Ms. Terkper's Digital Classroom

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Introduction to Python: Basics #1

Introduction to Python - Basics #1

Python is a high-level, beginner-friendly programming language used in robotics, automation, game development, and artificial intelligence. It is known for its **simple and readable syntax**, making it a great first language for learning programming.

1. Printing Output in Python

One of the first things you'll do in Python is **display text on the screen** using the print() function.

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

Output:

```
Hello, World!
```

- print() is used to **display messages** in Python.
- Text must be inside quotation marks (" " or ' ').
- Every statement in Python runs from top to bottom.

2. Taking User Input

Python allows users to **enter data** using the <code>input()</code> function:

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
```

```
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

Example Output: If the user types Hannah, the output will be:

Hello, Hannah!

- The input() function takes user input as a string.
- We can use + to concatenate (join) text together.

3. Variables and Data Types

In Python, a **variable** is used to store values, such as numbers or text:

```
age = 15
height = 5.7
name = "Hannah"
```

Common Data Types:

- int → Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
- float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- str → Text (e.g., "Hello", "Python").
- bool → True/False values (e.g., True, False).

4. Type Conversion

When using input(), Python always treats the input as a **string**. To use numbers, we need to **convert the type**:

```
age = input("Enter your age: ") # Input is stored as a strip
age = int(age) # Convert to integer
print("Next year, you will be " + str(age + 1) + " years old
```

- int() → Converts a string to an integer.
- float() → Converts a string to a decimal number.
- str() → Converts numbers back to text.

Now that you've learned the basics, try answering the questions below!

1. What will the following code output?

 A. Hello, World! B. hello world C. "Hello, World!" D. An error Submit
Correct! Well done!
2. Which function allows a user to enter input in Python?
○ A. print()
B. input()
○ C. get()
O D. scan()
Submit
Correct! Well done!

print("Hello, World!")

3.	Which	of the	following	correctly	stores	user
in	put in a	variat	ole?			

- A. name = input()
- B. input(name)
- C. name == input()
- O D. print(input(name))



4. What will the following code output?

name = "Alex"
print(name)

- A. Alex
- B. "name"
- C. name
- O. Nothing

5. What data	type is	stored	in	the	variak	ole
`user age`?						

- B. float
- C. string
- O. boolean

✓ Correct! Well done!

6. What symbol is used for writing comments in Python?

- A. //
- B. #
- O C.
- O D. **

- 7. Which of the following is a valid variable name in Python?
- A. 1stName
- B. first_name
- C. first-name
- O. print

Correct! Well done!

- 8. How do you convert user input to an integer in Python?
 - A. str(input())
 - B. int(input())
 - C. input(int)
 - D. input().int()

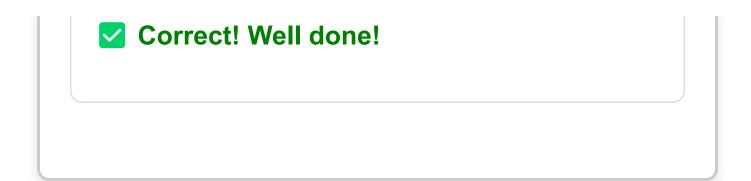
9	. What happen	s if you	try to	add	an	integer	and
a	string in Pytho	n?					

- A. The numbers will be added together.
- B. The string will be converted to a number.
- C. An error will occur.
- D. The string and number will be printed together.

Correct! Well done!

10. What will happen if you forget parentheses in `print "Hello"`?

- A. It will print "Hello" correctly.
- B. It will print `Hello` without quotes.
- C. It will cause a syntax error.
- O D. It will automatically correct the mistake.



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