

## Coding with Python

```
#1
number1=int(input("Please enter a number"))
number2=int(input("Please enter a second number"))
number3=int(input("Please enter a third number"))
Total=number1+number2+number3
print(number1,"+",number2,"+",number3,"=",Total)

#2
number1=int(input("Please enter a number"))
number2=int(input("Please enter a second number"))
number3=int(input("Please enter a third number"))
number4=int(input("Please enter a fourth number"))
Total=number1+number2+number3+number4
Average=Total/4
print("The average of your numbers is ",Average,"!")

#3
bill=float(input("Please enter your bill."))
number2=int(input("Please enter a the amount of people who ate."))
total=bill/number2
print("Everyone needs to pay £",total, ".")

#4
bill=int(input("Hello. What is the width of your rectangle?"))
number2=int(input("Thank you. But what is the length of your rectangle?"))
total=bill*number2
print("The area of your shape is ",total,"cm")
print("Bye.")
```

Upper 3 have been challenged to learn to code using Python. Python is one of the most used coding languages, often used to help to teach the basic constructs of computer programming. Pupils in Upper 3 have had to develop a number of key transferable skills such as accuracy, resilience and problem solving. It's quite a steep learning curve!

With the rise of AI these is now a question mark over whether or not people will still need to learn to code or if it will all be done by machine. Research in the US suggest that the current job market for coders is overwhelmingly a positive one and will remain so for the near future. Statistics suggest a 25% rise in jobs for software developers, testers, and quality assurance analysts between 2021 and 2031.