**HW 1C**

**Learning Experience**

The article "Python 3/Hello, World Tutorial for Non-Programmers" explains the basics of programming Python and its components. As its title says, this tutorial is intended for people who are not programmers or who are just starting out in the world of programming. Although I am no longer a beginner and consider myself an intermediate programmer, there are always new things or topics to learn like the Python language. One fact I noticed is that almost all programming languages ​​have the same introduction where they introduce how computers and humans communicate, then introduce the syntax and how compilers work. I feel like the intro repeats itself, and I felt the same with this tutorial. Although the introduction seems similar to other programming languages, I found minor differences like no data type keyword, similar keywords, indentation, syntax and so on, but the language does the same function if we transfer it to another language. For example, for-loop or while-loop does the same thing in Python as it does in Java or C++, but has a different syntax.

I had no problem with this tutorial as I have been coding for 1 year in different languages that have similar introduction. What I have to remember is that Python looks cleaner compared to other languages as it is not a strictly typed language. I felt confident writing code in Python and easily understood all the topics shown in the tutorial. However, one of the topics I would like to know more about is data types in Python. I'm not sure how we're going to control the data types if we want the result to be float, int, or double, but I'm really excited to see how we came up with this issue. In the tutorial, School.py, I tried out typing a double divided by another double and the result should give me a integer because of //, but

print("50.3//6.1 = ", 50.3//6.1)

the operation gives me 8.0. It is kind of confusing because if the operation only gives int, so the result should be just 8 but instead gives 8.0. I researched and found out that because I am assigning float numbers within the operation //, so the result will be an integer but with decimals. That makes sense for me since I tried to play around with decimals in an operator that gives just integer results.

Nevertheless, the arithmetic expression such as power are very convenient because it only need to be added one more symbol to do so. For example, the exercise given at the end of the tutorial, it asks us to write arithmetic operations. I came up with:

print("3\*\*3 = ", 3\*\*3)

By adding another \* the whole operation transforms to power, whereas in other language like Java, we need to call the function Math.pow() from library.

OUTPUT:

Hello, World!

Jack and Jill went up a hill

to fetch a pail of water;

Jack fell down, and broke his crown,

and Jill came tumbling after.

With a great power, comes a great responsability.

Without sacrifice, there is no victory.

Either you die as a hero, or you live long enough to become a villain.

Hello, World!

What should I do

I should finish this homework as fast as I can

Otherwise, I won't have time for my other classes' assignments

2 + 2 is 4

3 \* 4 is 12

100 - 1 is 99

(33 + 2) / 5 + 11.5 is 18.5

2 + 2 is 4

3.142857142857143

Something's rotten in the state of Denmark.

-- Shakespeare

Firstish Grade

1 + 1 = 2

2 + 4 = 6

5 - 2 = 3

Thirdish Grade

243 - 23 = 220

12 \* 4 = 48

12 / 3 = 4.0

13 / 3 = 4 R 1

Junior High

123.56 - 62.12 = 61.440000000000005

(4 + 3) \* 2 = 14

4 + 3 \* 2 = 10

3 \*\* 2 = 9

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3\*\*3 = 27

5\*4 = 20

5/4 = 1.25

50.3//6.1 = 8.0

50%6 = 2

2+1 = 3

10-11 = -1