

Verificación pre-silicio Primavera 2022



Lab#3: python_first scripts

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Hermosillo, Son. 31 de mayo de 2022.

1. Review next resources and execute the examples and exercises in it.

- https://www.learnpython.org/en/Variables_and_Types

1. To define an integer, use the following syntax:

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 myint = 7
2 print(myint)
7
In [1]: |
Run
```

2. To define a floating-point number, you may use one of the following notations:

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 myfloat = 7.0
2 print(myfloat)
7.0
3 myfloat = float(7)
4 print(myfloat)
7.0
In [1]: |
```

3. Strings are defined either with a single quote or a double quote.

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 mystring = 'hello'
2 print(mystring)
hello
3 mystring = "hello"
4 print(mystring)
hello
In [1]: |
```

4. The difference between the two is that using double quotes makes it easy to include apostrophes (whereas these would terminate the string if using single quotes)

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 mystring = "Don't worry about apostrophes"
2 print(mystring)
Don't worry about apostrophes
In [1]: |
```

5. Simple operators can be executed on numbers and strings:

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 one = 1
2 two = 2
3 three = one + two
4 print(three)
3
5
6 hello = "hello"
7 world = "world"
8 helloworld = hello + " " + world
9 print(helloworld)
hello world
In [1]: |
```

6. Assignments can be done on more than one variable "simultaneously" on the same line like this:

```
script.py      IPython Shell
1 a, b = 3, 4
2 print(a, b)
3 4
In [1]: |
```

7. Mixing operators between numbers and strings is not supported:

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```
script.py | IPython Shell
1 # This will not work!
2 one = 1
3 two = 2
4 hello = "hello"
5
6 print(one + two + hello)

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 6, in <module>
    print(one + two + hello)
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'

In [1]: |
```

8. The target of this exercise is to create a string, an integer, and a floating point number. The string should be named mystring and should contain the word "hello". The floating point number should be named myfloat and should contain the number 10.0, and the integer should be named myint and should contain the number 20.

```
script.py | solution.py | IPython Shell
1 # change this code
2 mystring = "hello"
3 myfloat = 10.0
4 myint = 20
5
6 # testing code
7 if mystring == "hello":
8     print("String: %s" % mystring)
9 if isinstance(myfloat, float) and myfloat == 10.0:
10     print("Float: %f" % myfloat)
11 if isinstance(myint, int) and myint == 20:
12     print("Integer: %d" % myint)

<script.py> output:
String: hello
Float: 10.000000
Integer: 20

In [1]: |
```

2. Write a script for next exercises.

- The volume of a sphere with radius r is $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$. What is the volume of a sphere with radius 5?

```
main.py | Run | Shell
1 rad=5.0
2 pi=3.141592643589
3 vol=4.0/3.0*pi*rad**3
4 print("volume of the sphere:",vol)

volume of the sphere: 523.5987739315
>
```

- Suppose the cover price of a book is \$24.95, but bookstores get a 40% discount. Shipping costs \$3 for the first copy and 75 cents for each additional copy. What is the total wholesale cost for 60 copies?

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```
main.py  Run Shell
1 bookprice=24.95
2 discount=0.60
3 shippingF=3.00 #shipping cost of the first copy
4 shippingA=0.75 #shipping cost for each additional book
5 totalCop=60
6
7 booksdiscount=bookprice*discount
8 units=booksdiscount*totalCop
9
10 totalshipping=shippingF+(shippingA*59)
11 total=units+totalshipping
12 print("total cost for 60 copies: ", total)
```

total cost for 60 copies: 945.4499999999999
>

- Write a script for the exercise 2.a, which accept the radius from the user.

```
main.py  Run Shell
1 radius=float(input("enter radius:"))
2 pi=3.14159
3 volume=4.0/3.0*pi*radius**3
4 print("the volume of the sphere is: ", volume)
```

enter radius:4
the volume of the sphere is: 268.08234666666664
>