

Make sure that you have installed:

1. Python 3.7 or later (www.python.org/downloads/)
2. PyCharm Community Edition (www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download/)



Course overview:

1. Data types, variables and operations
2. Input, loops and functions
3. If statements
4. Lists and dictionaries
5. Files, modules and APIs
6. Project planning and group project
7. Group project
8. Group project and presentations

Instructor Introductions

Put a coloured Post-It note on the back of your laptop monitor during exercises:

Red/pink: I need instructor support

Green: I do not need instructor support

Topics this session:

1. Run Python with les and console
2. Recognise data types (Integers, Floats and Strings)
3. Identify different maths operations
4. Understand Error Messages
5. Use variables in your programs

PyCharm

Why Python?

Programming Language: *A language with a set of rules that are used to communicate instructions to a computer*

Program: *A set of instructions that are run by a computer*

Human languages are used to communicate between people

Programming languages are used to communicate instructions from people to computers

Python:

1. Designed to be readable
2. Wide selection of 3rd party libraries
3. Popular
4. Open Source

Your first Python Program

Open PyCharm and click Create New Project



Welcome to PyCharm



PyCharm

Version 2019.2.1

+ Create New Project

Open

Check out from Version Control ▾

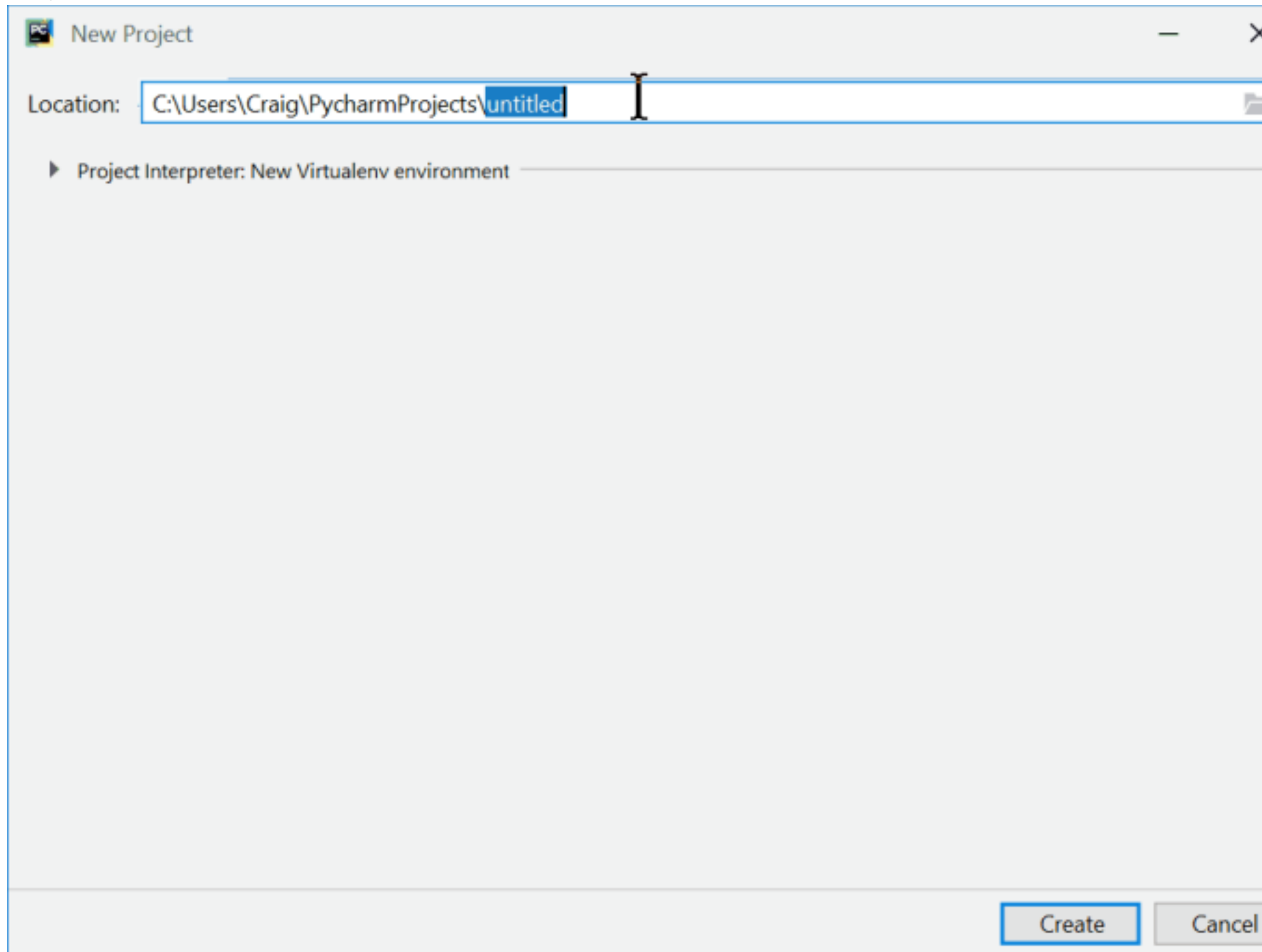


Configure ▾

Get Help ▾

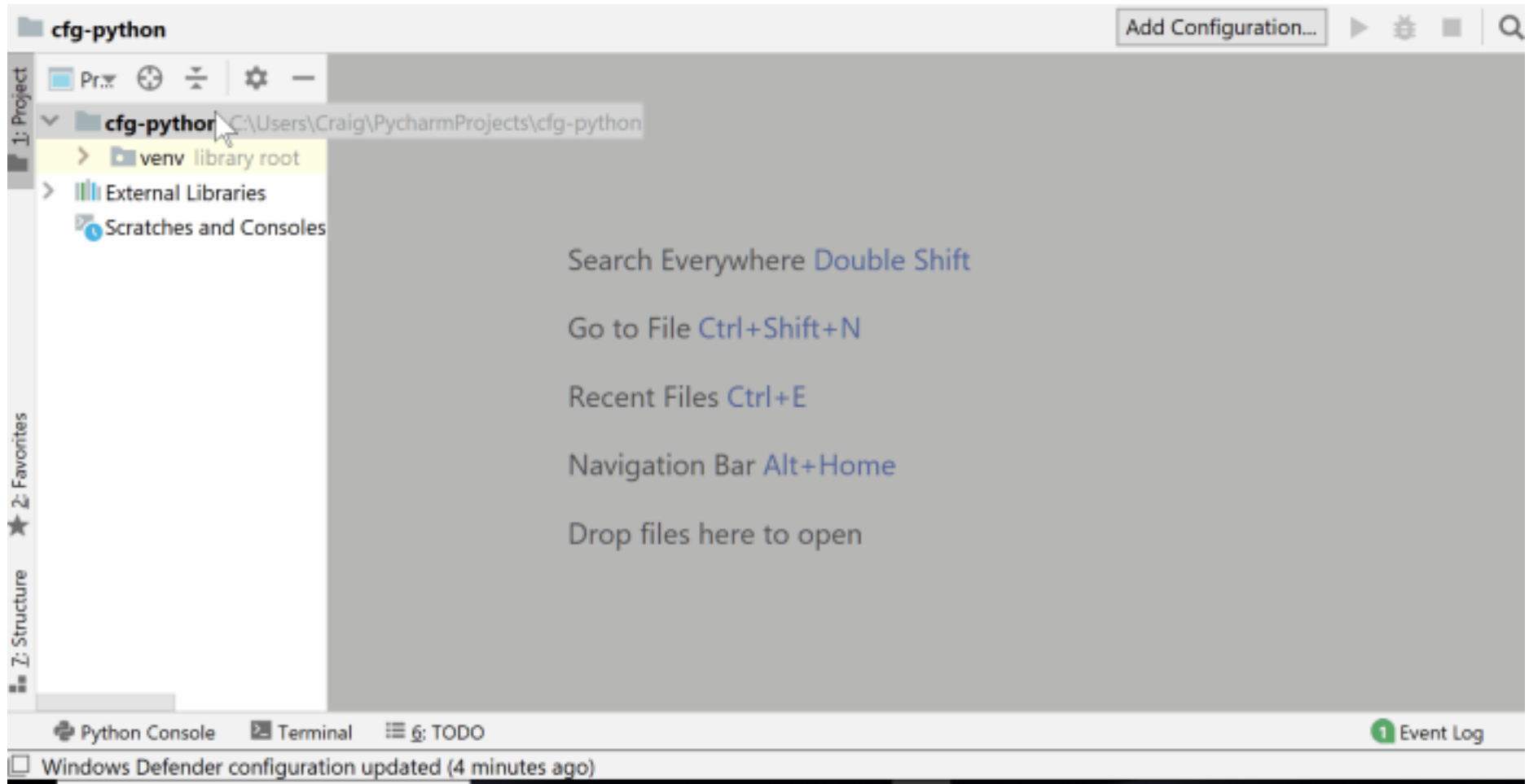
Call the project cfg-python

Under Project Interpreter: New Virtualenv environment , set Base interpreter to Python 3.7



Right click on cfg-python > New > Python File

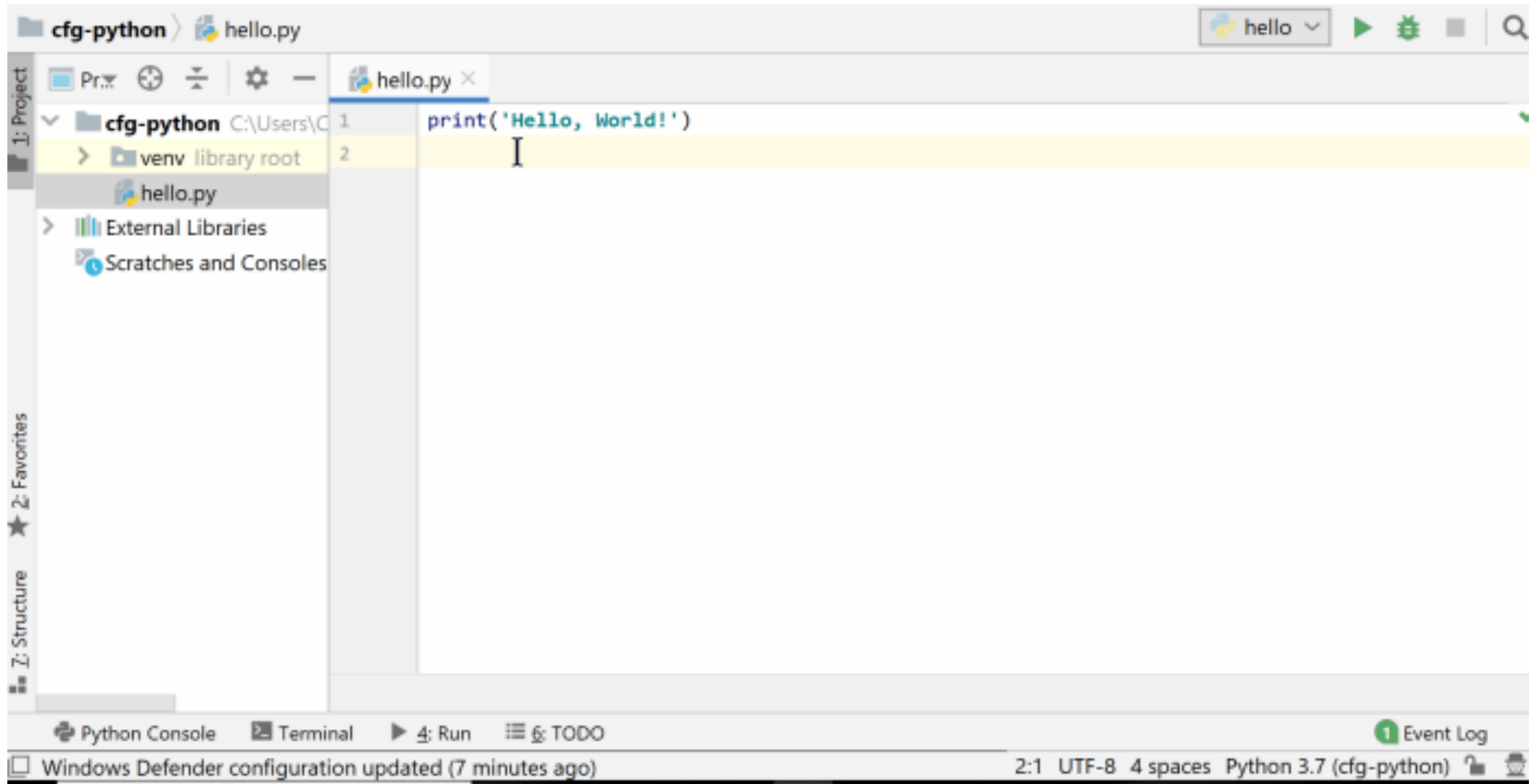
Name the le hello (.py is added automatically)



Add this code to hello.py

```
print('Hello, World!')
```

Right-click in your new le > Run 'hello'



◆◆Congratulations!◆◆

You've just run your rst Python program

Function: A reusable piece of code that completes a specific task

You can recognise a function as they are a word followed by round brackets () e.g. `print()`

The `print()` function is used to output a message to the programmer You

can change the data given to the function to change the output

```
print('I hope it is sunny this weekend')
```

Exercise 1.1: Now that you've run your rst program, try the following:

- Change the message to anything you want

- Repeat the code on multiple lines to output several messages

- Find out what happens when you remove different parts of the code (e.g. brackets)

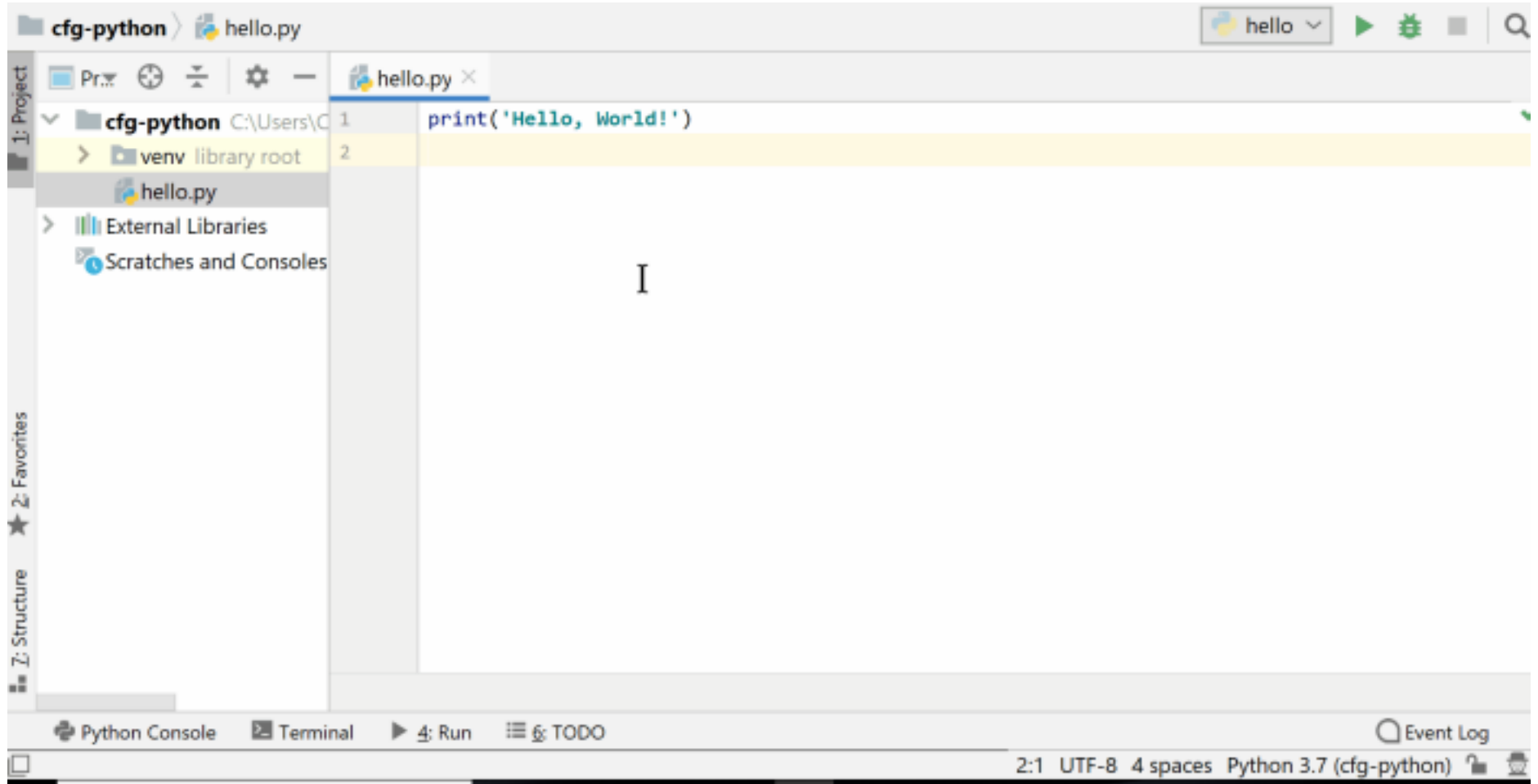
Don't worry if something unexpected happens. Think about what you changed and why it might have caused it to happen.

Numbers and Operators in Python

Integer: a Python data type for whole numbers. For example 5 , -99 and 1048 are all integers. **Float:** a

Python data type for decimal numbers. For example 5.6 , 9.0 and -67.1001 are all floats.

Opening the Python Console



Exercise 1.2: Type these lines into your **Python console**:

```
5 - 6
8 * 9
6 / 2
5 / 0
5.0 / 2
5 % 2
2 * (10 + 3)
2 ** 4
```

What does each one do and what is its output?

Are there any outputs you didn't expect?

Subtraction:

$$5 - 6$$

Multiplication:

$$8 * 9$$

Division:

$$6 / 2$$

Division by

zero: $5 / 0$

Float division:

`5.0 / 2`

Modulo (remainder):

`5 % 2`

Brackets:

`2 * (10 + 3)`

Exponent (x to the power of y)

`2 ** 4`

Operator types

`+`: add

`-`: subtract

`*`: multiply

`/`: division

******: exponent

%: modulo (remainder)

Python Console

There are two main ways to write and run Python programs:

1. With les
2. On the Python console (also called the shell)

Python File Python Console Runs all lines from top-to-bottom
Runs one line as it is entered
Only shows output when using `print()`
Shows output for every line
For code that will be ran multiple times
Interactive for exploration

The String Data Type

String: a Python data type for **text** and **characters**.

For example 'Hello' , "abcdef1234" and 'cats' are all strings

Strings must be written between a pair of single or double speech marks

'...' or "..."

"This is a string"

'This is also a string'

Forgetting the speech marks

hello

Will cause this exception

```
Traceback (most recent call last): File "<stdin>",  
line 1, in <module> NameError: name 'hello' is not  
defined
```

To x it add speech marks

"hello"

The * and + operators work on strings as well as integers.

Let's investigate what they do

Exercise 1.3:

In your **Python console** type each of these

"Cat"

"Cat" + " videos"

"Cat" * 3

```
"Cat" + 3
```

```
"Cat".upper()
```

```
"Cat".lower()
```

```
"the lord of the rings".title()
```

What is the output for each one and why?

One of them causes an exception. Read the exception message. What do you think it means?

Results:

```
"Cat"
```

```
"Cat" + " videos"
```

```
"Cat" * 3
```

```
"Cat" + 3
```

```
"Cat".upper()
```

```
"Cat".lower()
```

```
"the lord of the rings".title()
```

1. The + operator can join two strings together, this is called **concatenation**

2. The * operator repeats a string a number of times

3. .upper() , .lower() and .title() are **methods**

method: A repeatable piece of code that completes a task for specific data-type

Methods are like functions, but they are tied to a specific data-type e.g. .upper() can only be used with a string and not an integer or a float

Running this code

```
print("Cat" + 3)
```

Will cause this exception

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str

Putting a number in str() converts it to a string

```
print("Cat" + str(3))
```

Variables

Variable: a reusable **label** for a data value in Python

Creating (assigning) a variable has three parts:

1. The variable's name
2. An equals sign =
3. The data value it references

```
username = 'sarah_1987'  
age = 23
```

variable name

value

Values and variables are interchangeable

A variable can be put anywhere that a data value can be used

```
print('spaghetti')
```

```
food = 'spaghetti'  
print(food)
```

Variables can be reused. This program calculates the cost of 12 oranges.

```
oranges = 12
```



```
cost_per_orange = 0.5
```

```
total_cost = oranges * cost_per_orange
```

```
print(str(oranges) + " oranges")
```

```
print("costs " + str(total_cost))
```

The oranges variable is reused twice in the program

Exercise 1.4: In a new Python file called cat_food.py , create a program that calculates how many cans of cat food you need to feed 10 cats

Your will need:

1. A **variable** for the number of **cats**
2. A **variable** for the number of **cans** each cat eats in a day
3. A print() function to output the result

Extension: change the calculation to work out the amount needed for 7 days

An Example Solution

```
cats = 10
```

```
cans = 2
```

```
total_cans = cats * cans
```

```
output = str(cats) + " cats eat " + str(total_cans) + " cans" print(output)
```

Extension Solution

```
cats = 10
cans = 2
days = 7
```

```
total_cans = cats * cans * days
```

```
msg = str(cats) + " cats eat " + str(total_cans) + " cans in " + str(days) + " days"
print(msg)
```

String Formatting

Python strings have a method (`.format()`) that substitutes place-holders `{}` for values

```
oranges = 12
cost_per_orange = 0.5
```

```
total_cost = oranges * cost_per_orange
```

```
output = "{} oranges costs £{}".format(oranges, total_cost)
```

```
print(output)
```

This could have been written as:

```
oranges = 12
cost_per_orange = 0.5
```

```
total_cost = oranges * cost_per_orange
```

```
output = str(oranges) + " oranges costs £" + str(total_cost)
print(output)
```

Exercise 1.5: Rewrite `cat_food.py` to use string formatting instead of joining strings with `+` . An

example of string formatting:

```
user_name = 'sarah_1987'  
age = 23
```

```
output = '{} is {} years old'.format(user_name, age)  
print(output)
```

Solution

```
cats = 10  
cans = 2
```

```
total_cans = cats * cans
```

```
output = "{} cats eat {} cans".format(cats, total_cans) print(output)
```

Comments

Comment: a way for a programmer to write human-readable notes in their code. When running a program, comments are ignored by Python.

```
# This is a comment
```

Comments in Python start with a #

```
# A program to calculate the cost of some oranges
```

```
oranges = 12  
cost_per_orange = 0.5
```

```
total_cost = oranges * cost_per_orange
```

```
output = "{} oranges costs £{}".format(oranges, total_cost) print(output)
```

Recap

1. Run Python with les and console 2.

Data types (Integers, Floats and Strings) 3.

Maths operations

4. Understanding Error Messages

5. Variables

Question 1: What are the names of the maths operators?

Question 2: In what situations should you use a Python IDE and when should you use the Python Console?

Question 3: What is the output of this code?

```
days = 31
hours = "24"
total_hours = days * hours
```

```
msg = "There are {} in {} days".format(total_hours, days)
print(msg)
```

Homework: Session 1 homework questions in your student guide