



SCHOOL OF  
**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
AND INNOVATION**  
BANGKOK UNIVERSITY

# CS310

## Computer Programming I

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School of Information Technology and Innovation



# Learning Outline

Class  
Orientation

**01.**

**02.**

Introduction to  
Python

Variable Type and  
Expression

**03.**

**04.**

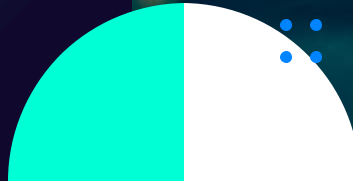
Class Activity



# 01.

# Class Orientation

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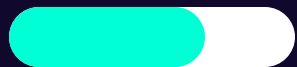


# Online Platform



Have you enroll in CS310 class ?

# Score Marking



45% Test (Midterm, Final, Quiz)



10% Attendance (เข้าเรียนตรงเวลา)



25% LAB + Class Activity



10% HW/Assignment



10% Final Project

**Total 100%**



01.

# 02.

## Introduction to Python

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# What is Python

Python is a high-level, interpreted, general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with the use of significant indentation.

## Top 8 Cross-Platform Frameworks





01.

# 03.

## Variable Types and Expression

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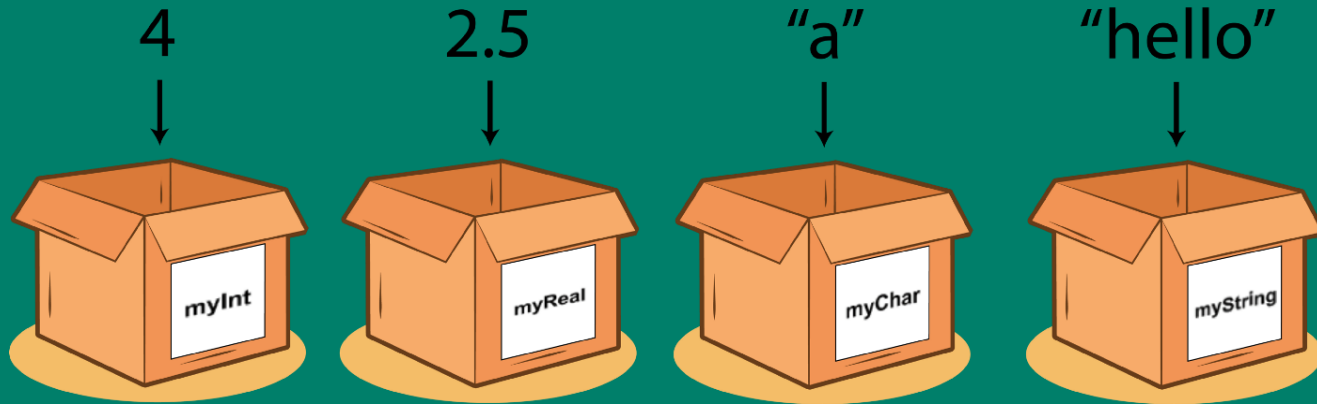
# Variables and Constants

In a program, data values can be constant or variable. If values are variable, they can be changed by the program and the user.

A **variable** is a memory location. It has a name that is associated with that location. The memory location is used to hold data. The key difference when comparing a constant to a variable is that the value associated with a variable name may change during program execution. For example, 'highScore' would need to be variable to change throughout a game.

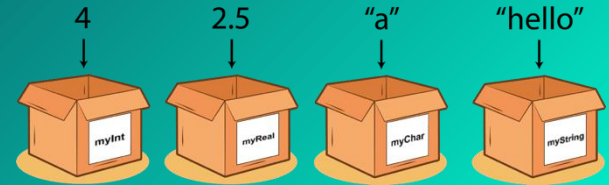


# Variables and Constants

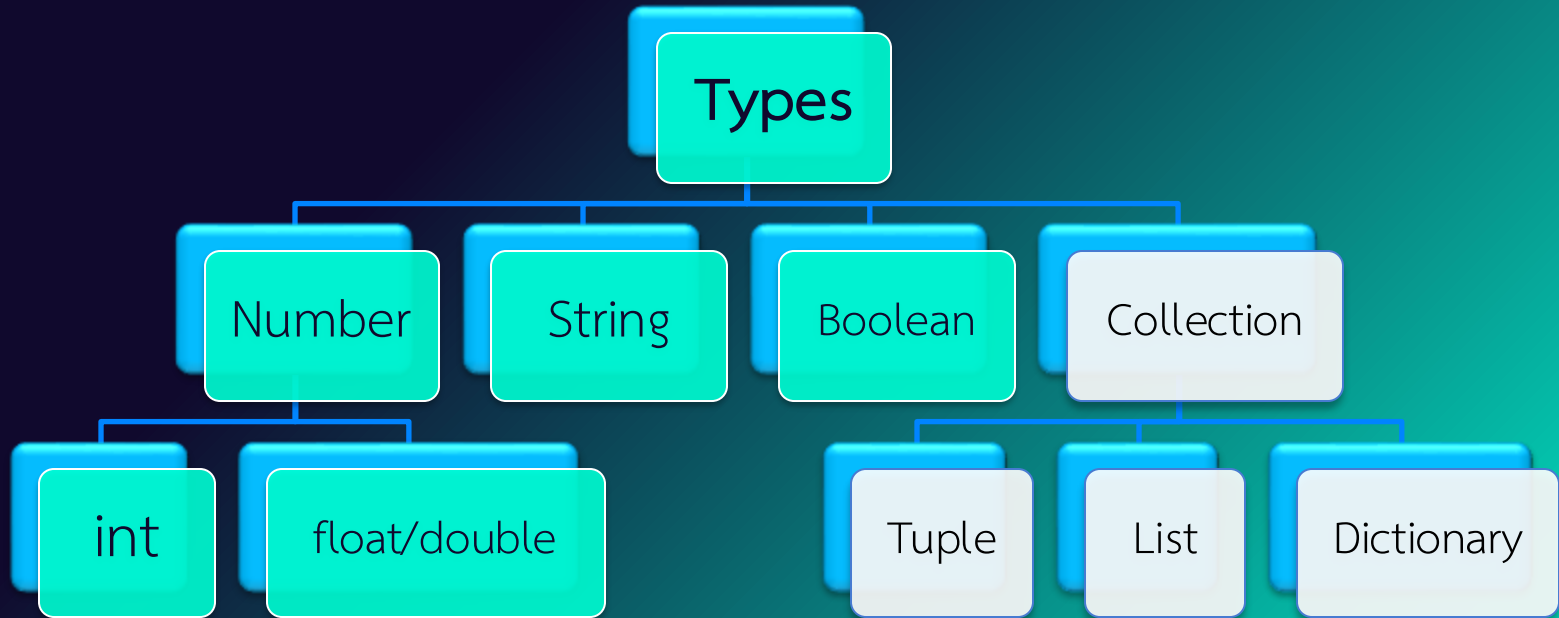


# Variables Naming

- Rules for Python variables:
- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name cannot start with a number
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ )
- Variable names are **case-sensitive** (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)



# Python Data Types



# Assigning Values to Variables

```
num1 = 10
```

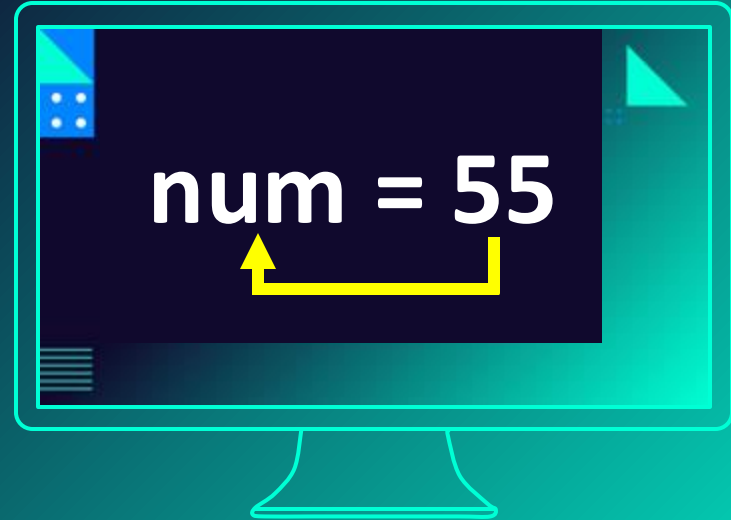
```
num2, num3 = 22, 33
```

```
score1, score2 = 10.5, 20.55
```

```
word1 = "Hello World"
```

```
word2 = 'python'
```

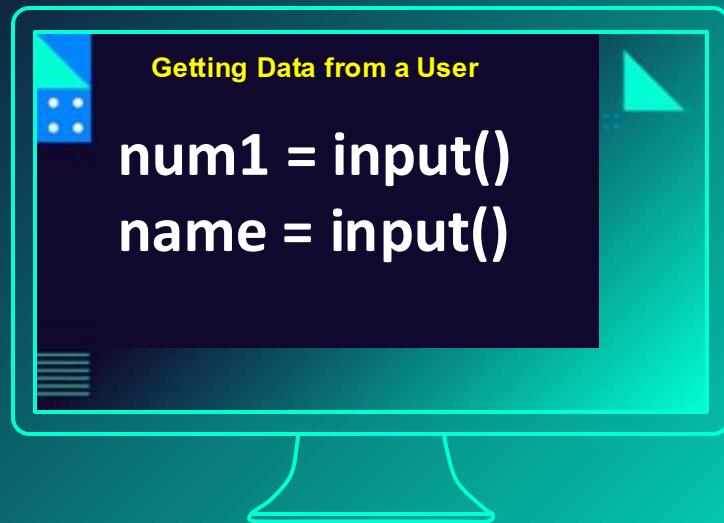
```
status = 'y'
```



# Assigning Values to Variables

## Getting Data from a User

You have been able to assign data to variables from within the program.



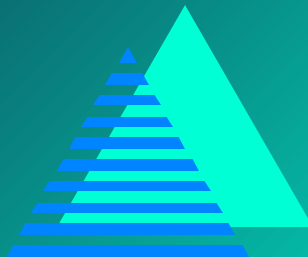
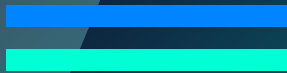
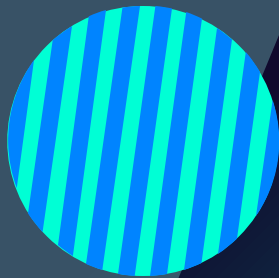
# Global and Local Variables



Variables are classified into **Global variables** and **Local variables** based on their scope. The main difference between Global and local variables is that global variables can be accessed globally in the entire program, whereas local variables can be accessed only within the function or block in which they are defined.



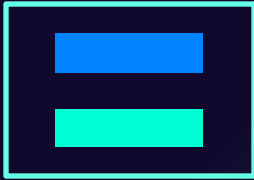
# Python Operators



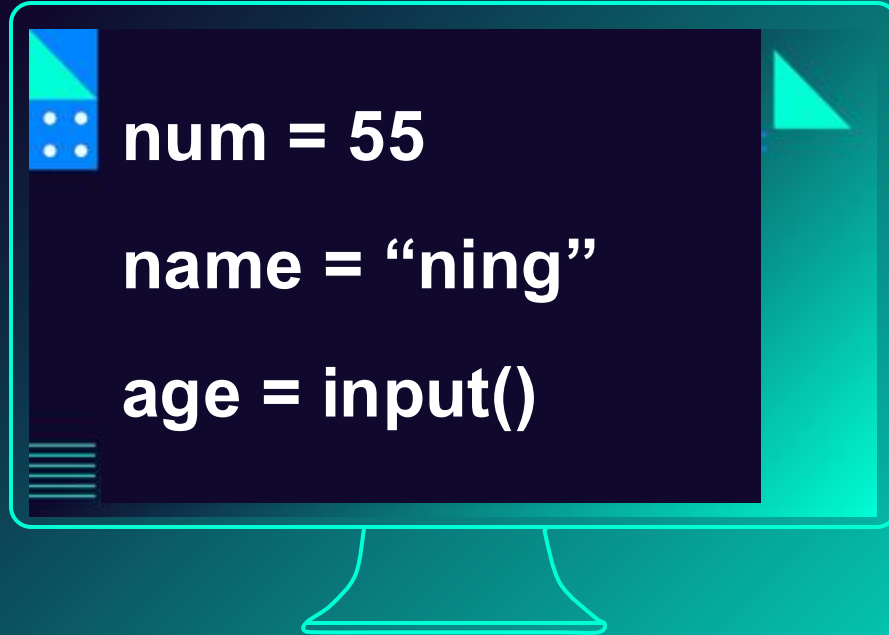
# Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Name	Example
+	Addition	$x + y$
-	Subtraction	$x - y$
*	Multiplication	$x * y$
/	Division	$x / y$
%	Modulus	$x \% y$
**	Exponentiation	$x ** y$
//	Floor division	$x // y$

# Assignment Operator



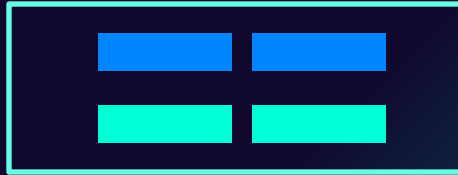
operator



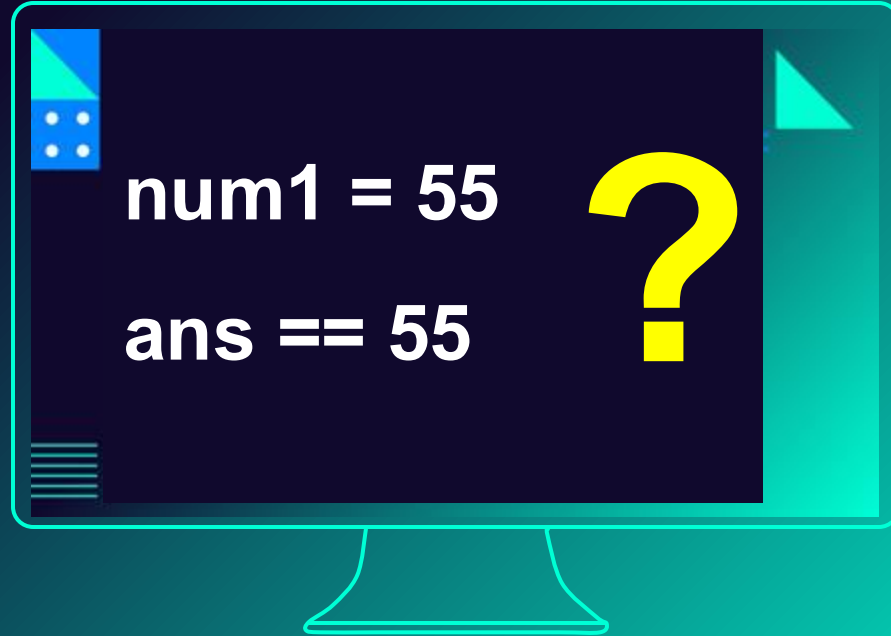
# Assignment Operator

Operator	Example	Same As
=	<code>x = 5</code>	<code>x = 5</code>
<code>+=</code>	<code>x += 3</code>	<code>x = x + 3</code>
<code>-=</code>	<code>x -= 3</code>	<code>x = x - 3</code>
<code>*=</code>	<code>x *= 3</code>	<code>x = x * 3</code>
<code>/=</code>	<code>x /= 3</code>	<code>x = x / 3</code>
<code>%=</code>	<code>x %= 3</code>	<code>x = x % 3</code>
<code>//=</code>	<code>x //= 3</code>	<code>x = x // 3</code>
<code>**=</code>	<code>x **= 3</code>	<code>x = x ** 3</code>

# Comparison Operator



operator



# Comparison Operator

Operator	Name	Example
<code>==</code>	Equal	<code>x == y</code>
<code>!=</code>	Not equal	<code>x != y</code>
<code>&gt;</code>	Greater than	<code>x &gt; y</code>
<code>&lt;</code>	Less than	<code>x &lt; y</code>
<code>&gt;=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>x &gt;= y</code>
<code>&lt;=</code>	Less than or equal to	<code>x &lt;= y</code>

# Logical Operator

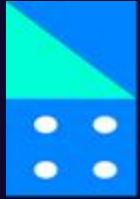
Operator	Description	Example
<b>and</b>	Returns True if both statements are true	$x < 5$ <b>and</b> $x < 10$
<b>or</b>	Returns True if one of the statements is true	$x < 5$ <b>or</b> $x < 4$
<b>not</b>	Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true	<b>not</b> ( $x < 5$ and $x < 10$ )



# The Operator Precedence

Operators	Meaning
()	Parentheses
**	Exponent
*, /, //, %	Multiplication, Division, Floor division, Modulus
+, -	Addition, Subtraction

# Example



**Find answers of following expression**

Ex1.  $2 ** 3 ** 2$

Ex2.  $1 + 2 * 3 / 4.0$

Ex3.  $2 + (3 - 1) * 10 / 5 * (2 + 3)$

Ex4.  $5 + (3 + 1) * 10 / 5 * (4 + 3 ** 2)$






# Output Formatting



There are several ways to format output using String Method in Python

- Using String Modulo Operator(%)
  - Using Format Method
  - **Using The String Method (\*\*\*)**
  - Python's Format Conversion Rule
- 

# Output Formatting

In Python, there are multiple ways to format data:

- String Formatting (.format() method)
- **Formatted String Literals (f-strings) (Python 3.6+)**
- Old-style String Formatting (% operator): This method is less preferred in newer Python code but still works

# Output Formatting

In Python, there are multiple ways to format data:

- String Formatting (.format() method)
- **Formatted String Literals (f-strings) (Python 3.6+)**
- Old-style String Formatting (% operator): This method is less preferred in newer Python code but still works

# Output Formatting Examples

1

```
name = "Sirinthorn"  
age = 30  
print("Name: {}, Age: {}".format(name, age))  
# Output: Name: Sirinthorn, Age: 30
```

format method

2

```
name = "Sirinthorn"  
age = 30  
print(f"Name: {name}, Age: {age}")  
# Output: Name: Sirinthorn, Age: 30
```

f-strings

3

```
name = "Sirinthorn"  
age = 30  
print("Name: %s, Age: %d" % (name, age))  
# Output: Name: Sirinthorn, Age: 30
```

Old-style string

# To Format a floating-point number

1

```
value = 3.14159
print("{:.2f}".format(value))
# Output: 3.14
```

Using format method

2

```
value = 3.14159
print(f"{value:.2f}")
# Output: 3.14
```

Using f-strings

3

```
value = 3.14159
print("Output: %0.2f"%(value))
# Output: 3.14
```

Using Old-style string



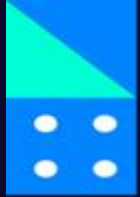
# Class Activity



Product	Price
-----	
Apple	2.20
Banana	3.80
Cherry	3.75



# LAB1




```
-----  
Name           : Sirinthorn Cheyasak  
Height         : 173.0  CM  
Weight         : 65.0   KG  
-----
```

```
-----  
Your BMI       : 21.72  
-----
```



\*\*\*เปลี่ยนเป็นข้อมูลของนักศึกษาทั้งชื่อ-นามสกุลส่วนสูงและน้ำหนักสำหรับ BMI ใช้สูตร

# Homework

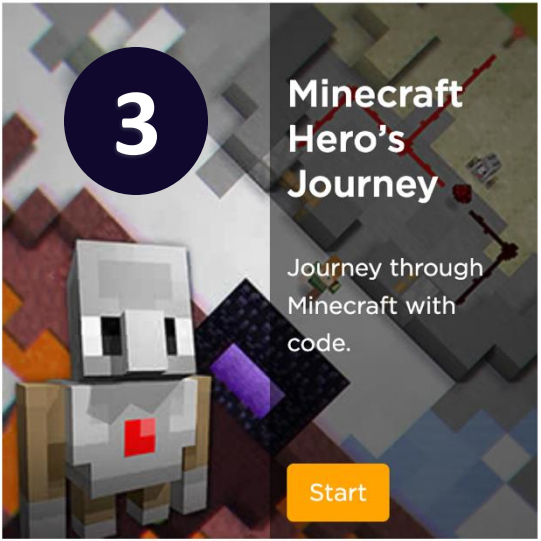


2

## Minecraft Voyage Aquatic

Explore and build underwater worlds with code.

Start

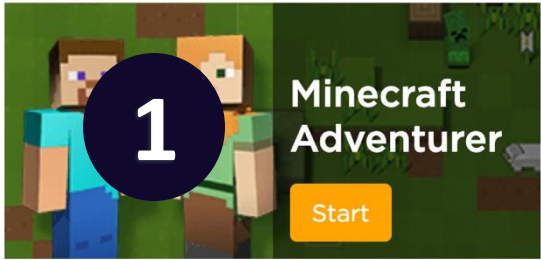


3

## Minecraft Hero's Journey

Journey through Minecraft with code.

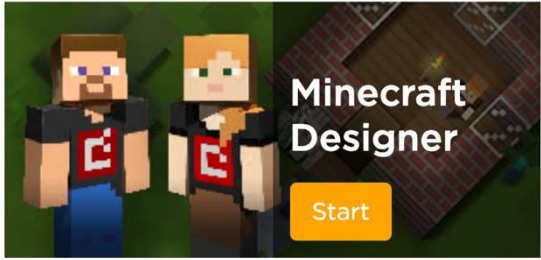
Start



1

## Minecraft Adventurer

Start



## Minecraft Designer

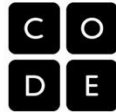
Start

<https://code.org/minecraft>

# CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This certificate is awarded to  
**Sirinthorn Cheyasak**  
for successful completion of  
**HOUR OF CODE**

and demonstrating an understanding of  
the basic concepts of Computer Science.



*Hadi Partovi* *Jens Bergensten*

Hadi Partovi  
Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Code.org

Jens Bergensten  
Lead Creative Designer, Mojang

To learn beyond the first hour, visit [code.org](http://code.org) or [microsoft.com/hourofcode](http://microsoft.com/hourofcode)

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Microsoft

# Assignment of Week2



# Thank you



Any question?

You can contact me

[sirinthorn.c@bu.ac.th](mailto:sirinthorn.c@bu.ac.th) or

MS Team Chat