

# **Effective Programming Practices for Economists**

## **Basic Python**

### **Assigning variables and built-in scalar types**

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# Contents

- Representing numbers: integers and floats
- Using Python like a calculator
- Comparing variables
- Representing True and False: Booleans

# Integers

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> a
```

```
3
```

```
>>> type(a)
<class 'int'>
```

```
>>> type(3)
<class 'int'>
```

```
>>> a = 5
```

```
>>> a
```

```
5
```

- Variables are assigned with a single `=` sign
- Types are inferred, not declared upfront
- Types can be inspected with `type()`
- You can re-assign variables with different values
- Ints can hold arbitrarily large numbers

# Floats

```
>>> b = 3.1415
>>> b
3.1415
```

```
>>> type(b)
<class 'float'>
```

```
>>> c = 0.1 + 0.2
>>> c
0.30000000000000004
```

- Floats represent real numbers
- They are imperfect representations
  - Imperfect precision
  - Can hold values between  $-10^{308}$  and  $10^{308}$
- Will discuss this in detail later

# Python as a calculator

```
>>> a = 3
>>> b = 3.1415

>>> b / a
1.0471666666666668

>>> (a + b) * 3
18.424500000000002
```

- Arithmetic works as you would expect
- Brackets work as expected
- Mixing ints and floats converts everything to floats

# Some things you need to know

```
>>> a**b  
31.54106995953402
```

```
>>> b // a  
1.0
```

```
>>> b % a  
0.141500000000000018
```

- `**` is exponentiation (not `^`)
- `//` is floored quotient division
- `%` yields the remainder of a division

# Comparisons

```
>>> a = 3
>>> b = 3
>>> a == b
True
```

```
>>> a < b
False
```

```
>>> a >= b
True
```

- Comparison operators are `'=='`, `'<'`, `'>'`, `'<='`, `'>='`
- Remember: `'='` is used for assignment, not comparison
- The result of a comparison is a Boolean

# Booleans

```
>>> a = True
>>> b = False
>>> type(a)
<class 'bool'>
```

```
>>> a and b
False
```

```
>>> a or b
True
```

```
>>> not b
True
```

- Booleans can be `True` or `False` (case sensitive)
- `and`, `or` and `not` can be used to express complex conditions
- Fundamental for control flow we will see later