Make sure you have the tutorial open when answering the following questions. All of the questions in this module use the Python Tutorial at:

* <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>

Note: You should use the black area of Repl to try the simple Python expressions listed in the questions below.

**Lesson 4: Strings – Strings and Lesson 4: Strings – Examples**

1. What is a string? Explain in words and provide an example.
2. Explain why typing “apple” works and why typing apple without quotes gives an error.

Because you have to use python language and symbols, typing apple does not have the “ “

1. Is there a difference between typing “apple” and ‘apple’. (i.e. is there a difference between using single or double quotes.

No if I write “apple” and click enter it gives me ‘apple’ and when I type ‘apple’ after hitting nter it comes out ‘apple’

1. Explain why typing “apple’ gives an error.

Because the commas don’t match

1. Explain why “2 + 5” does not equal 7 and how it is different from typing 2 + 5.

Because there’s commas around it and python language doesn’t understand you want a sum

**Lesson 4: Strings – Operators**

1. Type “appl” + “e” and explain what it does. Why do you think this works?

It combines the word and comes out as ‘apple’. It works because the two word and letter you are adding have commas around them

1. Type “apple” - “e” and explain what it does. Why do you think this gives an error?

Because I don’t think that this is the supported language for python

1. Type “Hello” \* 10 and explain what it does. Why do you think this works?

It comes out as ‘Hello’ written 10 times. It works because python understands the language

1. Type “Hello” / 10 and explain what it does. Why do you think this gives an error?

It doesn’t work, comes out as a syntaxerror

1. The ***concatenation*** operator (+) is very useful for working with strings. Explain ***concatenation*** with words and examples.

It means that you can add words using the + or \* sign

**Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes and Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes Examples**

1. Create a string using the letters in your first name and write down the ***index*** number for each letter.

“jasree” + “t”

1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l”.

It prints o, I think python language does not understand

1. What does print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? For a hint try print(“Hay, Bob!”[3]) and print(“Hay, Bob!”[5])

It gives me an error

1. Answer True or False: “String indexes in Python begin at 0”. Do you need to know the reason for this or do you just need to remember this?

**Lesson 5: Variables**

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Save a Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What do you get if you type puppies / 3?
   2. Why doesn’t typing kittens / 3 work?

Both expressions don’t work, you need to use python language print (puppies/3)

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Math Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain what happens for following sequence of commands:
      * colour = “red”
      * puppies = 36
      * colour + puppies

first command gives me nothing

next command gives nothing

third command gives an error

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – String Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why the following commands give different results:
      * Color + day \* fishes
      * ( Color + day ) \* fishes

Both commands give errors because these are not values this is a str but we need a int

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the index of ‘r’ in “watermelon”? 4
   2. Write an expression using mynumber to return ‘r’

Mynumber ‘r’

1. Integers (numbers) and Strings (letters) are different data types in Python?
   1. What doesn’t “friend” + 5 work?
   2. What is the difference between the ***int*** and ***str*** data types?
2. I think because there’s no commas around 5 “ 5 “
3. Str is a string of letters and int is numbers that don’t have a decimal point integers