

Variables and Data Structures



Variables

Allowed characters:

- letters
- digits
- underscore

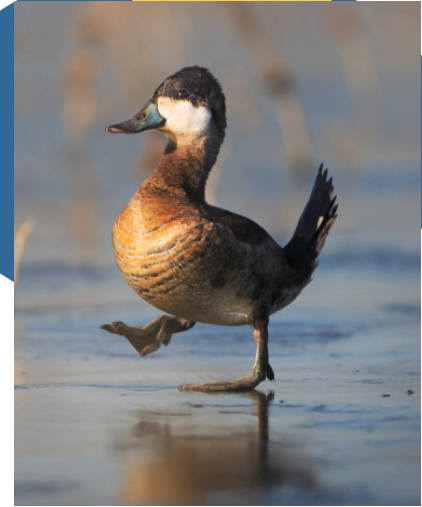
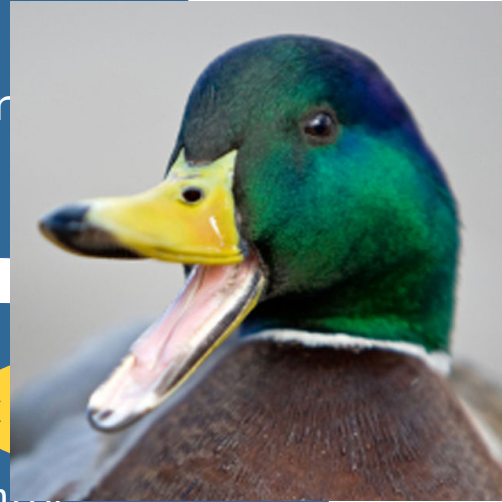
Exceptions:

- no starting digit
- no keywords

```
Python 3.8.5 (default, Sep  4 2020, 07:30:14)
[GCC 7.3.0] :: Anaconda, Inc. on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> variable = 5
>>> print(variable)
5
>>> CONSTANT = 10
>>> variable + CONSTANT
15
>>> variable = variable + CONSTANT
>>> variable
15
>>> CONSTANT = 1
>>> CONSTANT
1
>>> 
```



Data Types



float64

...



Data Structures

```
>>> dictionary = {"key": "value"}
>>> dictionary = {"Something": 1, "Another Thing": [1, 2]}
>>> dictionary = {"First": {"Second": {"Third": {"Fourth": 4}}}}
>>>
```

```
>>> array = [1, 2.1, "adc"]
>>> array = [1, 2, 2, 1]
>>> array = [[3, 7], [1, 3]]
>>>
```

```
>>> set = {"a", 1, 3.2}
>>> set = {1, 4, 5, 5}
```

```
>>> tuple = (1,2,3)
>>> tuple = ("a", 1)
>>> tuple = ("c",)
```

```
>>> import numpy
>>> np_array = numpy.array([1,2,3,4])
>>> np_array = numpy.array([[1, 2], [3,4]])
>>> np_array = numpy.array(["a", 1, 5.3])
>>>
```



Dictionaries

```
>>> your_data = {"Time": 12.30, "Sample": "Sample 12", "Measurement": [13, 2, 44, 56]}
>>> your_data
{'Time': 12.3, 'Sample': 'Sample 12', 'Measurement': [13, 2, 44, 56]}
>>>
```

| your_data | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| "Time" | 12.30 |
| "Sample" | "Sample 12" |
| "Measurement" | [13, 2, 44, 56] |

Key

Value

```
>>> your_data["Time"]
12.3
>>> your_data["Sample"]
'Sample 12'
>>> your_data["Measurement"]
[13, 2, 44, 56]
>>> your_data["Time"] = 14.00
>>> your_data["Time"]
14.0
>>> your_data["Day"] = "Wednesday"
>>> your_data
{'Time': 14.0, 'Sample': 'Sample 12', 'Measurement': [13, 2, 44, 56], 'Day': 'Wednesday'}
>>>
```



Arrays

```
>>>  
>>> Measurement = [13, 2, 44, 56]  
>>> Measurement  
[13, 2, 44, 56]
```

| Measurement | |
|-------------|----|
| 0 | 13 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 44 |
| 3 | 56 |

Index

Value

```
>>>  
>>> Measurement[0]  
13  
>>> Measurement[1]  
2  
>>> Measurement[1] = 100  
>>> Measurement[1]  
100  
>>> Measurement.append(53)  
>>> Measurement  
[13, 100, 44, 56, 53]  
>>>
```



Sets

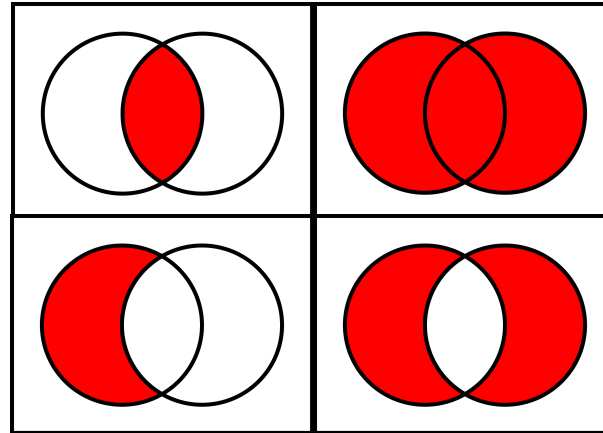
```
>>> your_set = {"a", 24, "a", 3.151492}  
>>> your_set  
{24, 'a', 3.151492}
```

| your_set |
|----------|
| "a" |
| 24 |
| "a" |
| 3.151492 |



| your_set |
|----------|
| "a" |
| 24 |
| 3.151492 |

Value



No Index
Elements unchangeable

Use them like
mathematical sets.



Tuples

```
>>>  
>>> tupel = (1, "aa", 1, 2.75)  
>>> tupel  
(1, 'aa', 1, 2.75)  
>>>
```

| tupel | |
|-------|-------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | "aa" |
| 2 | 12.75 |
| 3 | 56 |

↑
Index

↑
Value

```
>>> tupel[0]  
1  
>>> tupel[1]  
'aa'  
>>> tupel[1] = 1  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment  
>>>
```



Numpy Arrays

| numpy_array | |
|-------------|-----|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| ... | ... |

Index

Value

```
>>> import numpy
>>> numpy_array = numpy.array([0,1,2,3,4,5])
>>> numpy_array
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
>>> numpy_array[0]
0
>>> numpy_array[1]
1
>>> numpy_array = numpy.append(numpy_array, 6)
>>> numpy_array
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

```
>>> matrix = numpy.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]])
>>> matrix
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]])
>>> matrix.shape
(3, 2)
>>> matrix.reshape(2,3)
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
>>> numpy.array(["22", 4])
array(['22', '4'], dtype='<U2')
>>> numpy.array([True, 23])
array([ 1, 23])
```

```
>>> vector = numpy.array([1,2,3,4])
>>> vector
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> vector.shape
(4,)
>>> vector.reshape(1,4)
array([[1, 2, 3, 4]])
>>> vector.reshape(-1,1)
array([[1],
       [2],
       [3],
       [4]])
>>> vector.reshape(2,2)
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4]])
```



Strings

Data Type no Data Structure, but is similar to arrays

```
>>> string = "Hello!"  
>>> string  
'Hello!'
```

| string | |
|--------|-----|
| 0 | "H" |
| 1 | "e" |
| 2 | "l" |
| ... | ... |

Index

Character

```
>>> string[0]  
'H'  
>>> string[1]  
'e'  
>>> string + " Hello?"  
'Hello! Hello?'  
>>> " ".join([string, "Hello?"])  
'Hello! Hello?'  
>>> f"{string} Hello?"  
'Hello! Hello?'
```



Slicing

Slicing works for: Strings, Arrays, Numpy Arrays, Tuples

| array | |
|-------|-----|
| 0 | ... |
| 1 | ... |
| 2 | ... |
| 3 | ... |
| 4 | ... |
| 5 | ... |
| 6 | ... |
| 7 | ... |
| 8 | ... |
| 9 | ... |

```
>>>  
>>> array = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]  
>>> array[0]  
0  
>>> array[-1]  
9  
>>> array[0:2]  
[0, 1]  
>>> array[2:6]  
[2, 3, 4, 5]  
>>> array[2:6:2]  
[2, 4]  
>>> array[::-1]  
[9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]  
>>> array[:]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

`array[start:end:step]`

| array_copy | |
|----------------|-----|
| start | ... |
| start + step | ... |
| start + 2*step | ... |
| ... | ... |
| end-1 | ... |



Simple In- & Output

`input()` reads a string from the console
`print()` prints a string to the console

```
>>>  
>>> user_input = input("Would you answer this question?")  
Would you answer this question?Yes.  
>>> print(user_input)  
Yes.  
>>> type(user_input)  
<class 'str'>
```

```
>>> number = input("What's your favourite number? ")  
What's your favourite number? 8  
>>> type(number)  
<class 'str'>  
>>> number = int(number)  
>>> type(number)  
<class 'int'>
```



Exercise 2: Hello, You!

Ask the users name and generate a customised greeting.

Ask the users age and store it as integer.

Print only the middle letters of the name and spell it backwards.

