# Ms. Terkper's Digital Classroom

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# Introduction to Python: Basics #1

## Introduction to Python - Basics #1

Python is a high-level, beginner-friendly programming language used in robotics, automation, game development, and artificial intelligence. It is known for its **simple and readable syntax**, making it a great first language for learning programming.

## 1. Printing Output in Python

One of the first things you'll do in Python is **display text on the screen** using the print() function.

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

#### **Output:**

Hello, World!

- print() is used to **display messages** in Python.
- Text must be inside quotation marks (" " or ' ').

• Every statement in Python runs from top to bottom.

#### 2. Taking User Input

Python allows users to **enter data** using the <code>input()</code> function:

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

**Example Output:** If the user types Hannah, the output will be:

```
Hello, Hannah!
```

- The input() function takes user input as a string.
- We can use + to concatenate (join) text together.

#### 3. Variables and Data Types

In Python, a **variable** is used to store values, such as numbers or text:

```
age = 15
height = 5.7
name = "Hannah"
```

#### **Common Data Types:**

- int → Whole numbers (e.g., 10, 25, 42).
- float → Decimal numbers (e.g., 3.14, 7.89).
- $str \rightarrow Text$  (e.g., "Hello", "Python").
- bool → True/False values (e.g., True, False).

### 4. Type Conversion

When using input(), Python always treats the input as a **string**. To use numbers, we need to **convert the type**:

```
age = input("Enter your age: ") # Input is stored as a string
age = int(age) # Convert to integer
print("Next year, you will be " + str(age + 1) + " years old!")
```

- int() → Converts a string to an integer.
- float() → Converts a string to a decimal number.
- str() → Converts numbers back to text.

Now that you've learned the basics, try answering the questions below!



1. What will the following code output?

print("Hello, World!")

- A. Hello, World!
- O B. hello world
- C. "Hello, World!"
- D. An error

Submit

Correct! Well done!

- 2. Which function allows a user to enter input in Python?
- A. print()
- B. input()
- C. get()
- D. scan()

Submit

Correct! Well done!

3.	Which	of the	following	correctly	stores	user	input in a	a variable?
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- A. name = input()
- B. input(name)
- C. name == input()
- D. print(input(name))

Submit

#### **✓** Correct! Well done!

4. What will the following code output?

name = "Alex"
print(name)

- A. Alex
- B. "name"
- C. name
- O. Nothing

Submit

### **✓** Correct! Well done!

- 5. What data type is stored in the variable `user\_age`?
- A. int
- B. float
- C. string
- O. boolean

Submit

**✓** Correct! Well done!

6. What symbol is used to	or writing comments in Python?	
○ A. //		
B. #		
○ C.		
O D. **		
Submit		
✓ Correct! Well done!		
7. Which of the following i	is a valid variable name in Python?	
○ A. 1stName		
B. first_name		
○ C. first-name		
O D. print		
Submit		
✓ Correct! Well done!		
8. How do you convert us  A. str(input()) B. int(input()) C. input(int) D. input().int() Submit  Correct! Well done!	er input to an integer in Python?	
9. What happens if you try	y to add an integer and a string in Python?	

✓ Correct! Well do	ne!		
<ol><li>What will happer</li></ol>	if you forget parenthe	eses in `print "Hello"`?	
○ A. It will print "Hello	" correctly.		
○ B. It will print `Hello	•		
<ul><li>C. It will cause a sy</li></ul>			
<ul><li>○ D. It will automatical</li></ul>	ally correct the mistake.		
Submit			
✓ Correct! Well do			

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