book? I said in Exercise 0 to not use Python 3, so you should *not* use Python 3. Are you trying to use IDLE or an IDE? I said not to use one in Exercise 0, so you should not use one. If you skipped Exercise 0 please go back to it and read it.

You should have spent a good amount of time in Exercise 0 learning how to install a text editor, run the text editor, run the Terminal, and work with both of them. If you haven't done that, then do not go on. You will not have a good time. This is the only time I'll start an exercise with a warning that you should not skip or get ahead of yourself.

Type the following text into a single file named `ex1.py` . Python works best with files ending in `.py` .

```
1 print "Hello World!"
2 print "Hello Again"
3 print "I like typing this."
4 print "This is fun."
5 print 'Yay! Printing.'
6 print "I'd much rather you 'not'."
7 print 'I "said" do not touch this.'
```

Your `Atom` text editor should look something like this on all platforms:



Don't worry if your editor doesn't look exactly the same, it should be close though. You may have a slightly different window header, maybe slightly different colors, and the left side of your `Atom` window won't say "zedshaw" but will instead show the

directory you used for saving your files. All of those differences are fine.

When you create this file, keep in mind these points:

- 1 I did not type the line numbers on the left. Those are printed in the book so I can talk about specific lines by saying, "See line 5..." You do not type line numbers into Python scripts.
- 2 I have the `print` at the beginning of the line and it looks exactly the same as what I have in `ex1.py`. Exactly means exactly, not kind of sort of the same. Every single character has to match for it to work. Color doesn't matter, only the characters you type.

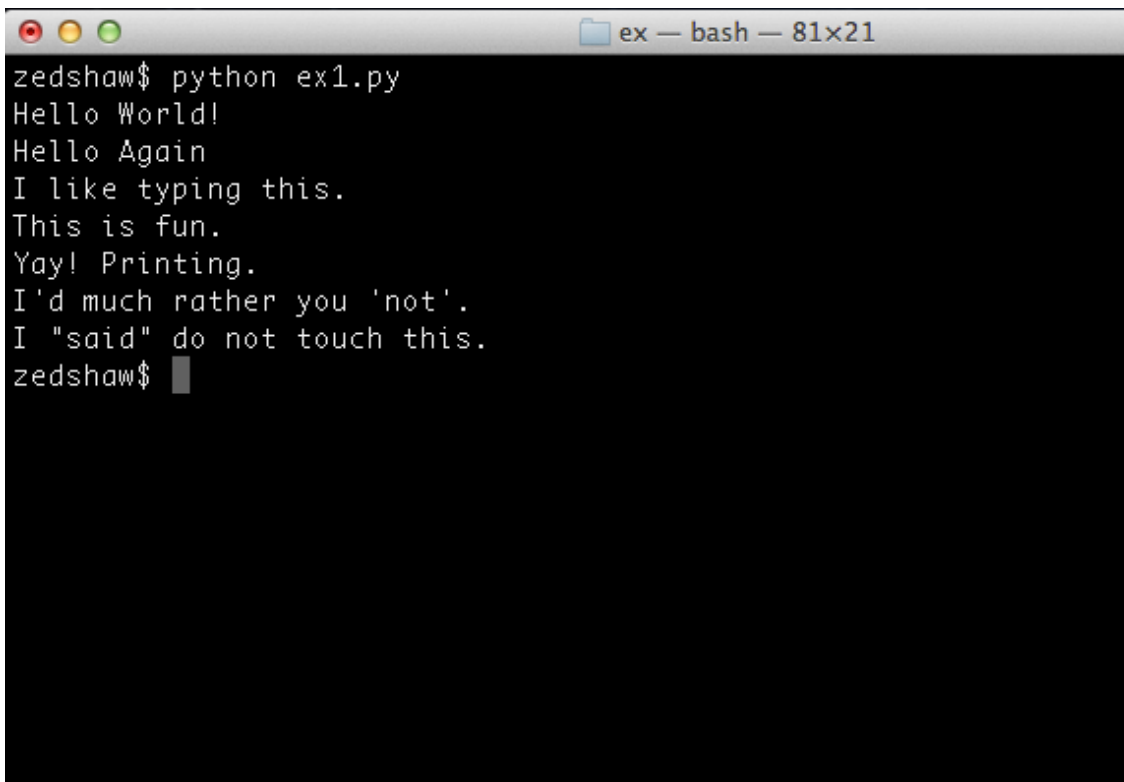
In Terminal *run* the file by typing:

```
python ex1.py
```

If you did it right then you should see the same output as I in the *What You Should See* section of this exercise. If not, you have done something wrong. No, the computer is not wrong.

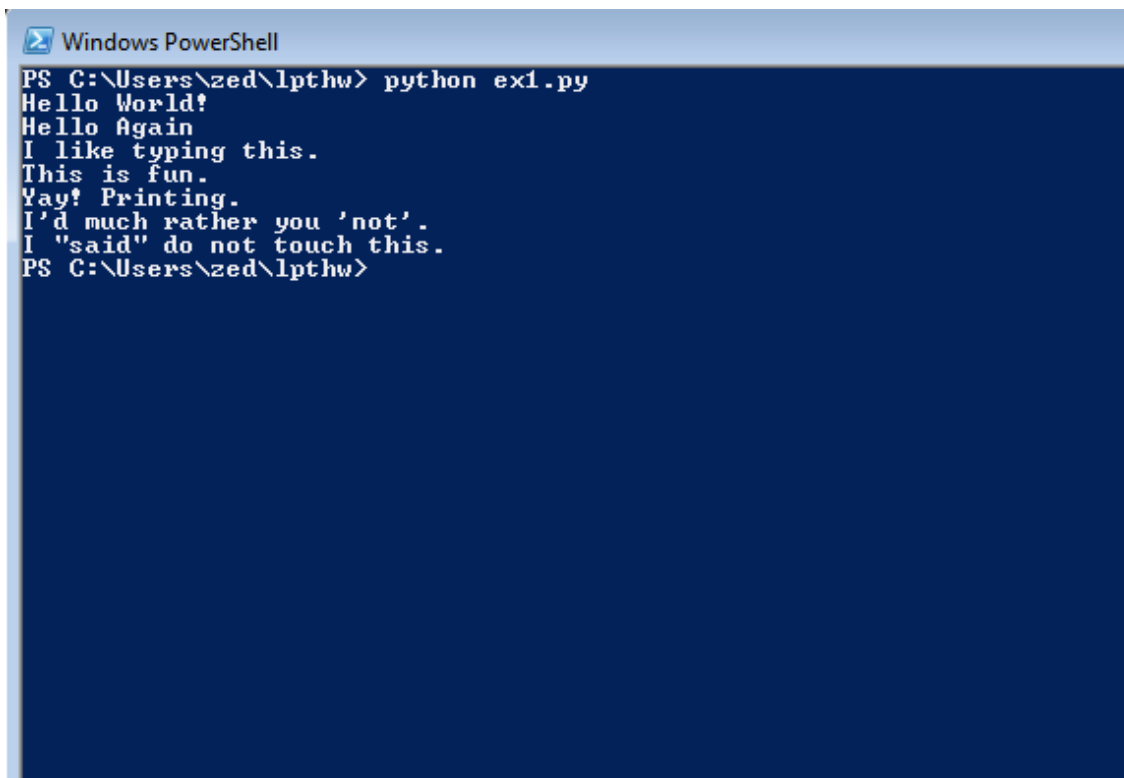
What You Should See

On Mac OS X in the Terminal you should see this:

A terminal window titled "ex — bash — 81x21" with a dark background. It shows the execution of a Python script named ex1.py. The output of the script is printed line by line, and the prompt returns to the user.

```
zedshaw$ python ex1.py
Hello World!
Hello Again
I like typing this.
This is fun.
Yay! Printing.
I'd much rather you 'not'.
I "said" do not touch this.
zedshaw$
```

On Windows in PowerShell you should see this:

A Windows PowerShell window titled "Windows PowerShell" with a dark blue background. It shows the execution of the same Python script as the previous terminal. The output is identical, but the prompt is "PS C:\Users\zed\lpthw>".

```
PS C:\Users\zed\lpthw> python ex1.py
Hello World!
Hello Again
I like typing this.
This is fun.
Yay! Printing.
I'd much rather you 'not'.
I "said" do not touch this.
PS C:\Users\zed\lpthw>
```

You may see different names, before the `python ex1.py` command, but the important part is that you type the command and see the output is the same as mine.

If you have an error it will look like this:

```
$ python ex/ex1.py
File "ex/ex1.py", line 3
    print "I like typing this.
          ^
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```

It's important that you can read these error messages because you will be making many of these mistakes. Even I make many of these mistakes. Let's look at this line by line.

- 1 We ran our command in the Terminal to run the `ex1.py` script.
- 2 Python tells us that the file `ex1.py` has an error on line 3.
- 3 It prints this line of code for us to see it.
- 4 Then it puts a `^` (caret) character to point at where the problem is. Notice the missing `"` (double-quote) character?
- 5 Finally, it prints out a "SyntaxError" and tells us something about what might be the error. Usually these are very cryptic, but if you copy that text into a search engine, you will find someone else who's had that error and you can probably figure out how to fix it.



Warning

If you are from another country, and you get errors about ASCII encodings, then put this at the top of your Python scripts:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

It will fix them so that you can use Unicode UTF-8 in your scripts without a problem.

Study Drills

The Study Drills contain things you should *try* to do. If you can't, skip it and come back later.

For this exercise, try these things:

- 1 Make your script print another line.
- 2 Make your script print only one of the lines.
- 3 Put a `#` (octothorpe) character at the beginning of a line. What did it do? Try to find out what this character does.

From now on, I won't explain how each exercise works unless an exercise is different.

Note

An "octothorpe" is also called a "pound", "hash", "mesh", or any number of names. Pick the one that makes you chill out.

Common Student Questions

These are *actual* questions that real students have asked when doing this exercise.

Can I use IDLE?

No, you should use Terminal on OS X and PowerShell on Windows, just like I have here. If you don't know how to use those, then you can go read the Command Line Crash Course in Appendix A.

How do you get colors in your editor?

Save your file first as a `.py` file, such as `ex1.py`. Then you'll have color when you type.

I get `SyntaxError: invalid syntax` when I run `ex1.py`.

You are probably trying to run Python, then trying to type Python again. Close your Terminal, start it again, and right away type only `python ex1.py`.

I get `can't open file 'ex1.py': [Errno 2] No such file or directory`.

You need to be in the same directory as the file you created. Make sure you use the `cd` command to go there first. For example, if you saved your file in `lpthw/ex1.py`, then you would do `cd lpthw/` before trying to run `python ex1.py`. If you don't know what any of that means, then go through *Appendix A*.

How do I get my country's language characters into my file?

Make sure you type this at the top of your file: `# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-`.

My file doesn't run; I just get the prompt back with no output.

You most likely took the code in my `ex1.py` file literally and thought that `print "Hello World!"` meant to type only `"Hello World!"` into the file, without the `print`. Your file has to be *exactly* like mine.

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