**Outline**

Access the Python Development environment and follow the tutorial to gain an initial exposure to a programming language. Begin to develop an familiarity with basic programming concepts.

**Objectives**

* Use correct terminology to describe programming concepts;
* Describe the types of data that computers can process and store (e.g., numbers, text);
* Explain the difference between constants and variables used in programming;
* Use variables, expressions, and assignment statements to store and manipulate numbers and text in a program

**Materials**

* Python3 Development Environment at: //repl.it/
* Python Tutorial at: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>

**Accessing the Python3 Web IDE Environment**

Accessing the IDE

* Go to: <https://repl.it/>
* Select Python3
* Sign-up / Create an account
* Make sure you can remember your account information for the rest of the course.

Using the IDE

* Use the black area like a calculator to try simple statements or commands
* Use the white area to create programs with multiple statements

**Accessing the Tutorial**

Accessing the Tutorial

* Go to: <http://www.letslearnpython.com/learn/>
* Read up to “Lesson 3: Math”

**Level 1: Basic Math & Strings**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 3: Math”.

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Math Basics” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “+” and “-“ operators.

1 + 2

2 – 1

1 + 3

2 + 2

5 – 2

* 1. List your expression and the result below.

3

1

4

4

3

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create your own expression using 5 “\*” and “/” operators.

5/2

10\*2

12/3

15\*3

22/11

* 1. List your expression and the result below.

2.5

20

4

30

2

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – More Division” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create one division expression that gives a whole number answer

10/5

* 1. And one division expression that gives a decimal number answer.

7/2

* 1. List your expressions and the results below.

2

3.5

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Floats” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Use the “round()” function for the expressions you created in question #3 above.

Round (7/2)

Round ( 9/2)

* 1. List your “round()” expressions and the results they return below.

4

5

1. Read through “Lesson 3: Math – Comparison Operators”.
   1. Why do you think Equals is “==” instead of “=”?

One equal sign means like: taran= 21. That’s means if I put my name on the sheet with a number, then I put answer=taran, it will gave me the number. Two equal signs an answer to a question.

* 1. What does “=” mean?

One equal sign means that I put a value on a name or a word. Name/word = value. Ex: taran = 21

1. Complete “Lesson 3: Math – Practice” and “Lesson 3: Math – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “True” result

2 > 1

3 > 1

4 >3

5 > 2

10 >5

* 1. And an expression using 5 different operators that returns a “False” result.

3<2

6<5

5<1

32<3

12<5

* 1. List your expressions and the results returned below.

True

True

True

True

True

False

False

False

False

False

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Strings” and “Lesson 4: Strings – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “apple” works and why typing apple without quotes gives an error.

Without the quotations the word apple has not value in the repl.it, but with the quotation with the word apple it will turn into ‘apple’.

* 1. Also explain why “2 + 5” does not equal 7.

With the quotation to a number 2 will multiply with itself and also the 5 will also do that. Without the quotations 2+5 will equal to 7.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why typing “appl” + “e” works and why typing “apple” - “e” gives an error.

Substance with 2 words with no values will gave you an error, but adding will gave you an answer.

* 1. Also explain why “Hello” \* 10 works but why “Hello” / 10 does work.

It’s like question 8 but multiply and dividing. With the multiply it can work but you can’t divide the words with no value.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. List the letters in your first name and the index for each letter in your first name.

“T” + “A” + “R” + “A” + “N” + “P” + “R” + “E” + “E” + “T”

TARANPREET

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Indexes Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[4]) does not print “l”.

Printing this will gave you a o and not a l because the quotation counts as a letter.

* 1. What does print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? For a hint try print(“Hay, Bob!”[3]) and print(“Hay, Bob!”[5])

print(“Hay, Bob!”[4]) print? Works because of the comma. This works because it counts as a letter.

1. Complete “Lesson 4: Strings – Rules” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why print(“Hello!”[7]) gives an error.

print(“Hello!”[7]) doesn’t work because there are ! doesn’t count as a letter.

**Level 2: Booleans & Variables**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 5: Variables”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Save a Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What do you get if you type puppies / 3?

I will get an error because I didn’t gave puppies an value, so that’s why it gives error.

* 1. Why doesn’t typing kittens / 3 work?

The differences between puppies and kittens is nothing. The 2 words have no value with repl.it.

1. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assign a New Value” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain how the following sequence of commands works:
      * puppies = 36. This means puppies have a value and its 36.
      * puppies = puppies / 6. This means puppies (36) / 6 = 6
      * puppies. Puppies now has a value of 6.
2. Read through “Lesson 5: Variables – Rules”.
3. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Math Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain what happens for following sequence of commands:
      * colour = “red”. Whenever you use colour it will be red.
      * puppies = 36. puppies has a value of 36.
      * colour + puppies. Red + 36
4. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – String Operators” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why the following commands give different results:
      * Color + day \* fishes
      * ( Color + day ) \* fishes
5. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the index of ‘r’ in “watermelon”?
   2. Write an expression using mynumber to return ‘r’
6. Complete “Lesson 5: Variables – Assignments or Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the difference between “=” and “==”?
   2. Create your own mnemonic to remember this difference.
7. Complete “Lesson 6: Errors – Examples” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What doesn’t “friend” + 5 work?
   2. Wht is the difference between int and str?
8. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Parts of an Error Message”.
   1. Is “friend” + 5 an example of:
      1. A Syntax Error?
      2. A Runtime Error?
      3. A Logic Error?
9. Read through “Lesson 6: Errors – Fixing Errors”.
   1. Use the ‘print’ command to print your first name and last name.
10. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Types of Data” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
    1. What is the value of: type(“True”)
    2. What is the value of: type( True )
    3. Why is the result different?

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – What Is A Boolean” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Why do you think that having a Boolean data type is important in computer programming?
2. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Trying Out Booleans” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Why do you think that there is no Maybe” Boolean data value in computer programming?

**Level 3: Lists & Logic**

Access the Tutorial and start at “Lesson 7: Booleans”

Questions

1. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – AND Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. True and True
      2. True and False
      3. False and True
      4. False and False
   2. Explain if there are any other combinations of True / False.
   3. Explain how the AND operator is similar to a math operator and how it is different.
2. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – OR Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. True or True
      2. True or False
      3. False or True
      4. False or False
   2. Explain how the OR operator is similar to the AND operator and how it is different.
3. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – NOT Comparisons” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Try the following Python statements and record the results.
      1. not (True or True)
      2. not (True or False)
      3. not (False or True)
      4. not (False or False)
   2. Explain how the combination of the NOT & OR operators is similar to the AND operator by itself and how it is different.
4. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Expressions” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Explain why the following two Python statements give different results.
      1. not (True or True)
      2. not True or True
   2. Explain why the following two Python statements give the same results.
      1. not (True and True)
      2. not True and True
5. Complete “Lesson 7: Booleans – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create three more practice expressions similar to those in the tutorial.

“hello”

“orange”

“What’s for lunch”

* 1. Provide the results for your practice expressions

‘hello’

‘orange’

‘what’s for lunch’

1. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – A Collection of Objects” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. Create a list of your favorite sports teams.

Hockey

Soccer

Tennis

Baseball

* 1. Assign your list to a variable.

Hockey = 21

Soccer = 12

Tennis = 43

Baseball = 65

* 1. Confirm that your variable and your list are the same.

1. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – List Indexes” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.
   1. What is the list index of the last team in your list of favorite sports teams.
   2. In the tutorial, the error produced by typing “fruit[3]” is an example of:
      1. A Syntax Error?
      2. A Runtime Error?
      3. A Logic Error?
2. Complete “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice” and “Lesson 8: Lists – Practice Answers” by typing the sample commands in the black area of the IDE.

NOTE: Starting with Lesson 9 you should use the WHITE area of the IDE for entering example code with multiple statements.

1. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Making Decisions” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code to print “Hi Alfred!” based on a decision using numbers
2. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding A Choice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code to print your first name or your last name based on a choice (using “else”).
3. Complete “Lesson 9: Logic – Adding Many Choices” and “Lesson 9: Logic – Practice” by typing the sample commands in the white area of the IDE.
   1. Modify the tutorial code and “elif” statements to make a choice using at least 4 of your friends names.