

Introduction to Coding

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Hello World

- The first program that every programmer writes
- How to start a Python program
- How to print to the console

In Terminal

```
code hello_world.py
```

hello_world.py

```
print(" Hello , _World!")
```

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What are Variables?

- Variables are used to store data
- Variables are assigned a value
- Variables can be changed

Variable Naming Rules

- Variables must start with a letter or underscore
- Variables can only contain letters, numbers, and underscores
- Variables are case-sensitive
- Variables cannot be reserved words

Variable Naming Conventions

- Camel Case: myVariableName
- Pascal Case: MyVariableName
- Snake Case: my_variable_name

Scope

- Global Variables: Variables declared outside of a function
 - Can be accessed anywhere
- Local Variables: Variables declared inside of a function
 - Can only be accessed within the function

```
def my_function():  
    x = 10  
x = 20  
my_function()  
print(x)
```

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Data Types

- Integers: Whole numbers
- Floats: Numbers with decimals
- Strings: Text
- Booleans: True or False
- Lists: Ordered collection of items
- Tuples: Ordered collection of items that cannot be changed
- Dictionaries: Unordered collection of items
- Sets: Unordered collection of unique items

Importance of Type Checking

- There are advantages and disadvantages to using each data type
- Interacting with different data types can cause errors

```
random_int = 10  
random_float = 10.0  
random_string = "10"
```


Type Casting

- Converting between data types
- Can be done using built-in functions
-

```
converted_int = int(random_float)
```