Web IDE – Python3 Environment

Accessing the IDE

1. Go to: <https://repl.it/>
2. Select Python3
3. Sign-up / Create an account
4. Make sure you can remember your account information for the rest of the course.

Using the IDE

* Use the black area like a calculator to try simple statements or commands
* Use the white area to create programs with multiple statements

Level 0: Basic Math & Strings

Accessing the Tutorial

* Go to: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>
* Skip directly to “Lesson 3: Math”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Math Basics” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “+” and “-“ operators.
   2. List your expression and the result below.

**5+8**

=> 13 **13-5**

=> 8 **8+16-5**

=> 19

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “\*” and “/” operators.
   2. List your expression and the result below.

**5\*8**

=> 40 **40/7**

=> 5.714285714285714 **5.714285714285714\*9\*3**

=> 154.28571428571428

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Division” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create one division expression that gives a whole number answer
   2. And one division expression that gives a decimal number answer.
   3. List your expressions and the results below.

**20/5**

=> 4.0 **4.0/2**

=> 2.0 **2.0/3**

=> 0.6666666666666666

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Floats” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Use the “round()” function for the expressions you created in question #3 above.
   2. List your “round()” expressions and the results they return below.

**20/5**

=> 4.0 **4/2**

=> 2.0 **2/3**

=> 0.6666666666666666 **round (2/3)**

=> 1

1. Read through “Lesson 3: Math – Comparison Operators”.
   1. Why do you think Equals is “==” instead of “=”?

I think == is equal to instead of = because = to the python language means something different then equal to

* 1. What does “=” mean?

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Practice” and “Lesson 3: Math – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “True” result

**7>2**

=> True **5==5**

=> True **5<10**

=> True **5 \* 5 == 25**

=> True **32 / 2 == 16**

=> True

* 1. And an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “False” result.

**12 \* 5 == 23**

=> False **7 / 4 == 2**

=> False **7<2**

=> False **2>7**

=> False **9==2**

=> False

* 1. List your expressions and the results returned below.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Strings” and “Lesson 4: Strings – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “apple” works and why typing apple without quotes gives an error.

If you want Python to read a string, it must be inside quotes.

* 1. Also explain why “2 + 5” does not equal 7.

Because it has quotes so it not going to read the string as a math eqaution

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “appl” + “e” works and why typing “apple” - “e” gives an error.

Because it’s a concatenation you adding words to get there, if we did "Hi" - "there!" the program wouldn’t read it as 'Hithere!'

* 1. Also explain why “Hello” \* 10 works but why “Hello” / 10 does work.

“Hello” \* 10 works because were timing the word 10 times

Example: Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello

But if we did it “Hello” / 10 it wouldn’t read it has times

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. List the letters in your first name and the index for each letter in your first name.

**"J"+"A"+"V"+"O"+"N"**

=> 'JAVON' **"JAVON"**

=> 'JAVON'

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l”.

Because 4 in the program means O, well 2 or 3 means l

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

It will print noting

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Rules” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[7]) gives an error.

It gives an error, because hello only has 4 words to read