In this work, we will get used to variable manipulation and to the syntax of Python3. First open the Python3 command line. In this environment, the symbol >>> is a "prompt" that waits for an instruction. To execute an instruction, just press "Enter".

## 1 Basic types and operators

Python3 types a variable when it receives a value. It is a *dynamic type checking*. Type the various instructions in this section, look carefully what happens and **take notes** (the use of a pen is not forbidden when interacting with a computer).

1.	>>> a=3	11. >>> text="Hello $n$ how are you?"
	>>> type(a)	>>> text
		$\rightarrow$ print(text)
2.	>>> b=5.3	>>> print(text,"text")
	>>> type(b)	
3.	>>> c="Hello"	12. >>> name=input("Enter your name: ") type your name
	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{ii} p_{ii} p_{ii}$	>>> print("your name is: ", name)
	>>> print(c)	
	>>> type(c)	13. >>> n=input("Enter a number: ")
4	$\sum d - (n > 1)$	type any number
4.	d = (a > 1)	>>> p=n+7
	>>> type(d)	14. >>> q=float(input("Enter an integer: "))
5	$\sim 6/3$	type any integer
5.	>>> e=0/3	>>> q
	>>> type(e)	15. >>> r=int(input("Enter an integer: "))
6	f = 6 / /3	type any integer
0.	···· 1-0//3	>>> r
	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i$	
	$\rightarrow$ type(I)	16. >>> $s=int(input("Enter Pi with 2 deci-$
7	$\sum a - a + b$	mals: "))
1.	g = a + b	$type \ 3.14$
	>>> type(g)	
	>>> g	17. >>> t=8
8	$\sum h - a + f$	>>> u="Thing"
0.	a = a = 1	$\rightarrow \rightarrow P=(t<=10)$
	>>> bype(n)	>> Q = (u = = "thing")
	>>> II	>>> R=(u<"thing")
Q	>> i - "3 14"	>>> P
5.	$\sim 1 - 5.14$	>>> Q
	$i = f_{ost}(i)$	>>> R
	>>> J_noat(1)	>>> P and Q
	>>> type(j)	$\rightarrow$ P or $\Omega$
	>>> K=I+J	>>> P or B
10	$\sum l = \operatorname{str}(n)$	$\rightarrow$ not B
10.	$\sum_{n=\text{str}} (f)$	$\sum P \text{ or } (\text{not } R)$
	222  m = 501(1)	$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} P_{n} \text{ and } (n \neq P)$
	$\sum_{n=1}^{n} p_{n}(a,i,i,m,sep=\dots)$	$\sim r$ and (not $\pi$ )
	>>> print(" $a+1 = ", a+1,"$ and $1+m =$	$\rightarrow$ (not P) and Q
	",1+m)	$\rightarrow$ not(P and Q)

18. >>> v=37 >>> w=7 >>> quotient=v//w >>> remainder=v%w >>> print(v,"=",w,"x",quotient,"+",remainder)

## 2 Useful functions

For the following instructions, you need to type first:

>>> from math import \*

Try to predict what will happen before your press "Enter" (use your pocket calculator if needed)... and take notes!

1.	>>>	x = 2.718	4.	>>>	text="Here is Henri"
	>>>	round(x,2)		>>>	float(text)
	>>>	$round(x^{**}3,1)$		>>>	len(text)
	>>>	abs(1-x)		>>>	text[6]
	>>>	floor(x)		>>>	text[7:8]
	>>>	floor(1-x)		>>>	text[4:]
	>>>	floor(abs(1-x))		>>>	text[:3]
2.		round(our(2), 2)		>>>	text[-3:]
		$\operatorname{hom}(\exp(2),3)$		>>>	"i" in text
	>>>	>>> round( $\log(2), 2$ ) >>> round( $\operatorname{sqrt}(2), 3$ )		>>>	"h" in text
	>>>			>>>	text + " your fellow"
3.	>>>	chr(75)		>>>	text + 1789
	>>>	ord("x")			

## 3 A (first) program

Convert the following algorithm into a Python3 program, and save it into a .py file:

## Algorithm "Double a number".

Variables: A is a real number. Instructions of the algorithm:

```
1 A \leftarrow \text{Input}("\text{Enter a number: "})
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```
2 Print("Your number multiplied by 2 is ", 2 \times A)
```