Introduction to Programming

Exercises

Week 1

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read the lecture notes and/or viewed the video, and also completed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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*Answer:*

*Python programming language. Version 3.10*

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A computer program takes some *input*, performs some *processing* then…. what?

*Answer:*

And gives output.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What generation of programming language is *machine code*?

*Answer:*

1st generation programming language.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following is known as a second generation programming language?

* C++
* Java
* Assembly
* R
* Python

*Answer:*

Assembly

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

State one problem associated with writing code in Assembly Language.

*Answer:*

Hard to remember the syntax.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What generation of programming language is *Python*?

*Answer:*

4th generation languages.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is the purpose of a *compiler*?

*Answer:*

To translate a programming language to source code into machine code.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Python interpreter uses an interaction model called **REPL**. What does this stand for?

*Answer:*

Read Eval Print Loop.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Is it true that Python development always has to take place using *interactive-mode* within the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

No

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What does the term IDE stand for?

*Answer:*

Integrated Development Environment.

Programming is still fairly difficult and time consuming.

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What is the main reason why programmers use *code libraries*?

*Answer:*

Effective resources that can help web developers do their jobs more quickly.

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The Python language is often used in the field of *data-science*. What other language specifically supports *data-science*?

*Answer:*

SQL, Java, C/C++ etc.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

An expression within a programming language consists of *operands* and *operators*.

Given an expression such as: 20 + 10, which part of this is the *operator*?

*Answer:*

+operators

And, which part of this is the *operand*?

*Answer:*

20 and 10

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Within Python, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*’ operator?

*Answer:*

Multiplication Operator.

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘/’ operator?

*Answer:*

Division Operator.

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*\*’ operator?

*Answer:*

Exponentiation Operator.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Using the information about expression evaluation provided in the related tutorial, evaluate each of the following expressions **in your head** and type the result in the answer boxes below. Remember that an operator precedence is applied, but can be overridden by the use of parentheses.

1. 100 + 200 -50

*Answer:*

*250*

1. 10 + 20 \* 10

*Answer:*

210

1. 20 % 3

*Answer:*

*2*

1. 20 / (2 \* 5)

*Answer:*

20

1. 20 / 2 \* 5

*Answer:*

*50.0*

1. 10 \* 2 + 1 \* 3

*Answer:*

23

1. 5 + 10 \*\* 2

​*Answer:*

105

1. (10 + 2 / 2) + ((10 \* 2 ) \*\* 2)

*Answer:*

411.0

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that adds the three numbers 100.6, 200.72 and 213.3, then write the result in the answer box below.

*514.62*

Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that multiplies the three numbers 20.25, 100 and 23.9, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer:*

48995.0

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*Answer:*

Run time error

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What type of error is typically easier to identify? A *syntax* error? Or a *logical* error?

*Answer:*

A syntax error is easier to identify.

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What type of message is used by the Python interpreter to report run-time errors?

*Answer:*

Syntax error

What command can be used to exit the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

quit()

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# Exercises are complete

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.