[220] Programming

Meena Syamkumar Mike Doescher

Learning Objectives

Skills:

- Run Python
- Run Jupyter

Reading: Chapter I of Think Python

Learn common Python operators:

- Mathematical (e.g., "+" and "-")
- Comparison (e.g., "==" and ">")
- Logical (e.g., "and" and "not")

Learn about different data types:

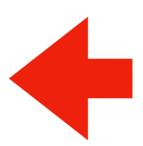
• int, float, str, bool

Learn about boolean logic

Today's Outline

Software

- •Interpreters
- •Editors
- Notebooks



Demos

Operator Precedence

Demos

Boolean Logic

Demos

What you need to write/run code

An interpreter

- Python 3 (not 2!)
- Some extra packages (installed with pip)

An editor

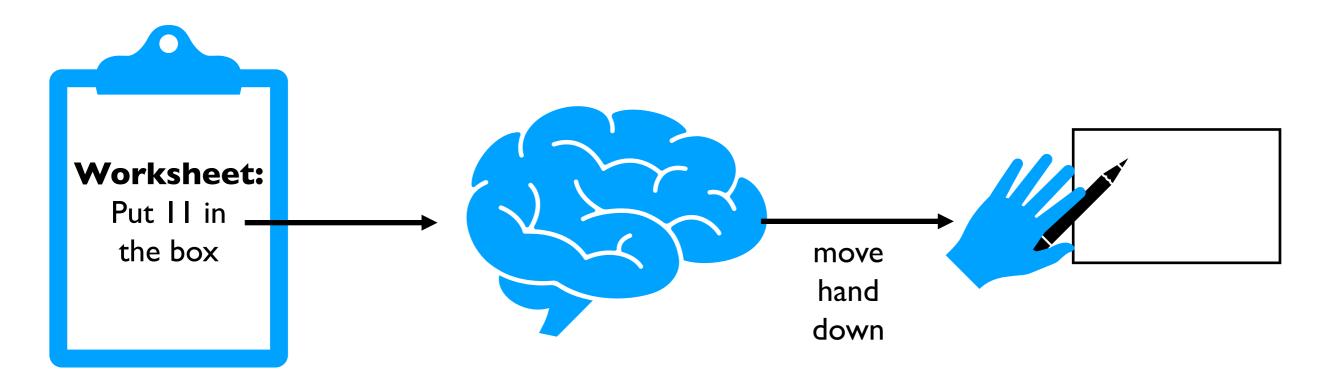
- Which one doesn't matter much
- idle comes with Python

Jupyter Notebooks

installed with pip

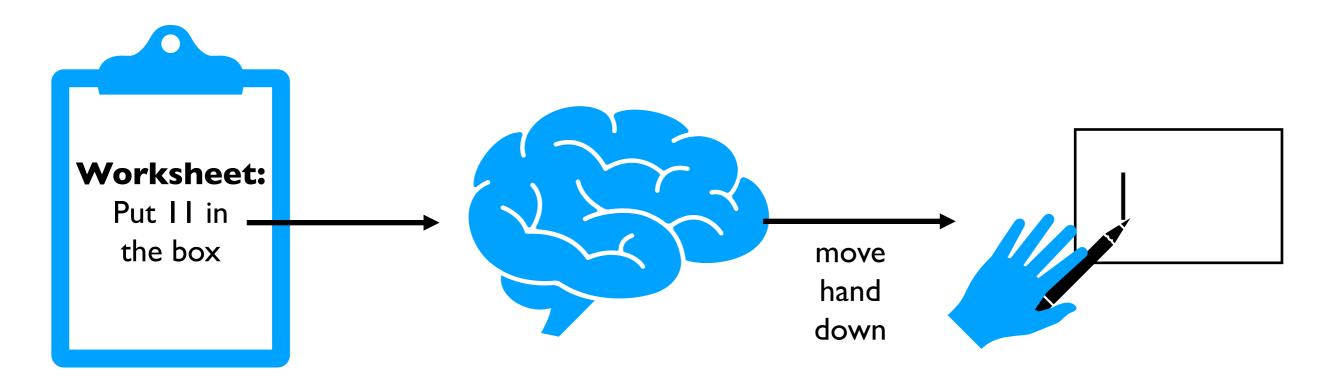
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



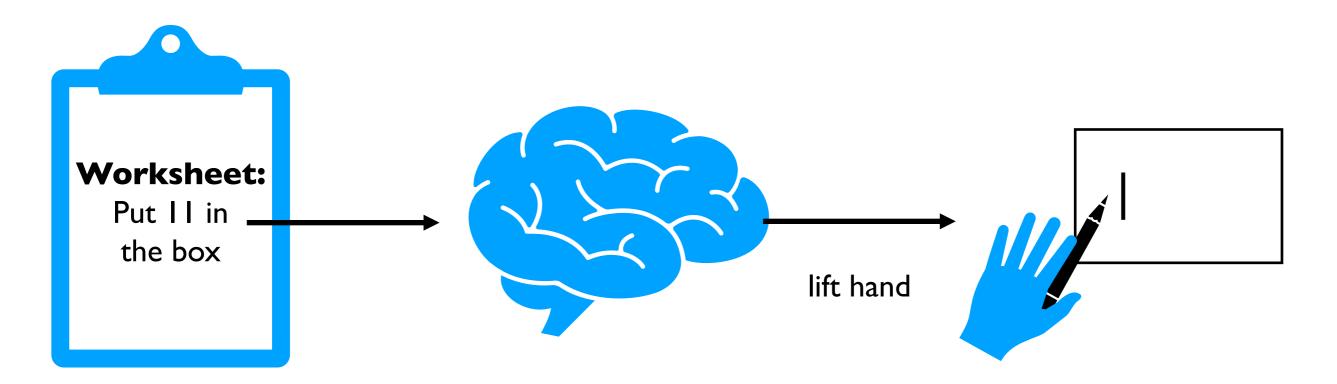
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



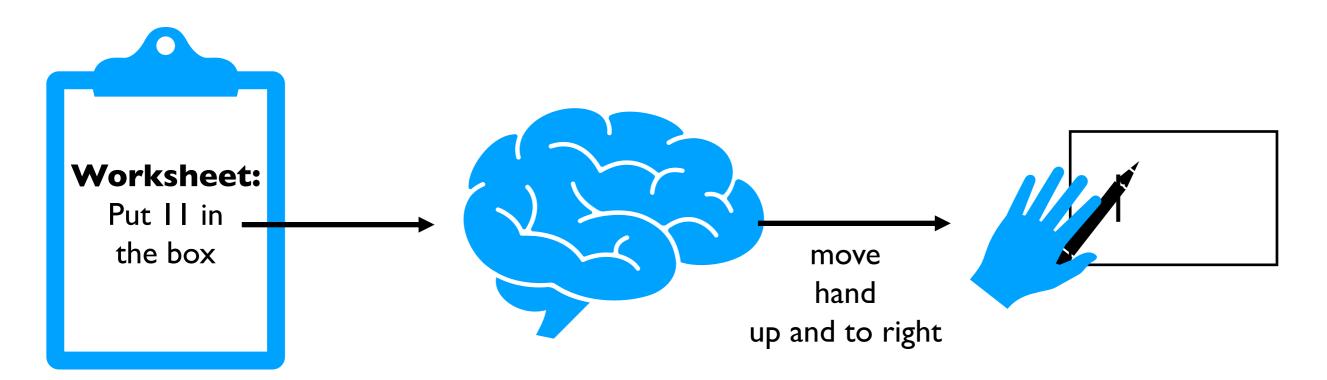
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



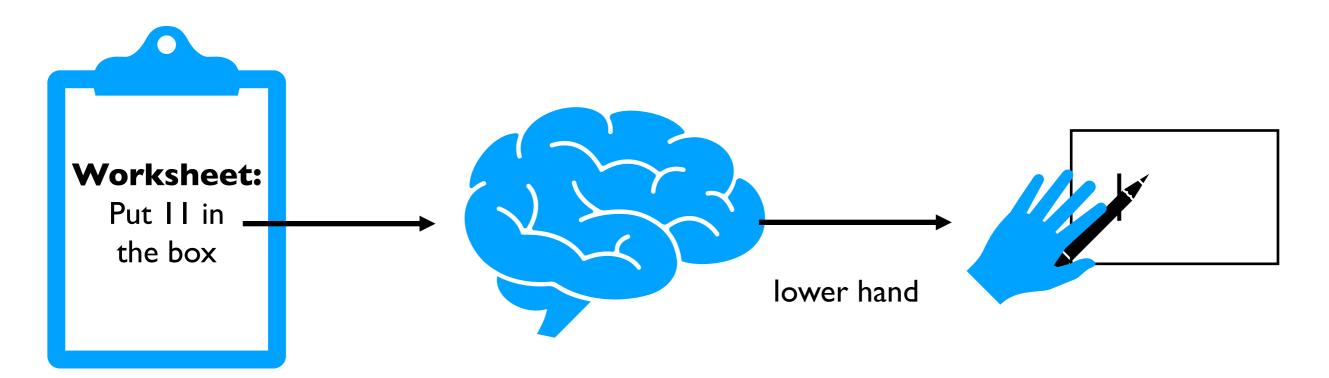
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



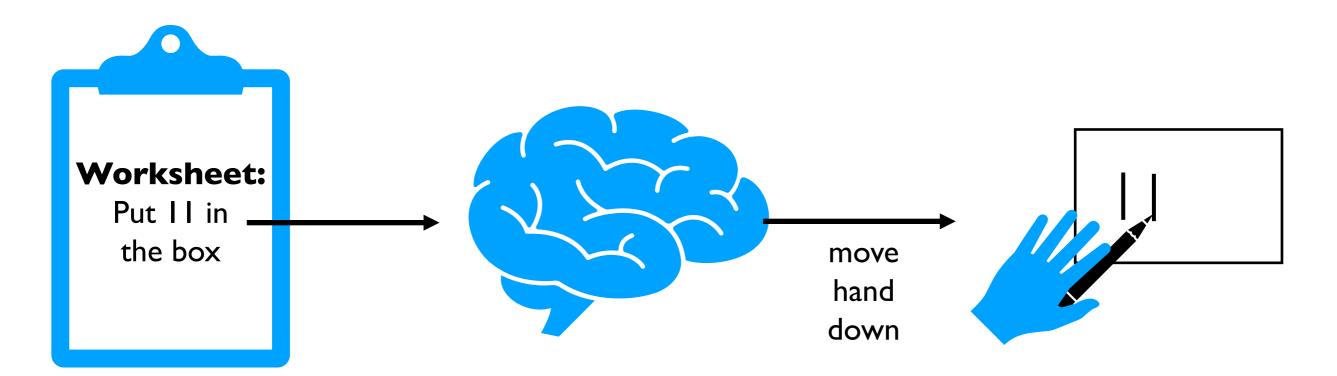
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



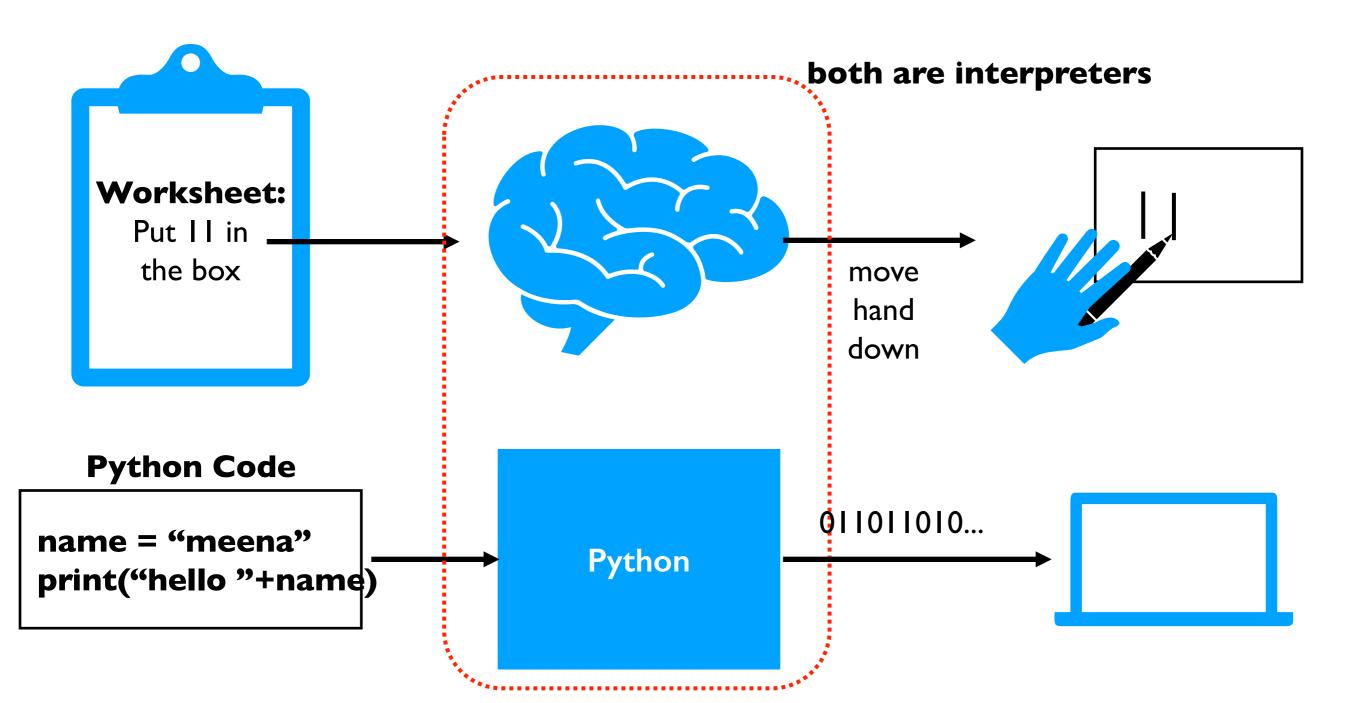
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



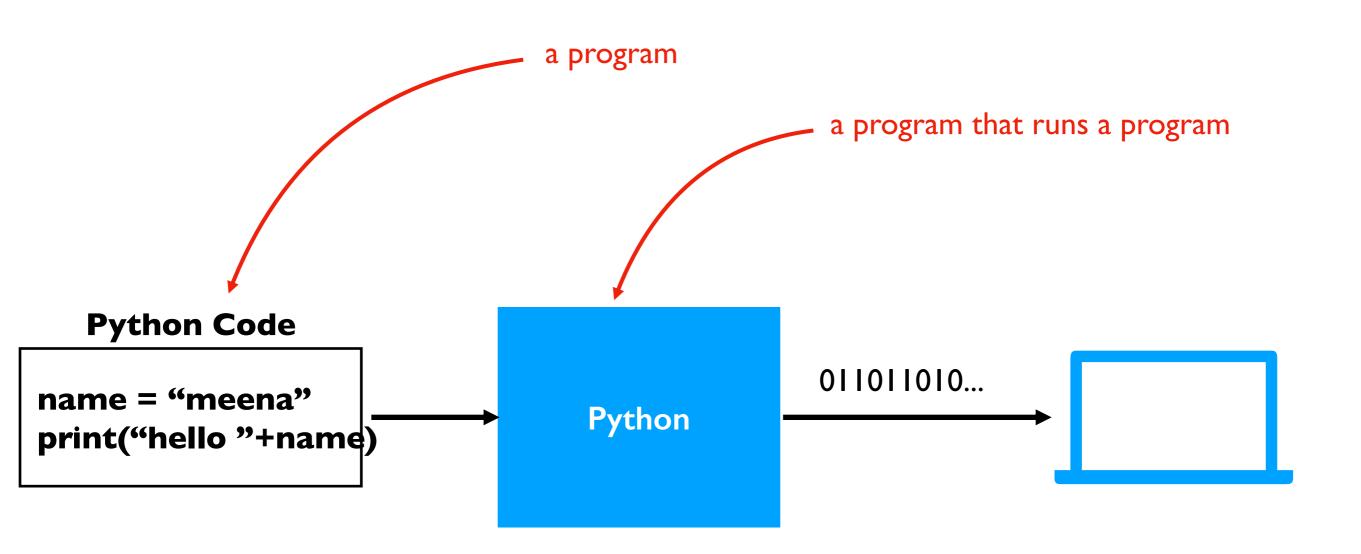
A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



A program that runs a program

 Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)



Editor

Program for typing code

• Different editors can open the same .py files (Python programs) (like different browsers can show the same page)



Jupyter Notebooks

df = pd.read_sql("""

from countries table group by continent

ax.set xlabel("")

ORDER BY num_countries, continent """, conn).set_index("continent")

ax = df.sort_index().plot.bar() ax.set_ylabel("number of countries")

In [35]: #g22

notebooks breakup code into "cells" containing Python code

SELECT continent, count() as num_countries

Tool for mixing analysis code with other things (e.g., documentation, images, tables, etc.)

•••

Jupyter Notebooks

"cells" containing Python code ••• In [35]: #g22 df = pd.read sql(""" SELECT continent, count() as num countries from countries table group by continent ORDER BY num_countries, continent """, conn).set_index("continent") ax = df.sort_index().plot.bar() ax.set ylabel("number of countries") ax.set xlabel("") Out[35]: Text(0.5, 0, '') 50 num_countries unmper of countries 20 10 visuals produced by the code are interleaved Europe Central America North America South America

notebooks breakup code into

.ipynb (Interactive Python Notebook) files are not easy to open in a regular text editor

3 ways we'll run Python

I. interactive mode

```
ty-mac:~$ python
       Python 3.7.2 (v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 24 2018, 02:44:43)
       [Clang 6.0 (clang-600.0.57)] on darwin
       Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
       >>> 1 + 1
          triple arrows mean Python code runs as you type it
2. script mode
                                  the interpreter program is named "python"; run it
       ty-mac:~$ python my_program.py
                                                  the name of the file containing your code (called a "script")
                                                      is passed as an argument to the python program
3. notebook "mode"
```

ty-mac:~\$ jupyter notebook

open Jupyter in a web browser

we'll do most work in notebooks this semester

Today's Outline

Software

- •Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks





Operator Precedence

Demos

Boolean Logic

Demos

Today's Outline

Software

- •Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks

Demos

Operator Precedence



Demos

Boolean Logic

Demos

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

$$3*3+2*2+16**(1/2)$$

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

$$3*3+2*2+16**(1/2)$$

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Operator Precendence

	What is it?	Python Operator	
Mathematical	exponents	**	simplify first
	signs	+x, -x	
Jath	multiply/divide	*, /, //, %	
	add/subtract	+, -	
	comparison	==,!=,<,<=,>,>=	
	boolean stuff	not	
Logic		and	simplify last*
		or	

these are the ones you should be learning at this point in the semester (there are a few more not covered now)

^{*} one exception is an optimization known as "short circuiting"

Today's Outline

Software

- •Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks

Demos

Operator Precedence



Boolean Logic

Demos

Today's Outline

Software

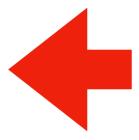
- •Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks

Demos

Operator Precedence

Demos

Boolean Logic

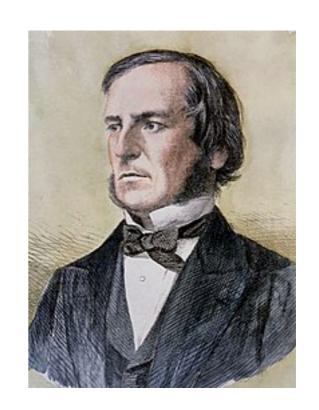


Demos

Boolean Logic

The logic of truth:

- Named after George Boole
- Two values: True and False
- Three operators: and, or, and not



AND

False True
False False
False True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

False True
True False

It's a Saturday AND we're in CS 220

AND

False True

False False

False True

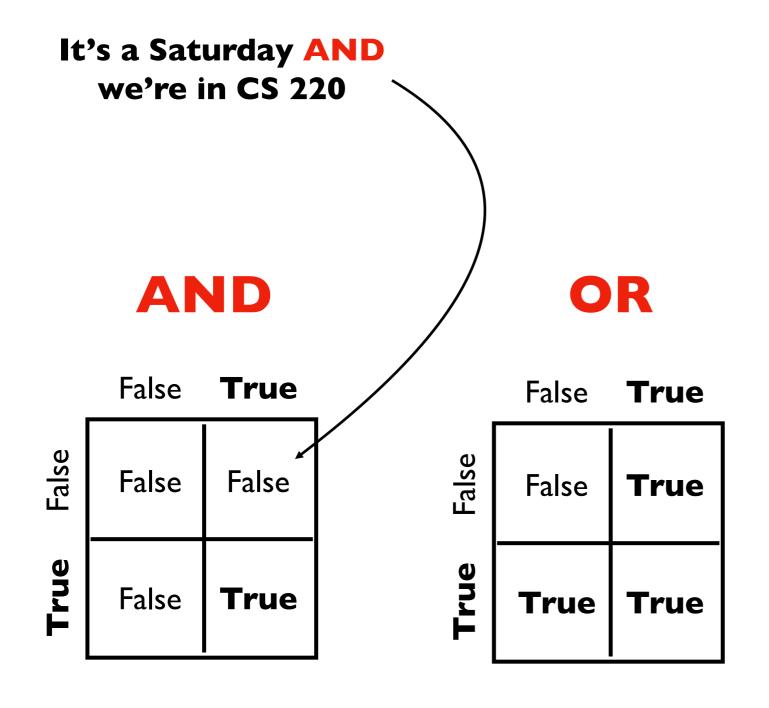
OR

False True
False True
True
True

NOT

False True
True False

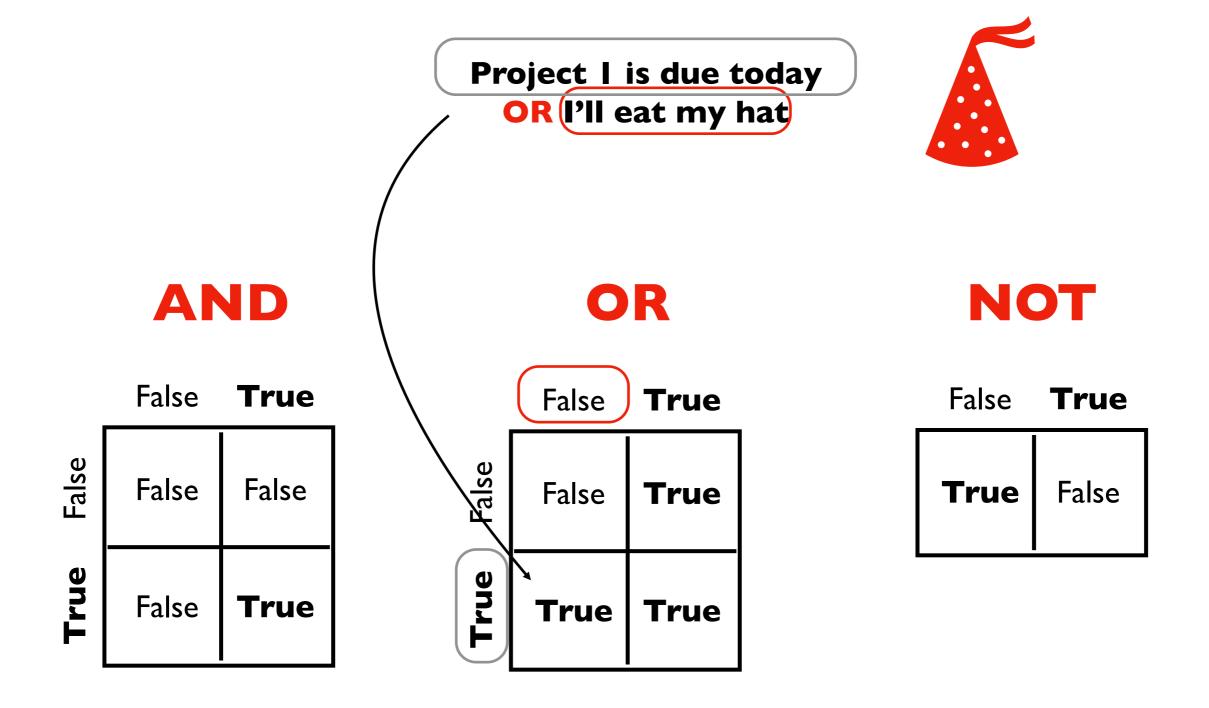
FALSE!



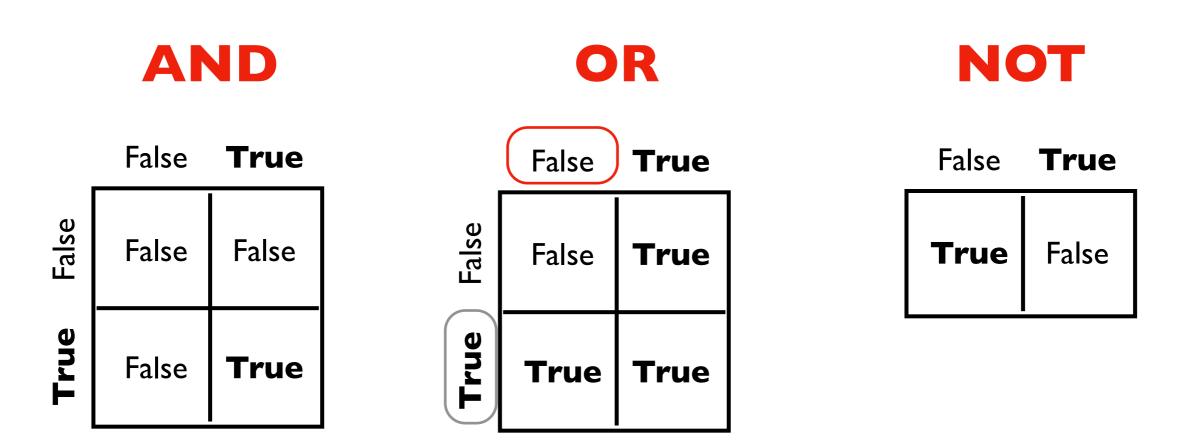
NOT

False True
True False

TRUE!



Control Flow: Remember that conditionals and loops sometimes do something. We'll use bool logic a LOT to control when we do/don't.



Today's Outline

Software

- •Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks

Demos

Operator Precedence

Demos

