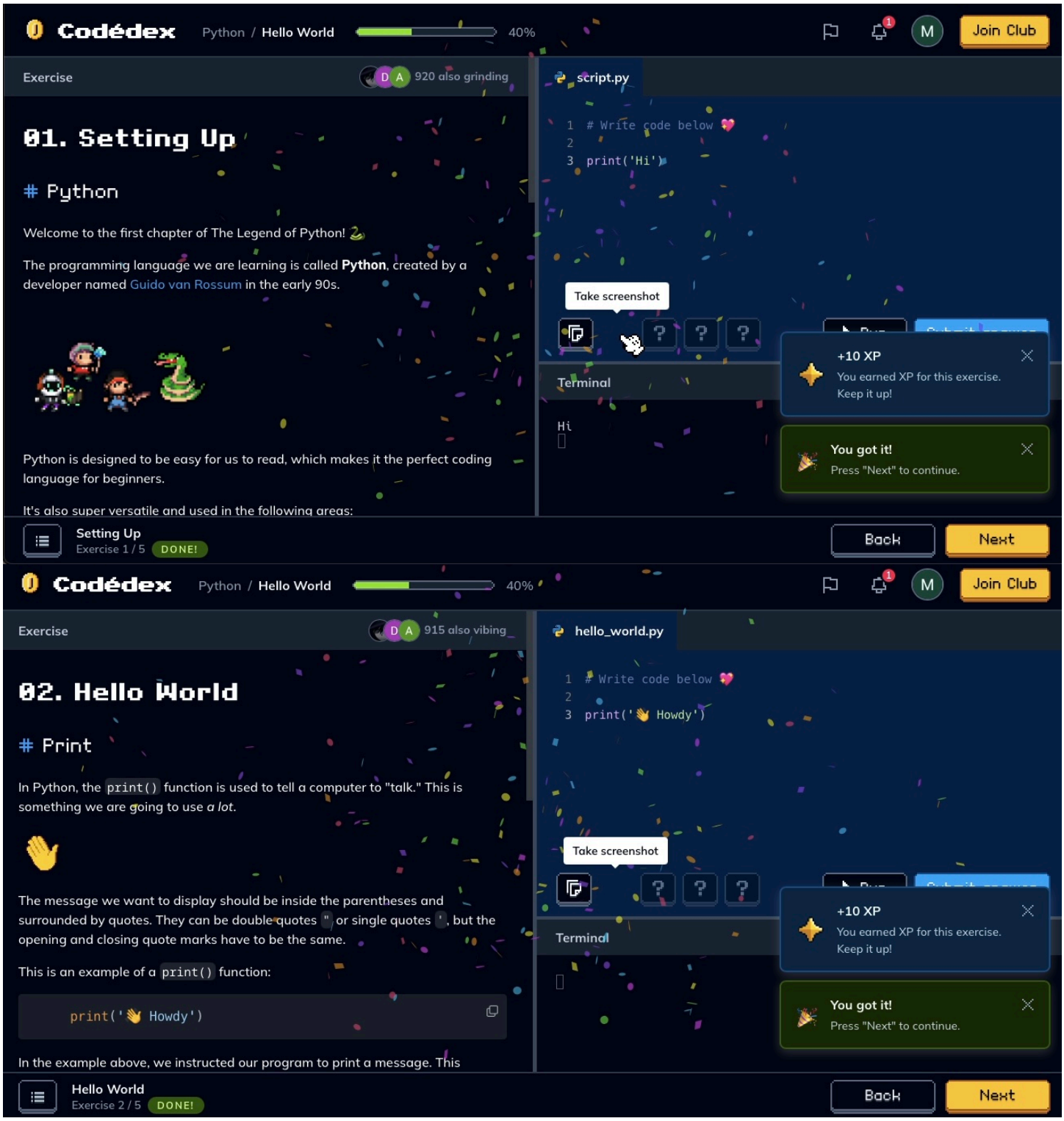
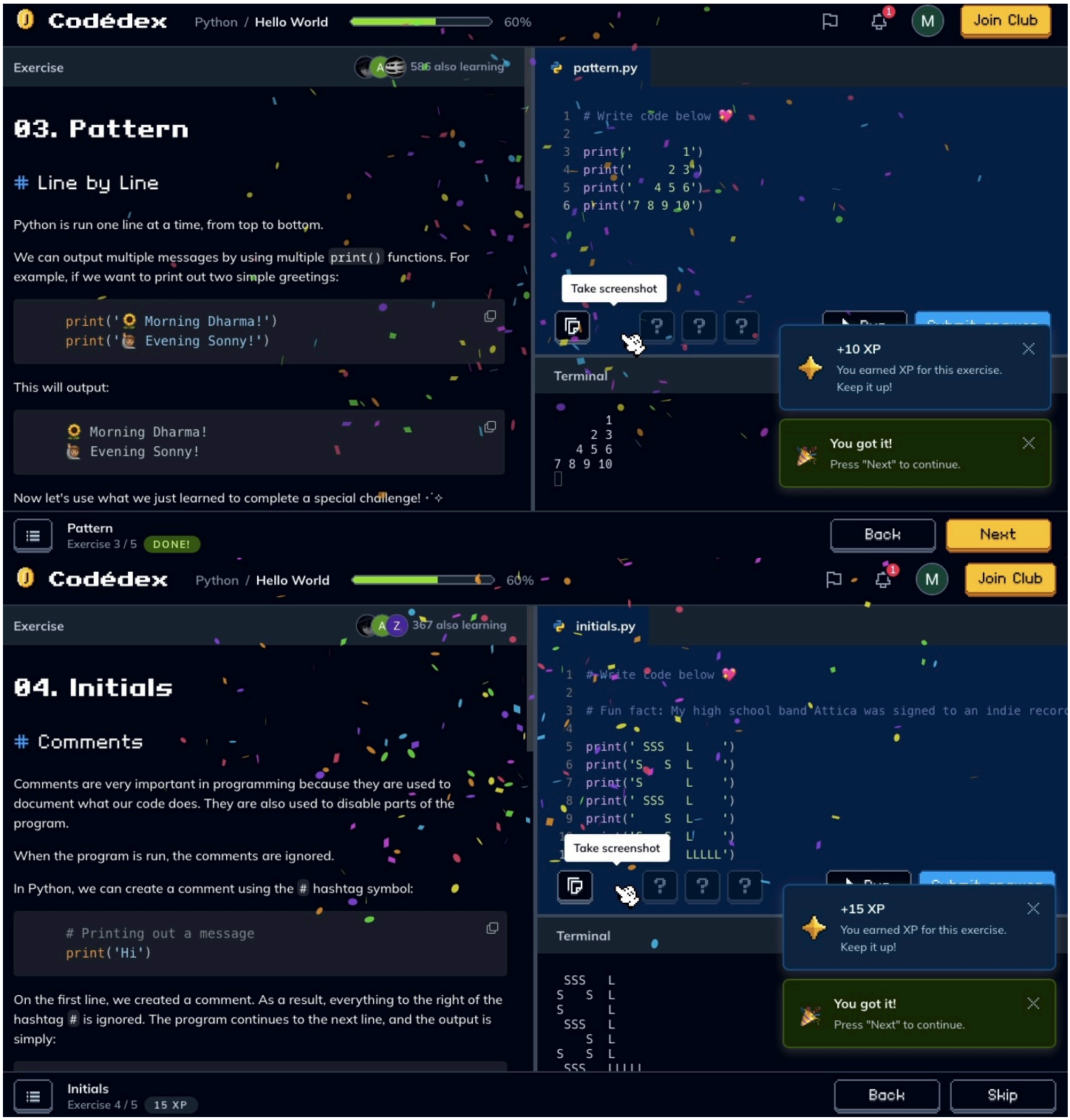
CQ9 - Aventura en Codédex

CHAPTER 1

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Python / Hello World
60%
Join Club
Exercise
586 also learning
03. Pattern
Line by Line
Python is run one line at a time, from top to bottom.
We can output multiple messages by using multiple print() functions. For example, if we want to print out two simple greetings:
print('🌻 Morning Dharma!')
print('🦉 Evening Sonny!')
This will output:
🌻 Morning Dharma!
🦉 Evening Sonny!
Now let's use what we just learned to complete a special challenge! ·˙✧
pattern.py
# Write code below 💖
print(' 1')
print(' 2 3')
print('4 5 6')
print('7 8 9 10')
Take screenshot
Terminal
1
2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9 10
+10 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Pattern
Exercise 3 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next
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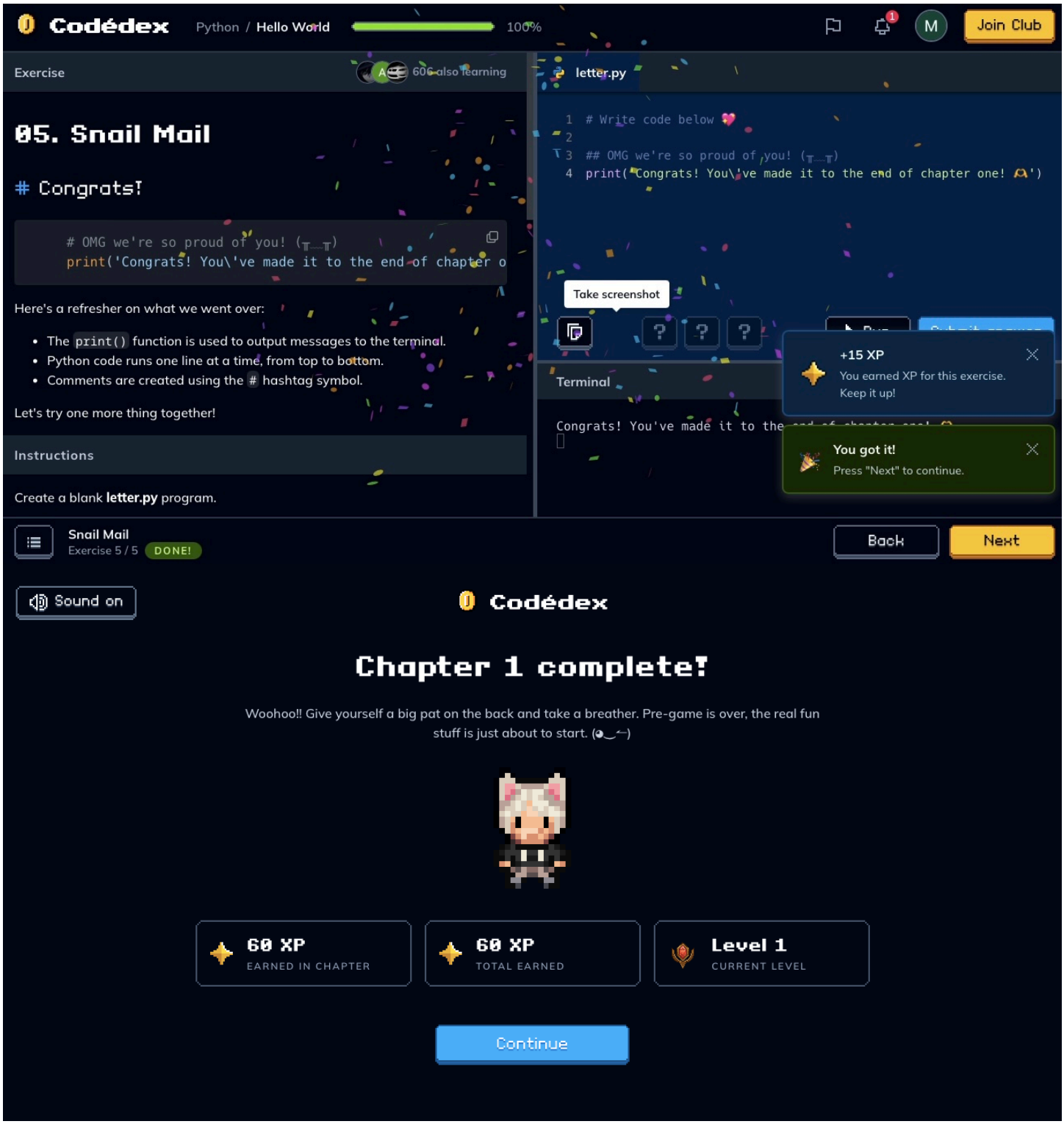
04. Initials
Comments
Comments are very important in programming because they are used to document what our code does. They are also used to disable parts of the program.
When the program is run, the comments are ignored.
In Python, we can create a comment using the # hashtag symbol:
# Printing out a message
print('Hi')
On the first line, we created a comment. As a result, everything to the right of the hashtag # is ignored. The program continues to the next line, and the output is simply:
initials.py
# Write code below 💖
# Fun fact: My high school band Attica was signed to an indie record
print(' SSS   L   ')
print('S   S L   ')
print('S   L   ')
print(' SSS   L   ')
print('   S L   ')
print('S   S L   ')
print(' SSS   LLLLL')
Take screenshot
Terminal
SSS   L
S   S L
S   L
SSS   L
S L
S   S L
SSS   LLLLL
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Initials
Exercise 4 / 5
15 XP
Back
Skip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100%
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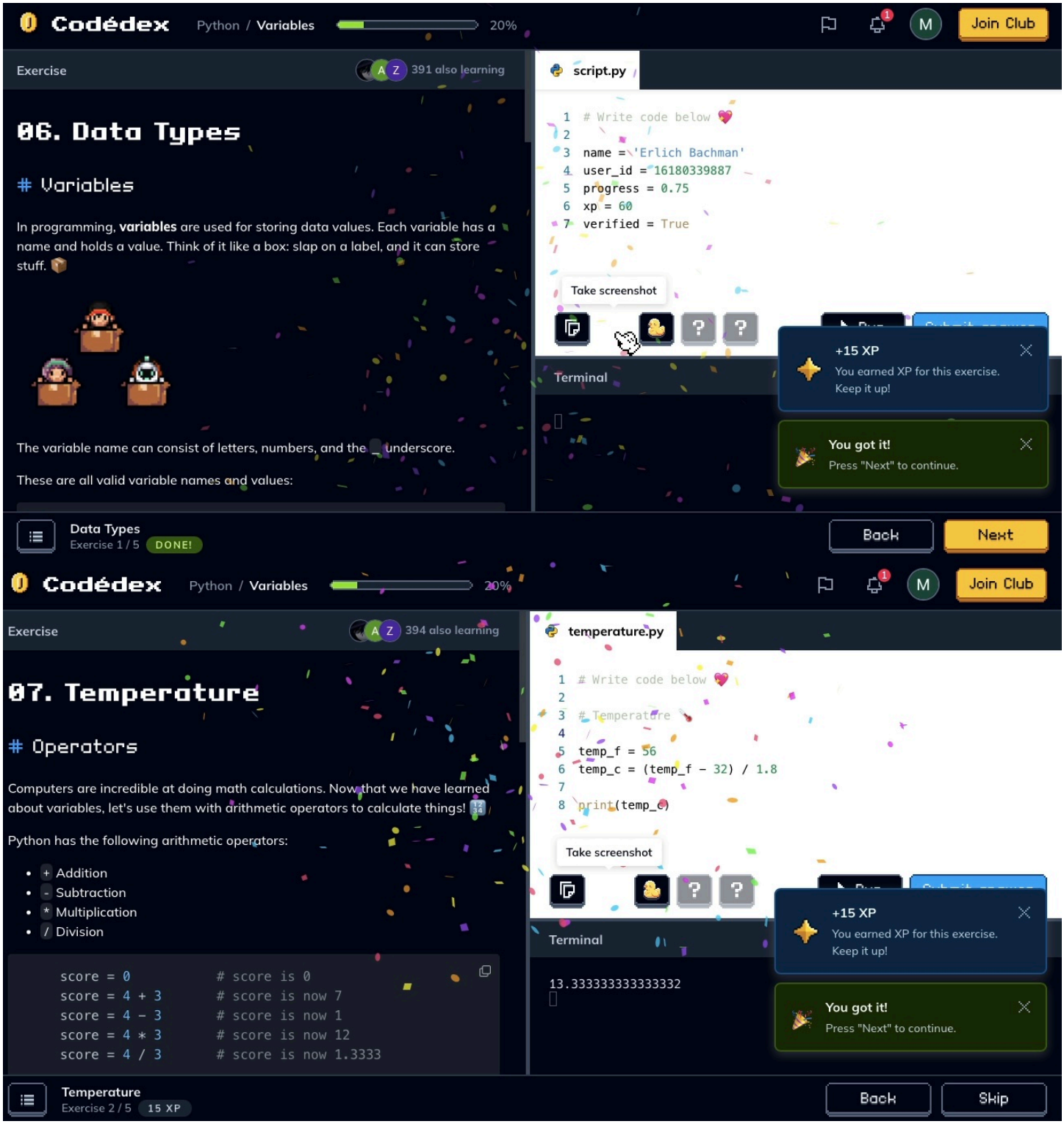
Exercise
606 also learning
05. Snail Mail
Congrats!
OMG we're so proud of you! (╥﹏╥)
print('Congrats! You\'ve made it to the end of chapter o
Here's a refresher on what we went over:
The print() function is used to output messages to the terminal.
Python code runs one line at a time, from top to bottom.
Comments are created using the # hashtag symbol.
Let's try one more thing together!
Instructions
Create a blank letter.py program.
letter.py
1 # Write code below
2
3 ## OMG we're so proud of you! (╥﹏╥)
4 print('Congrats! You\'ve made it to the end of chapter one!')
Take screenshot
Terminal
Congrats! You've made it to the
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Snail Mail
Exercise 5 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next
Sound on
Codédex
Chapter 1 complete!
Woohoo!! Give yourself a big pat on the back and take a breather. Pre-game is over, the real fun stuff is just about to start. (◕‿◕)
60 XP
EARNED IN CHAPTER
60 XP
TOTAL EARNED
Level 1
CURRENT LEVEL
Continue

CHAPTER 2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Python / Variables
20%
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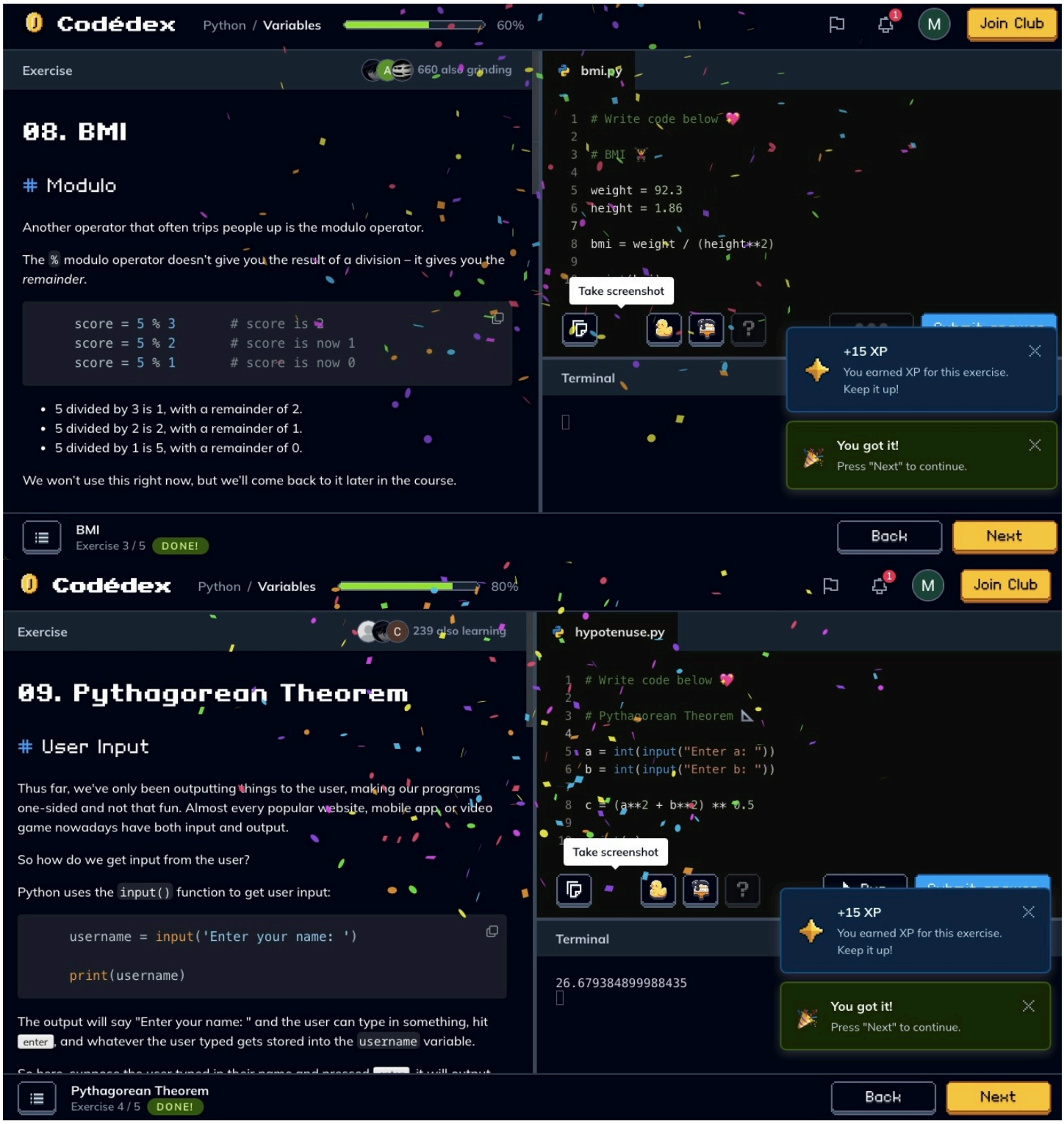
Exercise
391 also learning
06. Data Types
Variables
In programming, variables are used for storing data values. Each variable has a name and holds a value. Think of it like a box: slap on a label, and it can store stuff.
The variable name can consist of letters, numbers, and the _ underscore.
These are all valid variable names and values:
script.py
# Write code below
name = 'Erlich Bachman'
user_id = 16180339887
progress = 0.75
xp = 60
verified = True
Take screenshot
Terminal
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise. Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Data Types
Exercise 1 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next
Codédex
Python / Variables
20%
Join Club
Exercise
394 also learning
07. Temperature
Operators
Computers are incredible at doing math calculations. Now that we have learned about variables, let's use them with arithmetic operators to calculate things!
Python has the following arithmetic operators:
+ Addition
- Subtraction
* Multiplication
/ Division
score = 0 # score is 0
score = 4 + 3 # score is now 7
score = 4 - 3 # score is now 1
score = 4 * 3 # score is now 12
score = 4 / 3 # score is now 1.3333
temperature.py
# Write code below
# Temperature
temp_f = 56
temp_c = (temp_f - 32) / 1.8
print(temp_c)
Take screenshot
Terminal
13.333333333333332
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise. Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Temperature
Exercise 2 / 5
15 XP
Back
Skip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Python / Variables
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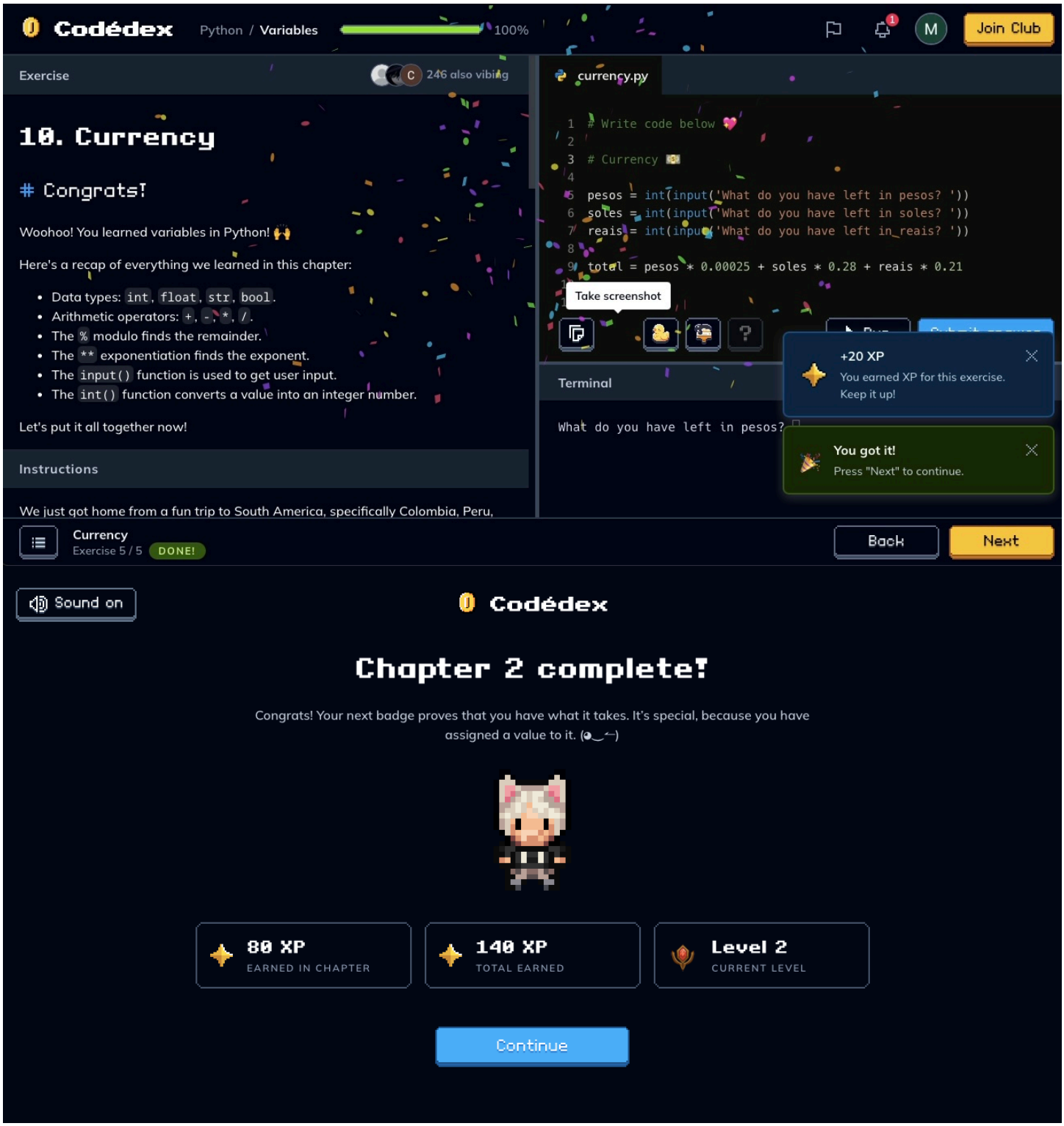
Exercise
660 also grinding
08. BMI
Modulo
Another operator that often trips people up is the modulo operator.
The % modulo operator doesn't give you the result of a division – it gives you the remainder.
score = 5 % 3 # score is 2
score = 5 % 2 # score is now 1
score = 5 % 1 # score is now 0
5 divided by 3 is 1, with a remainder of 2.
5 divided by 2 is 2, with a remainder of 1.
5 divided by 1 is 5, with a remainder of 0.
We won't use this right now, but we'll come back to it later in the course.
bmi.py
# Write code below
# BMI
weight = 92.3
height = 1.86
bmi = weight / (height**2)
Take screenshot
Terminal
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
BMI
Exercise 3 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next
Codédex
Python / Variables
80%
Join Club
Exercise
239 also learning
09. Pythagorean Theorem
User Input
Thus far, we've only been outputting things to the user, making our programs one-sided and not that fun. Almost every popular website, mobile app, or video game nowadays have both input and output.
So how do we get input from the user?
Python uses the input() function to get user input:
username = input('Enter your name: ')
print(username)
The output will say "Enter your name: " and the user can type in something, hit enter, and whatever the user typed gets stored into the username variable.
hypotenuse.py
# Write code below
# Pythagorean Theorem
a = int(input("Enter a: "))
b = int(input("Enter b: "))
c = (a**2 + b**2) ** 0.5
Take screenshot
Terminal
26.679384899988435
+15 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Pythagorean Theorem
Exercise 4 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next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Python / Variables
100%
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Exercise
246 also vibing
10. Currency
Congrats!
Woohoo! You learned variables in Python!
Here's a recap of everything we learned in this chapter:
Data types: int, float, str, bool.
Arithmetic operators: +, -, *, /.
The % modulo finds the remainder.
The ** exponentiation finds the exponent.
The input() function is used to get user input.
The int() function converts a value into an integer number.
Let's put it all together now!
Instructions
We just got home from a fun trip to South America, specifically Colombia, Peru,
currency.py
# Write code below
# Currency
pesos = int(input('What do you have left in pesos? '))
soles = int(input('What do you have left in soles? '))
reais = int(input('What do you have left in reais? '))
total = pesos * 0.00025 + soles * 0.28 + reais * 0.21
Take screenshot
Terminal
What do you have left in pesos?
+20 XP
You earned XP for this exercise.
Keep it up!
You got it!
Press "Next" to continue.
Currency
Exercise 5 / 5
DONE!
Back
Next

Sound on
Codédex
Chapter 2 complete!
Congrats! Your next badge proves that you have what it takes. It's special, because you have assigned a value to it. (◕‿-)
80 XP
EARNED IN CHAPTER
140 XP
TOTAL EARNED
Level 2
CURRENT LEVEL
Continue