

# CSE 8A: Intro to Programming in Python

## Fall 2021

Lecture 3 - type casting-using functions-inputs

UC San Diego

# Announcement

- PAI released on Tuesday
- lab 1 on Thursday
- Email me for personal questions ([yic242@eng.ucsd.edu](mailto:yic242@eng.ucsd.edu))

# Topics for Today

- Variables
- Type casting
- *errors*
- input

# Variables

A storage location

- name
- value
- type
  - str, int, float
  - assignment statement: =
    - lhs = rhs

## Exercise: Strings

What is the **result** of the statements below?

```
name = "cse 8a"  
print("Hello" + name)
```

- A. Hello cse 8a
- B. Hellocse8a
- C. Hello name
- D. Hellocse 8a



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## Exercise: Strings

What is the **result** of the statements below?

```
name = "cse 8a"  
print("Hello" + "name")
```

- A. Hello cse 8a
- B. Hellocse8a
- C. Hello name
- D. Helloname



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## Exercise: Strings

What is the **result** of the statements below?

```
name = 'Maria'  
position = 'best'  
print(name + ' is the ' + position)
```

- A. Maria is the best
- B. name is the position
- C. Maria + is the + best



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## Exercise: Strings



What is the **result** of the statements below?

```
print('CSE 8A is ' + 'so' * 3 + ' much fun!')
```

- A. CSE 8A is so much fun!
- B. CSE 8A is so 3 much fun!
- C. CSE 8A is so so so much fun!
- D. CSE 8A is sososo much fun!

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# Type conversion (type cast)

- Each value has a type in python (use **type** to check)
- We might want to view a data from a different angle
  - treat an int into a float
  - treat a str as an int
- Note **type conversion** only views data as a different type for once, it **doesn't change the type of the value or variable**

- int - convert the data into an int (base 10)
- float - convert the data into a decimal
- str - convert the data into a string
- Python will try to convert if possible. If not possible, it will generate an error

# Exercise: Type Conversions

Which among the following type conversions will result in an **error**?

1. `int("420")`
2. `float("42")`
3. `str(3.14)`
4. `int("1.13")`
5. `float("pi")`

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 2, 3, 4

C) 3, 4, 5

D) 4, 5



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# Calling functions

Functions are tools

You can **call a function** just like you can **use a tool**

**max (3, 5)**

# Exercise: Using Functions

How many function calls are there?

```
max(len("cse8a"), len("paul  cao"))
```

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

**len(s)** - len takes a string s and returns its length as an integer



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# Exercise: Using Functions

What is printed out?

```
print(max(len("cse8a"), len("paul  cao")))
```

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 13
- D) 8
- E) I am not sure

`len(s)` - len takes a string `s` and returns its length as an integer



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# Exercise: The Input Function

What will be printed when the program below is executed? Assume the user enters **10** for **num1** and **20** for **num2** when the program prompts the user for input. The program is written in a file named `add_num.py`

```
num1 = input('Enter num1: ')\nnum2 = input('Enter num2: ')\ntotal = num1 + num2\nprint(total)
```

A) 10

B) 20

C) 30

D) 1020



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# Coding exercise

Read in a person's age and name, print out this person's age 2 years later.