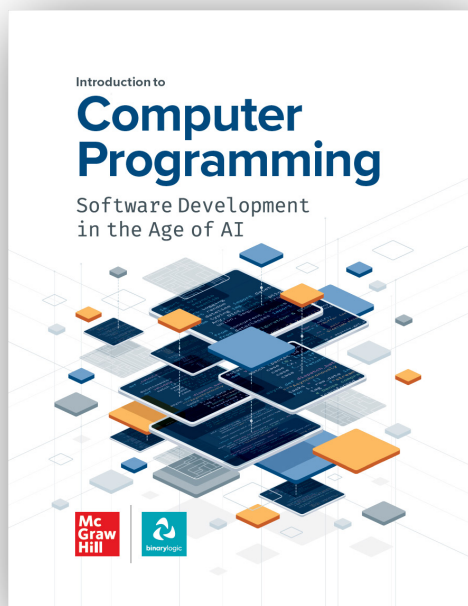




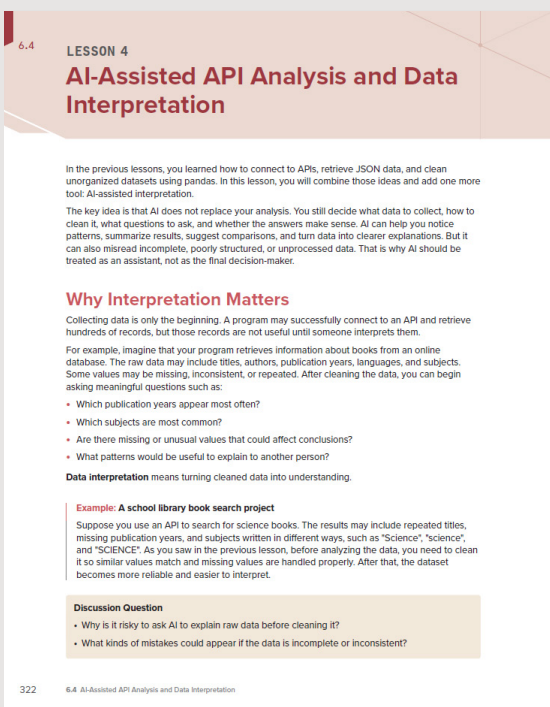
Building the Skills, Mindset, and Habits of Real Developers

Introduction to Computer Programming takes students from foundational coding concepts to building real software applications, with AI tools integrated throughout. Beginning with how software systems are designed and prototyped, and progressing through Python programming, data structures, UX/UI design, and search strategies, students develop the technical confidence and problem-solving instincts that define modern developers.

Designed for CTE pathways, the material connects classroom learning with real-world technical skills and career opportunities in software, AI, data, automation, and other fast-growing computing fields. Students learn to think like developers—planning, writing, reviewing, and iterating on code as part of a structured workflow.

Key Features

- **Skill Building:** Students write and debug Python programs, work with real data structures and APIs, apply search algorithms, and explore natural language processing, building a foundation that supports further study in computer science and CTE technology pathways.
- **Active Learning:** Every unit connects to authentic software development practices. Students plan before they code, test and iterate on their work, and complete a capstone project that brings their skills together in a real application.
- **AI as a Development Partner:** Students use AI tools to predict outputs, debug code, and improve solutions, building responsible, effective AI habits with an emphasis on thinking first and using AI to sharpen their own understanding.
- **Commitment to Pedagogy:** The course follows a structured, scaffolded approach that builds skills progressively, reinforcing concepts through practice and increasing complexity over time.



Introduction to Computer Programming: Software Development in the Age of AI

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Capstone Project

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Types of Conditional Statements

To make a decision in Python, you use the **if statement**. There are three ways to express the if statement.

if statement

```
if condition:  
    statement
```

if... else statement

```
if condition:  
    statement  
else:  
    statement
```

if... elif... else statement

```
if condition:  
    statement  
elif:  
    statement  
else:  
    statement
```

Note that the colon (:) following the expression is required.

Use if when you only need to do something if a single condition is true. Use **if... else** when there are two possible outcomes (one if true, another if false). Use **if... elif... else** when you have three or more possible outcomes to handle.

The Simple If Statement

In this lesson, you will use the simple if statement.

- If the condition is True, the statement(s) that follow the if statement will be executed.
- If the condition is False, the statement(s) will not be executed.

Python uses indentation to indicate the statements that depend on the condition.

The flowchart of the if statement

```
graph TD
    Start([Start]) --> Condition{condition}
    Condition -- True --> Statement[statement]
    Statement --> End([End])
    Condition -- False --> End
```

From API response to DataFrame

Let us imagine that we retrieved a small set of book records from an API and want to analyze them. A simplified version of the data might look like this:

```
{  
  "title": "Everyday Science", "year": 2018, "subject": "Science",  
  "title": "Everyday science", "year": 2018, "subject": "science",  
  "title": "The Solar System", "year": null, "subject": "Astronomy",  
  "title": "Biology Basics", "year": 2020, "subject": "SCIENCE",  
  "title": "Chemistry Lab", "year": 2019, "subject": "Science "  
}
```

This data has several problems:

1. Possible duplicate titles due to capitalization
2. Missing values, such as a missing year
3. Inconsistent subject text, such as "Science", "science", and "Science "
4. Text that may need trimming or standardizing before analysis

We can load this data into pandas and clean it before interpreting it.

System-focused diagrams

Workflow diagram

A **workflow diagram** is a visual representation that illustrates how tasks, decisions, and people interact within a process. Typically, it consists of a set of symbols representing actions and processes connected by arrows indicating the flow from one to the next. We can use workflow diagrams to illustrate the flow of tasks during each phase of an SDLC.



Flow diagram

A **flow diagram** shows the step-by-step sequence of actions in a system or process. It is commonly used during the analysis phase of an SDLC to show how tasks move from one step to the next, including decisions and possible outcomes. Flow diagrams help teams spot missing steps, unclear



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