Module B.2: Level 1 Basic Math & Strings

1. Expression: 5- 6+ 52- 15+ 545- 656 = -75
2. Expression: 5\* 6/ 9\* 45/ 100\* 2 = 3
3. Expression: 10/5 = 2.0
   1. Expression: 65/2 = 32.5
4. Expression: round(10/5) = 2
   1. Expression: round(65/2) = 32
5. In Python one equal sign is used to assign a value to a variable, but two consecutive equal marks is used to check whether 2 expressions are the same value.
6. **True:** 5- 34\* 2+ 78> 5 **False:** 68/2+4 != 38
7. Apple is not read by python without quotations because in order for python to read the string it must be in quotations.
   1. “2+5” does not equal 7 because the expression is in between quotes, which means it is meant as a string and not an expression to be answered.
8. Typing “appl” + “e” or “hello” \*10 into python works because the addition and multiplication are the only operators that work with strings and you can only add or multiply strings together not take them away.
9. L[0] E[1] Y[2] A[3]
10. Print (“hello!” [4]) does not print l because the indexes always start at zero which means the fourth index is o.
    1. Print (“Hay, Bob!” [4]) prints the space because all of the characters are counted including spaces and punctuations.
11. Print (“Hello!” [7]) gives an error because there are less than 7 indexes in the string.