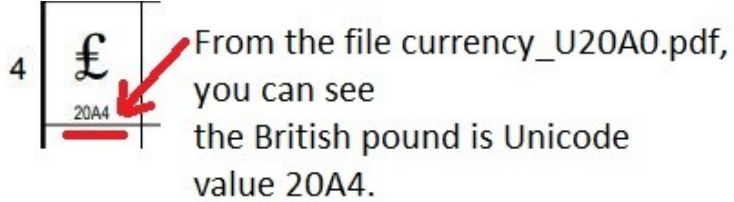


## Chapter 1 Homework Exercises

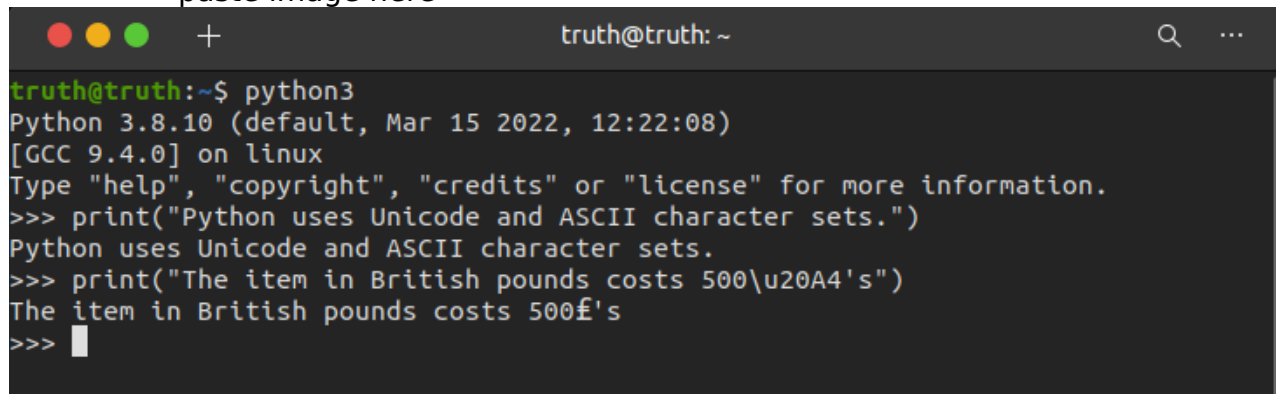
When typing in Unicode values in the Python print function you precede the value with \u, then the 4-character Unicode value, such as \u0000.



1. Using Python in Interactive mode type in the following line of code and hit enter (It will not work if you copy and paste!):

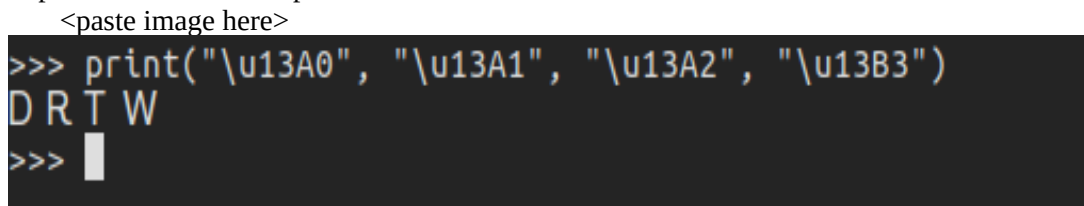
```
print ("Python uses Unicode and ASCII character sets.")
print ("The item in British pounds costs 500\u20A4's" )
```

Take a snippet of your work from the interactive window and past it here.  
<paste image here>



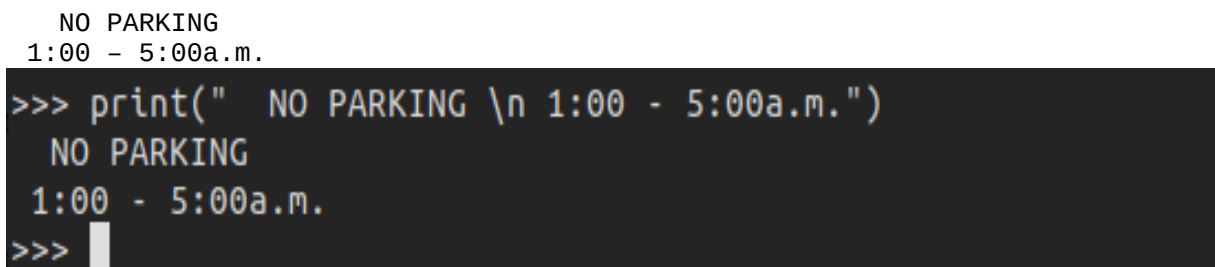
```
truth@truth:~$ python3
Python 3.8.10 (default, Mar 15 2022, 12:22:08)
[GCC 9.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("Python uses Unicode and ASCII character sets.")
Python uses Unicode and ASCII character sets.
>>> print("The item in British pounds costs 500\u20A4's")
The item in British pounds costs 500£'s
>>>
```

2. Now using the Cherokee\_U20A0.pdf document. Print **DRTW** using the interactive mode. Make a snippet of the print function and output. Paste it here:



```
>>> print("\u13A0", "\u13A1", "\u13A2", "\u13B3")
DRTW
>>>
```

3. Write a program that prints a formatted "No parking" sign as shown below. Note the first line has two leading spaces. For ALL labs, end with newline (unless otherwise stated).



```
>>> print("  NO PARKING \n 1:00 - 5:00a.m.")
  NO PARKING
  1:00 - 5:00a.m.
>>>
```

4. The template file contains various words/phrases that you need to print out (exactly as written) using Python's `print()` function. For example:

Print the result to the following math expression:  $(640 * 480 * 24) / 8$

Make a snippet of the print function and output:

<paste image here>

```
>>> print((640*480*24)/8)
921600.0
>>> 
```

5. Write a Python program that prints out a cat using keyboard ASCII characters:

```
/\    /\
 o o
 =  =
 ---
```

Make a snippet of the lines of code and output.

<paste image here>

```
>>> print(" /\    /\ \n  o o \n =  =\n  --- ")
 /\    /\
  o o
 =  =
 ---
>>> 
```

*Hint: A backslash `\` in a string acts as an escape character, such as with a newline `\n`. So, to print an actual backslash, escape that backslash by prepending another backslash. Ex: The following prints a single backslash: `print('\\')`*