#CodeYork

Session 1: Introduction

Welcome

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We'll be using Python 3.6

Interpreted scripting language

Simple and readable

The Schedule

Part 1: Types, Operators, and Variables

Primitive Data Types 1

- Words and letters are strings (str)

  - `'egg'` `"spam"`

- Numbers with a decimal point are floating point numbers (float)

  - `124.0` `-0.123`

- Numbers with no decimal point are integers (int)

  - `1` `124` `0` `-5`

Primitive Data Types 2

- Booleans give us logic

  - True   False

  - Must be capitalized!

- Some things are nothing

  - None

  - Similar to "null" in Java.

Operators and Conditionals

- Arithmetic is nearly how you think (see exercises)

  - `1 + 1 - 4 * 3 / 2 ** 2`

- Booleans can be combined

  - `True and False    True or False    not False`

- Conditionals let us check for truth

  - `1 == 1    1 > 1`

Variables and Mutability

- Variables allow you to store values

  - `x = 5, y = "hey"`

- Python variables can hold anything

- Variables are mutable

  - `x = x + 1`   (x becomes 1 greater than before)

  - `x += 1`   (shorthand for above)

Course Website

All resources for this course are self-contained within:

https://york.gjcampbell.co.uk/

Task 3

2 + 3 * 5   = 2 + (3 * 5)   = 2 + 15 = 17

1 − 3 + 5   = (1 − 3) + 5   = −2 + 5 = 3

2 * 3 ** 2 = 2 * (3 ** 2)   = 2 * 9 = 18

Task 4

not (False and True)   = not False   = True

(not True) and True   = False and True   = False

3 and 4 = 4   'Foo' or 100 = 'Foo'

Part 2: If Statements and Lists

If Statements

- These are the most common control structure you will encounter

```python
if foo == 3:
    print('Variable foo was 3!')
else:
    print('Variable foo was NOT 3!')
```

Note: The else clause is optional.

Lists and Indexing

- Lists can hold several items, and remember their order

- Lists are zero-indexed

```
>>> ls = [1, 2, 'hello', 3.4]
>>> ls[0]
1
>>> ls[2]
'hello'
```

Note: Lists of length n have elements 0 through n-1.

Splicing Lists

- Python allows you to easily take part of a list

```
>>> ls = [1, 2, 'hello', 3.4]
>>> ls[1:3]
[2, 'hello']
>>> ls[0:4]
[1, 2, 'hello', 3.4]
>>> ls[::-1]
[3.4, 'hello', 2, 1]
```

Go write code!

Task 2

```
>>> ls = [1, 2, 'hello', 3.4]
>>> ls[0]
1
>>> ls[-1]
3.4
```

Task 3

```
>>> ls = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
>>> if len(ls) > 3:
        print('hi')

hi
```

Summary

- Today, we have looked at:

  - Primitive Data Types (Strings, Floats, Integers, Booleans)

  - Operators and Conditionals (+, -, /, *, **, ==, !=, >, <)

  - Variables and Mutability

  - If Statements

  - Lists and Indexing

  - Splicing Lists

Questions? Speak up now!

Thanks!

Contact us:

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