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| Q: | 1. Which of the following are operators, and which are values?  \* Operation  'hello' value  -88.8 value  - Operation  / Operation  + Operation  5 value |
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| Q: | 2. Which of the following is a variable, and which is a string?  Spam Variable  'spam' String |
| Q: | 3. Name three data types.  String, floating-point number, integer |
| Q: | 4. What is an expression made up of? What do all expressions do?  The expression contain value and operation -> it always reduce to single value after evaluated |
| Q: | 5. This chapter introduced assignment statements, like spam = 10. What is the difference between an expression and a statement?  The expression produce the single value by evaluate  The assignment statement to store the value to variable |
| Q: | 6. What does the variable bacon contain after the following code runs?  bacon = 20  bacon + 1  bacon variable still 20 because the bacon + 1 is expression |
| Q: | 7. What should the following two expressions evaluate to?  'spam' + 'spamspam'  'spam' \* 3  Two expressions evaluate the same string ‘spamspamspam’ |
| Q: | 8. Why is eggs a valid variable name while 100 is invalid?  Eggs is a word -> valid for the variable  100 is number -> the variable can’t be start with number |
| Q: | 9. What three functions can be used to get the integer, floating-point number, or string version of a value?  str() , int(), float() |
| Q: | 10. Why does this expression cause an error? How can you fix it?  'I have eaten ' + 99 + ' burritos.'  'I have eaten ' + ‘99’ + ' burritos.' => because the 99 is interger and the epression is adding up the string -> we need to put 99 to ‘ ’ to let python know that is the string not the number |