

Introduction to Python, 2018

Day 1 Exercises

Remember, you should always print your results with the `print()` function after every step you take.

Part I: Working with numbers

Perform the following basic operations in Python:

- Add two numbers
- Multiply two numbers
- Assign a number to a variable and then print the variable
- Assign two numbers to two different variables, then assign the product of those two variables to a third.
- Print the third variable.

Part II: If statements

1. Define a numeric variable, and use an **if/else** statement to determine if the number is greater than zero. Your code should print a sentence indicating if the number is greater than zero or not.
2. Modify the above **if/else** statement to write an **if/elif/else** statement to determine if the variable is greater than, less than, or equal to zero. Again, print a sentence indicating the number's value relative to zero.
3. Define *two* numeric variables, and use **if/elif/else** statement to determine which variable is larger (hint: they might be equal!). Again, print a sentence indicating which value is larger. This sentence should include both variable values.
4. Define a variable `animal = "python"`. This type of variable is a *string*, meaning it is made of characters and defined with quotation marks. Write an **if/elif/else** statement to determine if there are more than 10 letters in the variable `animal` (Hint: use the `len()` function!). Have your code print an informative message.

5. In Texas, you can be a member of the elite “top 1%” if you make at least \$423,000 per year. Alternatively, in Hawaii, you can be a member once you start making at least \$279,000 per year! Finally, if you live in New York, you need to earn at least \$506,000 a year to make the cut. Andrew is CEO of Big Money Company, and he earns \$425,000 per year, and Stacey is CEO of Gigantic Money Company with an annual salary of \$700,000. Use a series of `if` statements to determine, and print, whether Andrew and Stacey would be considered top 1%-ers in Texas, Hawaii, and New York each. For this task, you should:
- Define specific variables for the elite thresholds
 - Define specific variables for each person
 - Compare the variables to one another (as opposed to directly comparing numbers)

Part III: Working with strings

First, define the following variables:

```
mammal = "orangutan"
bird    = "sparrow"
```

1. Print a statement that reads “My two variables have values orangutan and bird.” Make sure to use your variables when printing (do not simply copy/paste this sentence).
2. Use indexing to print the **third** character in each of the two variables (hint: it’s “a” for both!). Then, write an `if/else` statement to determine if the third letter is the same or different for these two variables.
3. Use the method `.upper()` to *print* the variable `bird` as all uppercase. Then, modify this code to *redefine* the variable `bird` to be all uppercase. As always, print to confirm!
4. The method `.count()` will count how many instances of a certain value are in a string or list. For example:

```
mystring = "Stephanie"
mystring.count("e")
2
```

Use the method `.count()` to count how many `r`’s are in the variable `mammal`. Once you have this working, write an `if/elif/else` statement to check which variable has more `r`’s. Print informative statements accordingly.

5. Create a new variable called `both_animals` which contains the contents “SPARROWorangutan”. Make sure to do this entirely with variable names (not with the actual words themselves!).

Part IV: Working with lists

First, define this list variable: `numbers = [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]`.

1. Use indexing to print out the *fourth* item of the list. Now, use indexing to *redefine* the fourth element of the list **numbers** to be -10. Print the list to check.
2. Use indexing to the print *last two* items of the list. Do this in two ways:
 - Use the `len()` function to first determine the length of the list, and then print the last two items with this information
 - Use negative indexing
3. Create a new variable called **original_length** which contains the length of the list **numbers** (use the function `len()`). Now perform the following tasks, being sure to print after each one!
 - Use the method `.append()` to add the new entry 21 to the end of the list **numbers**.
 - Create another variable called **updated_length** which contains the length of **numbers** after you have appended 21.
 - Write an `if/else` statement to check if **updated_length** is one larger than **original_length**. Try to incorporate the operator `+=` into your code. Remember, you can build this up in stages (i.e. you don't need to start with `+=` in the first try!).
4. Write an `if/elif/else` statement to compare the sum of the list to the value 50. Use the `sum()` function, which adds up all items in a list, for this task.
5. Create a new list: **numbers2** = [-4, -8, -12, -16], and *append* this new list to **numbers**. This code has created a *nested list*. Print the final length of the list “numbers”. Did you expect this? Why or why not?
6. Finally, determine the length of the final entry in **numbers** using indexing and the `len()` function.