



Students:  
Section 2.1 is a part of 1 assignment: **CSC108 CH02.1-2.10 P2A**

Includes: 

PA

This assignment's due date has passed. Activity will still be recorded, but will not count towards this assignment (unless the due date is changed). See [this article](#) for more info.

Due: 02/04/2025, 11:59 PM EST

## 2.1 Variables and assignments (general)

### Remembering a value

Here's a variation on a common schoolchild riddle.

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.1: People on bus.

For each step, keep track of the current number of people by typing in the numPeople box (the box is editable).

Start

You are driving a bus.  
The bus starts with 5 people.

Memory

??

5

??

??

numPeople

1

2

3

4

5

Check

Next

Feedback?

By the way, the real riddle's ending question is actually "What is the bus driver's name?"— the subject usually says "How should I know?" The riddler then says "I started with YOU are driving a bus."

The box above served the same purpose as a *variable* in a program, introduced below.

### Variables and assignments

In a program, a **variable** is a named item, such as `x` or `numPeople`, used to hold a value.

An **assignment** assigns a variable with a value, such as `x = 5`. That assignment means `x` is assigned with 5, and `x` keeps that value during subsequent assignments, until `x` is assigned again.

An assignment's left side must be a variable. The right side can be an expression, so an assignment may be `x = 5`, `y = x`, or `z = x + 2`. The 5, `x`, and `x + 2` are each an expression that evaluates to a value.

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.2: Variables and assignments.

Start

☐ 2x speed

Programming

x = 5

y = x

z = x + 2

x = 3

53

5

7

x

y

z

Algebra

~~x + y = 5~~

~~x \* y = 6~~

~~x = 2~~

~~y = 3~~

Captions ^

1. In programming, a variable is a place to hold a value. Here, variables `x`, `y`, and `z` are depicted graphically as boxes.
2. An assignment assigns the left-side variable with the right-side expression's value. `x = 5` assigns `x` with 5.
3. `y = x` assigns `y` with `x`'s value, which presently is 5. `z = x + 2` assigns `z` with `x`'s present value plus 2, so 5 + 2 or 7.
4. A subsequent `x = 3` assigns `x` with 3. `x`'s former value of 5 is overwritten and thus lost. Note that the values held in `y` and `z` are unaffected, remaining as 5 and 7.
5. In algebra, an equation means "the item on the left always equals the item on the right". So for `x + y = 5` and `x * y = 6`, one can determine that `x = 2` and `y = 3` is a solution.
6. Assignments look similar but have a VERY different meaning. The left side **MUST** be one variable.
7. The `=` isn't "equals", but is an action that PUTS a value into the variable. Assignments only make sense when executed in sequence.

Feedback?

`=` is not equals

*In programming, `=` is an assignment of a left-side variable with a right-side value. `=` is NOT equality as in mathematics. Thus, `x = 5` is read as "x is assigned with 5", and not as "x equals 5". When one sees `x = 5`, one might think of a value being put into a box.*

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.3: Valid assignments.

Indicate which assignments are valid.

1) `x = 1`

☐ Valid

☐ Invalid

2) `x = y`

☐ Valid

☐ Invalid

3) `x = y + 2`

☐ Valid

☐ Invalid

4) `x + 1 = 3`

☐ Valid

☐ Invalid

5) `x + y = y + x`

☐ Valid

☐ Invalid

Feedback?

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.4: Variables and assignments.

Given variables `x`, `y`, and `z`.

1) `x = 9`  
`y = x + 1`  
What is `y`?

Check

Show answer

2) `x = 9`  
`y = x + 1`  
What is `x`?

Check

Show answer

3) `x = 9`  
`y = x + 1`  
`x = 5`  
What is `y`?

Check

Show answer

Feedback?

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.5: Trace the variable value.

Select the correct value for `x`, `y`, and `z` after the following assignments execute.

Start

x = 5

y = 6

z = 6

x = 7

y = 2

z = 8

x = 3

x is

735

y is

620

z is

684

1

2

3

4

Check

Next

Feedback?

### Assignments with variable on left and right

Because in programming `=` means assignment, a variable may appear on both the left and right as in `x = x + 1`. If `x` was originally 6, `x` is assigned with 6 + 1, or 7. The assignment overwrites the original 6 in `x`.

Increasing a variable's value by 1, as in `x = x + 1`, is common, and known as **incrementing** the variable.

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.6: A variable may appear on the left and right of an assignment.

Start

☐ 2x speed

x = 1

x = x \* 20

x = x \* 20

Put "A person with measles may cause " to output

Put x to output

Put newline to output

Put "people to be infected in two weeks." to output

120400

x

A person with measles may cause 400 people to be infected in two weeks.

Captions ^

1. A variable may appear on both sides of an assignment. After `x = 1`, then `x = x * 20` assigns `x` with 1 \* 20 or 20, overwriting `x`'s previous 1.
2. Another `x = x * 20` assigns `x` with 20 \* 20 or 400, which overwrites `x`'s previous 20.
3. Only the latest value is held in `x`. The previous values are shown greyed out above but in actuality are completely gone.

Feedback?

PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY

2.1.7: Variable on both sides.

Indicate the value of `x` after the assignments execute.

1) `x = 5`  
`x = x + 7`

Check

Show answer

2) `x = 2`  
`y = 3`  
  
`x = x * y`  
`x = x * y`

Check

Show answer

3) `y = 30`  
`x = y + 2`  
`x = x + 1`

Check

Show answer

4) Complete this assignment to increment `y`: `y = ____`

Check

Show answer

Feedback?

How was this section?  |  Provide section feedback

Activity summary for assignment: CSC108 CH02.1-2.10 P2A

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Completion details

136 / 136 points

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↓ 2.2 Variables (int)