# Introduction to Programming

## Exercises

### Week 1

Prior to attempting these exercises ensure you have read thelecture notes and/or viewed the video, and also completed the practical. You may wish to use the Python interpreter in interactive mode to help work out the solutions to some of the questions.

Download and store this document within your own filespace, so the contents can be edited. You will be able to refer to it during the test in Week 6.

Enter your answers directly into the highlighted boxes.

For more information about the module delivery, assessment and feedback please refer to the module within the MyBeckett portal.

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What is the name of the programming language that we will be using on this module? What version of the language are we using?

*Answer:*

Python is the name of the programming language the we will be using on this module. 3.10.9 is the version of the language are we using.

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A computer program takes some *input*, performs some *processing* then…. what?

A computer program typically takes some input, performs specific processing or computations based on the provided input, and then produces output as a result. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What generation of programming language is *machine code*?

*Answer:*

Fifth generation of programming language is machine code.

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Which of the following is known as a second generation programming language?

* C++
* Java
* Assembly
* R
* Python

*Answer:*

Assembly

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State one problem associated with writing code in Assembly Language.

*Answer:*

One problem associated with writing code in Assembly Language is the complexity and difficulty of understanding and maintaining the code.

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What generation of programming language is *Python*?

*Answer:*

Python is considered a third-generation programming language.

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What is the purpose of a *compiler*?

*Answer:*

The purpose of a compiler is to translate high-level programming languages, such as C++, Java, or Python, into low-level machine code that can be understood and executed by a computer's processor.

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The Python interpreter uses an interaction model called **REPL**. What does this stand for?

*Answer:*

REPL stands for Read-Eval-Print Loop.

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Is it true that Python development always has to take place using *interactive-mode* within the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

No, it is not true that Python development always has to take place using the interactive mode within the Python interpreter.

One problem associated with writing code in Assembly Language is that it is often more complex, error-prone, and harder to maintain than code written in higher-level programming languages.

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What does the term IDE stand for?

*Answer:*

The term IDE stands for Integrated Development Environment.

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What is the main reason why programmers use *code libraries*?

*Answer:*

The main reason why programmers use code libraries is to save time and effort in developing software applications.

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The Python language is often used in the field of *data-science*. What other language specifically supports *data-science*?

*Answer:*

R is a widely-used language for statistical analysis and data science. Julia is known for high-performance computing in data science and scientific research.

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An expression within a programming language consists of *operands* and *operators*.

Given an expression such as: 20 + 10, which part of this is the *operator*?

*Answer:*

In the expression "20 + 10," the operator is the plus sign (+). It is the symbol that specifies the operation to be performed on the operands (20 and 10), which in this case is addition.

And, which part of this is the *operand*?

*Answer:*

In the expression "20 + 10," the operands are the values or entities that the operator acts upon. In this case, the operands are "20" and "10."

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Within Python, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*’ operator?

*Answer:*

In Python, the '\*' operator is used for multiplication.

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘/’ operator?

*Answer:*

Division

And, what calculation is performed by the ‘\*\*’ operator?

*Answer:*  
In Python, the '\*\*' operator is used for exponentiation or raising a number to a power.

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Using the information about expression evaluation provided in the related tutorial, evaluate each of the following expressions **in your head** and type the result in the answer boxes below. Remember that an operator precedence is applied, but can be overridden by the use of parentheses.

a) 100 + 200 - 50

*Answer:*

250

b) 10 + 20 \* 10

*Answer:*

210

c) 20 % 3

*Answer:*

2

d) 20 / (2 \* 5)

*Answer:*

2

e) 20 / 2 \* 5

*Answer:*

2

f) 10 \* 2 + 1 \* 3

*Answer:*

23

g) 5 + 10 \*\* 2

​​​*Answer:*

105

h) (10 + 2 / 2) + ((10 \* 2) \*\* 2)

*Answer:*

411

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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that adds the three numbers 100.6, 200.72 and 213.3, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer:*

514.62

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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that multiplies the three numbers 20.25, 100 and 23.9, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer:*

48475.75

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Use the Python interpreter to input and then execute a simple Python expression that divides the number 10 by 0, then write the result in the answer box below.

*Answer:*

Zero Division Error

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What type of error is typically easier to identify? A *syntax* error? Or a *logical* error?

*Answer:*

Syntax errors are typically easier to identify than logical errors in programming. Syntax errors occur when the code violates the rules of the programming language's syntax, logical errors, on the other hand, do not result in immediate error messages or crashes.

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What type of message is used by the Python interpreter to report run-time errors?

*Answer:*

The Python interpreter uses "exception" messages to report runtime errors.

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What command can be used to exit the Python interpreter?

*Answer:*

exit()

**x\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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## **Exercises are complete**

Save this logbook with your answers. Then ask your tutor to check your responses to each question.