

Learn To Program With Python 3

Thinking About Programs

What is Program?

- A **collection of instructions** that can be executed by a computer to perform a specific task.
- Written by a computer programmer in a programming language.
- Human readable programs are **compiled** (translated) into machine readable code (binary) and then executed by a computer
 - Think of the compiler as a “translator”. It translates source code written in English, to binary which the computer can understand.

How do programs work?

- A program is a plain text document with a certain **file extension**:
 - program_one.py
 - program_two.java
 - program_three.php
 - program_four.c
- This file, also known as the **source code**, is converted from the plain text document to a computer readable file by the **compiler**.
- The compiler starts at the **TOP** of the file and reads **character by character**, line by line, until the bottom of the file
- The compiler only understands the programming languages rules: it's **syntax**

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Example Programs

“Hello World!” Program

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
# filename: hello_world.py  
print("Hello World!")
```

Example Two

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
# filename: example_one.py
print(2 + 4)
print(2 - 4)
print(2 / 4)
print(2 * 4)
print(2 + 4 * (4 - 2))
print(2 ** 4)
```

Example Three

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
# filename variables.py
myname = "Juan"
print(myname)

myage = 33
print(myage)

print("Hi my name is: " + myname)
print("I am " + myage + " years old!")
```

Example Four

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
# filename conditionals.py
myage = 25
if myage > 18:
    print("You can vote")

if myage > 21:
    print("You can party!")

if myage > 35:
    print("You can run for president!")
```


Example Five

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
#filename loops.py
for number in range(0, 10):
    print(number)
```

Example Six

- The image to the right is a valid python program.
- What do you think it does?
- Do you notice any **patterns** in the code?

```
# filename functions.py

def say_hello(persons_name):
    print("Hello there " + persons_name + "!")

say_hello("Juan")
say_hello("Angela")
```

Syntax

- Syntax: the syntax of a computer language is the set of rules that defines the combinations of symbols that are considered to be a correctly structured document or fragment in that language.
- Different languages have different syntax.
- An error in the programming languages rules is called a **syntax error**.
- Compilers only understand STRICT syntax rules. **They will not know “what you meant to type” when you make a syntax error.**

Syntax Error and Debugging

- You will make many mistakes while programming. Embrace it.
- Some errors are easy to solve, some are very hard.
- The process of finding and resolving errors in your program is called **debugging**.
- **ALWAYS THINK LIKE A COMPILER** (character by character, line by line)

Syntax Error and Debugging

- The program on the right has a syntax error.
- What do you think is?
- Pay close attention to the error statement below.

```
# filename syntax_example.py
print("Hello Juan")
print("Hello Angela')
```

```
PFS: ~/workspace/pfs/learn-python-3.8/1-first-program (master) $ python syntax_example.py
File "syntax_example.py", line 3
    print("Hello Angela')
                        ^
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```

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