

# CS102: Data Types

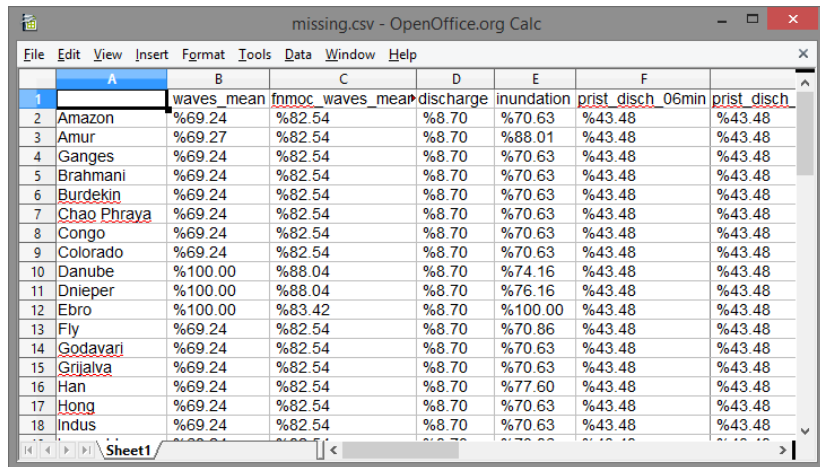
Hannah Aizenman

[haizenm00@ccny.cuny.edu](mailto:haizenm00@ccny.cuny.edu)

Information is packaged in all sorts of ways...

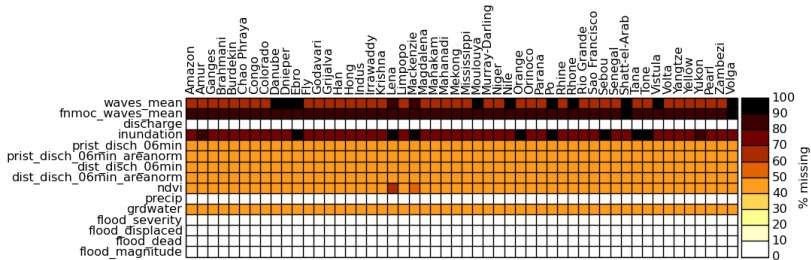
*...it became instantly clear why inundation was a serious problem ... more than 80% of the data is missing as measured by  $100 \cdot \text{isNAN} / \text{datapoints}$ ...*

# Numbers



	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1		waves_mean	fnmoc_waves_mean	discharge	inundation	prist_disch_06min	prist_disch
2	Amazon	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
3	Amur	%69.27	%82.54	%8.70	%88.01	%43.48	%43.48
4	Ganges	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
5	Brahmani	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
6	Burdekin	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
7	Chao Phraya	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
8	Congo	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
9	Colorado	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
10	Danube	%100.00	%88.04	%8.70	%74.16	%43.48	%43.48
11	Dnieper	%100.00	%88.04	%8.70	%76.16	%43.48	%43.48
12	Ebro	%100.00	%83.42	%8.70	%100.00	%43.48	%43.48
13	Fly	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.86	%43.48	%43.48
14	Godavari	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
15	Grijalva	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
16	Han	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%77.60	%43.48	%43.48
17	Hong	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48
18	Indus	%69.24	%82.54	%8.70	%70.63	%43.48	%43.48

# Pictures



...so how do computers represent information?

- computers store information using digital components

# Binary

- computers store information using digital components
- these components only have on/off states



# Binary

- computers store information using digital components
- these components only have on/off states
- each component can store one value

# Binary

- computers store information using digital components
- these components only have on/off states
- each component can store one value
- these values are called bits

# Binary

- computers store information using digital components
- these components only have on/off states
- each component can store one value
- these values are called bits
- early computers stored the data using switches

# Binary 0

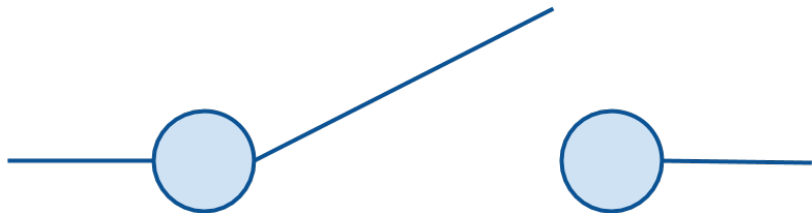


Figure : An open switch or low voltage is a binary 0

# Binary 1



Figure : A closed switch or high voltage is a binary 1

# Counting in Binary

Binary	
0	start
1	next
???	there's no 2!

# Counting in Decimal

Binary	
0	start
1, 2, ...7, 8	
9	last decimal digit
10	go back to 0, but put a 1 in the 10s place

# Counting in Binary

Binary	
0	start
1	next
10	back at 0, but add a 1 in the next place
11	...



## Binary: Whole Number

**10011011<sub>2</sub>**

$2^7$     $2^6$     $2^5$     $2^4$     $2^3$     $2^2$     $2^1$     $2^0$   
**128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1**

## Binary: Whole Number

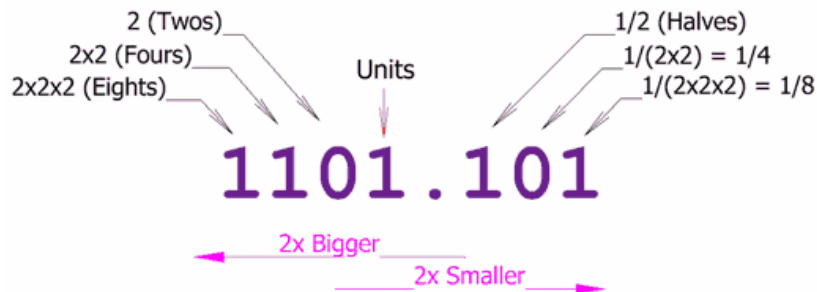
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

---

$128 + 0 + 0 + 16 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 1$

$= 155$

# Binary: Decimal Number



## Binary: Floating Point

$$\boxed{-2.3445} \times \boxed{10^3}$$

Mantissa

Exponent

An 8 bit floating point number

$$\boxed{1.001} \quad \boxed{0010}$$

mantissa

exponent

# Binary: Letter or Symbol (ASCII)

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Octal	Char	Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Octal	Char
48	30	110000	60	0	96	60	1100000	140	`
49	31	110001	61	1	97	61	1100001	141	a
50	32	110010	62	2	98	62	1100010	142	b
51	33	110011	63	3	99	63	1100011	143	c
52	34	110100	64	4	100	64	1100100	144	d
53	35	110101	65	5	101	65	1100101	145	e
54	36	110110	66	6	102	66	1100110	146	f
55	37	110111	67	7	103	67	1100111	147	g
56	38	111000	70	8	104	68	1101000	150	h
57	39	111001	71	9	105	69	1101001	151	i
58	3A	111010	72	:	106	6A	1101010	152	j
59	3B	111011	73	;	107	6B	1101011	153	k
60	3C	111100	74	<	108	6C	1101100	154	l
61	3D	111101	75	=	109	6D	1101101	155	m
62	3E	111110	76	>	110	6E	1101110	156	n
63	3F	111111	77	?	111	6F	1101111	157	o
64	40	1000000	100	@	112	70	1110000	160	p
65	41	1000001	101	A	113	71	1110001	161	q
66	42	1000010	102	B	114	72	1110010	162	r
67	43	1000011	103	C	115	73	1110011	163	s
68	44	1000100	104	D	116	74	1110100	164	t
69	45	1000101	105	E	117	75	1110101	165	u
70	46	1000110	106	F	118	76	1110110	166	v
71	47	1000111	107	G	119	77	1110111	167	w
72	48	1001000	110	H	120	78	1111000	170	x
73	49	1001001	111	I	121	79	1111001	171	y
74	4A	1001010	112	I	122	7A	1111010	172	z

# Datatypes

- compilers can't tell symbols and the different types of numbers apart

# Datatypes

- compilers can't tell symbols and the different types of numbers apart
- **datatypes** tell the compiler what it's working with

# Datatypes

- compilers can't tell symbols and the different types of numbers apart
- **datatypes** tell the compiler what it's working with
- built-in datatypes are called **primitives**:



# Datatypes

- compilers can't tell symbols and the different types of numbers apart
- **datatypes** tell the compiler what it's working with
- built-in datatypes are called **primitives**:
  - `integer` whole number
  - `double` decimal number
  - `float` floating point number
  - `character` letter or symbol
  - `bool` true, false

# Variables

Variables are used to store information for later use.

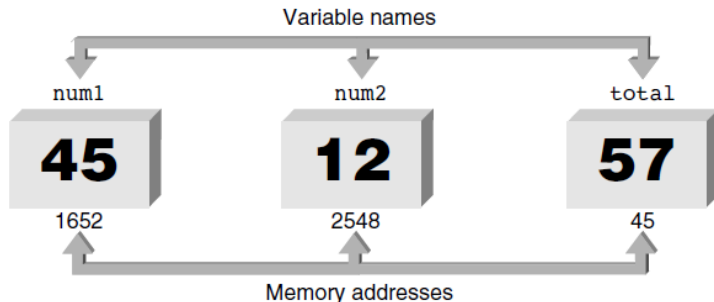


Figure : Variables consist of a name, type, and value

# Variables

**name** how the variable is referred to throughout the code

# Variables

- name** how the variable is referred to throughout the code
- type** the datatype of the information the variable stores

# Variables

- name** how the variable is referred to throughout the code
- type** the datatype of the information the variable stores
- value** the information the variable stores

## Variable name

There are a few rules for variable names(identified)

# Variable name

There are a few rules for variable names(identified)

- First character has to be a letter or underscore

**good** hello, \_hello

**bad** 1hello, @hello

# Variable name

There are a few rules for variable names(identified)

- First character has to be a letter or underscore

good hello, \_hello

bad 1hello, @hello

- Must be composed of letters, digits, and underscores

good hello1, he1llo, he\_llo

bad h\*ello, he llo



# Variable name

There are a few rules for variable names(identified)

- First character has to be a letter or underscore

good hello, \_hello

bad 1hello, @hello

- Must be composed of letters, digits, and underscores

good hello1, he1llo, he\_llo

bad h\*ello, he llo

- Can't be part of the language

good hello, goodbye, world

bad int, using, return

# Variable name

There are a few rules for variable names(identified)

- First character has to be a letter or underscore

good hello, \_hello

bad 1hello, @hello

- Must be composed of letters, digits, and underscores

good hello1, he1llo, he\_llo

bad h\*ello, he llo

- Can't be part of the language

good hello, goodbye, world

bad int, using, return

- Can't have more than 1024 characters

# Declaration Statement

## How they work:

- identifies the variable **name**
- specifies the variable **type**

# Declaration Statement

## How they work:

- identifies the variable **name**
- specifies the variable **type**

## How they're written:

**type** *name*;

# Declaration Statement

## How they work:

- identifies the variable **name**
- specifies the variable **type**

## How they're written:

```
type name;  
type name1, name2, name3, ...;
```

## Declaration: integer

- **int** *voltage*;
- **int** *power, resistance*;

## Declaration: double

- **double** *temperature*;
- **double** *pressure, wind*;

## Declaration: float

- **float** *acceleration*;
- **float** *gravity, velocity*;



## Declaration: character

- **char** *no\_quit*;
- **char** *no\_quit, quit*;