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Notebook: Computers and Programming I

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- String literal is any string passed through a function
- Most programs need to read input from the user
 - Prompt the user to enter two integers
 - Read the two integers
 - Compute the sum
 - Print the result
- input function always returns a string
- Built- In Functions converts between data types
 - int (item) converts item to an integer
 - float (item) converts item to a float
 - Nested Function call: General Format:
 - function1(function2(argument))
 - Python Example: (*Try this is an Python*)
 - num1 = int(input("Enter an Integer"))
 - num2 = int(input("Enter another Integer"))
 - sum = num1 + num2
 - print "The sum is", sum
- Neither the "print" nor the "input" functions are uppercase
- Cases used for variables must be consistent
- Floats are real numbers (eg. 3.25, 1.75)
- **Math Expressions: Performs calculation and gives a value**
 - Math operator: tool for performing calculation
 - Operands: Values surrounding operator
 - variables can be used as operand

Operation	Python Operation
+	+
-	-

X	*
/	/ (Float) or // (Integers)
Expon	^
Modulus	Gives remainder

- Two Types of Division
 - Float:
 - $5/2 = 2.5$
 - Integer
 - $5//2 = 2$
 - $-5//3 = -3$
 - Rounds only when negative
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- Python Operator Precedence

- Operations enclosed in parentheses
 - Forces operations to be performed before others
- Exponents (**)
- Multiplication, Division, (/ and //), and remainder (%)
- Addition and subtraction)
- Higher precedent performed first
- $2 + 3 \% 5$
 - $3/5$ leaves a remainder of 3
 - $3 + 2 = 5$
- $3 * 4 // 2$
 - They are in the same rank; therefore, we do the left most rank first
 - $12 // 2 = 6$

Homework

$$4 \% 5 * 3$$

$$(2 + 7) // 10$$

$$9 / 2$$

$$-9 // 4$$

$$6 * 5 \% 2$$