CPSC 1301, Computer Science I Lab Assignment

Lab 02a

Run the following commands in your Python interpreter. Submit a transcript of your session as your deliverable for this lab. This should be a plain text file named lab02a_lastname.txt.

1 Reading and writing command line arguments

Python automatically creates an array named argv. It placed the command line arguments one by one into this array. The first command line argument is always the name of the program, that is, argv[0]. The first argument will be at argv[1], the second at argv[2], and so on.

To use the command line arguments, you must first import sys. Then, you can access each one in turn by sys.argv[1], and so on.

2 Writing and Running your First Python Program

Use this template for writing your Python labs and other quick and dirty scripts. Use any text editor of your choice. I recommend Notepad++ (https://notepad-plus-plus.org/).

2.1 Hello World

```
1  # week2_1.py
3  #
5  print("hello_world")
```

2.2 Hello name

2.3 Print sum

2.4 Getting data from users

```
1
2
         \# week2\_4.py
3
4
         print("Enter_an_integer:")
5
         lh\,s \;=\; \mathbf{int}\,(\,\mathbf{input}\,(\,)\,)
6
7
         print("Enter_another_integer:")
8
         rhs = int(input())
         product = lhs * rhs
9
10
         print(product)
```

2.5 A void function

2.6 A void function with parameter

```
1 # week2_6.py
3 # week2_6.py
4
5 print("Enter_your_name:_", end = '')
6 name = input()
7 def my_fun(name):
8 print("Hello", name)
9
10 my_fun()
```

2.7 A value returning function

```
1
       \# week2_7.py
3
4
5
        def my_fun():
            print("Enter_your_first_name:_", end = '')
6
            first = input()
            print("Enter_your_last_name:_", end = '')
8
9
            last = input()
            fullname = first + "" + last
10
11
            return fullname
12
13
        turnip = my_fun()
        print(turnip)
```

2.8 A function that has input and returns a value

```
5
        def my_fun(lhs, rhs):
6
             produce = lhs * rhs
7
             return product
        print("Enter_the_lhs:_", end = '')
9
        lhs = int(input())
print("Enter_the_rhs:_", end = '')
10
11
12
        rhs = int(input())
13
14
        out = my_fun(lhs, rhs)
15
        print("The_product_of_%d_and_%d_is_%d", (lhs, rhs, out))
```

At the Python prompt

>>> x + (y * z) - x

```
C:\Users\ccc31\cols-st\cpsc1301>python
Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:43:08) [MSC v.1926 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> # VARIABLES ###################################
>>> print ("Hello, CSU!");
>>> w = print("Hello")
>>> w
>>> print(w)
>>> name = "Student"
>>> print("Hello", name, "!")
>>> c = "Columbus"
>>> s = "State"
>>> u = "University"
>>> print("Hello", c, s, u)
>>> h = "Hello"
>>> print(h, c, s, u)
>>> greeting = "Hello, CSU!"
>>> print(greeting)
>>> # assign your name to a variable and greet yourself
>>> # ------ your code here -----
>>> # ARITHMETIC ###################################
>>> x = 5
>>> y = 7
>>> z = 9
>>> x + y
>>> x * z
>>> z - y
>>> z / x
>>> z % x
>>> x % z
>>> x // z
>>> z // x
>>> x / z
>>> z / x
>>> print(x + y, x - z, z * y, z / x, z % x, y // x)
>>> x + y * z
>>> (x + y) * z
>>> x + (y * z)
>>> x + y * z - x
>>> (x + y) * (z - x)
```

```
>>> x * y / z
>>> (x * y) / z
>>> x * (y / z)
>>> x / y * z
>>> (x / y) * z
>>> x / (y * z)
>>> x == 5
>>> x != 5
>>> x == y
>>> x != y
>>> x > y
>>> x < y
>>> x >= 5
>>> x >= y
>>> 5 >= x
>>> 5 > x
>>> 0 and 0
>>> 1 and 1
>>> 2 and 4
>>> 2 or 4
>>> True
>>> not True
>>> False
>>> not False
>>> not (1 and 1)
>>> not (1 or 12)
>>> not (0 and 0)
>>> not (0 or 0)
>>> True and True
>>> True and False
>>> False and True
>>> False and False
>>> True or True
>>> True or False
>>> False or True
>>> False and False
>>> import math
>>> math.pi
>>> math.sqrt(4)
>>> math.sin(0)
>>> math.cos(0)
>>> math.tan(0)
>>> exit()
```