Programming Fundamental A Hitchhiker Guide to Coding with Python

Lesson 2: Handling of Inputs

Akarate Singta

Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Science and Technology, RMUTT

Lesson Outline

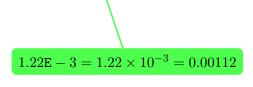
- Basic Data Types
- 2 Data Operations
- Input Function
- Type Casting

Class	Examples	Data Type
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers

Class	Examples	Data Type
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers

$$3.145E2 = 3.145 \times 10^2 = 314.5$$

Class	Examples	Data Type
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers



Class	Examples	Data Type
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers
complex	3+2j, -2+0.5j, -3.14j, -5.1+3.114e2j,	Complex Numbers

Class	Examples	Data Type
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers
complex	3+2j, -2+0.5j, -3.14j, -5.1+3.114e2j,	Complex Numbers
str	'Hello', "World", '2022', 's', '*!4aP(&^4)',	Strings

Class	Examples	Data Type	
int	4, -290, 65_000_000,	Integer Numbers	
float	4.0, -0.29, 15.458, 3.145E2, 1.22e-3	Floating Point Numbers	
complex	3+2j, -2+0.5j, -3.14j, -5.1+3.114e2j,	Complex Numbers	
str	'Hello', "World", '2022', 's', '*!4aP(&^4)',	Strings	
bool	True, False	Boolean	

The type of a Python object determines what kind of object it is; every object has a type.

```
>>> type(-255)
<class 'int'>
>>> type(3.1415E5)
<class 'float'>
>>> type(3.0-16.5j)
<class 'complex'>
>>> type(True)
<class 'bool'>
```

Data Operations: Numbers

Operation	Operator	Example	Result
Addition	+	123 + 45.5	168.5
Subtraction	-	123 - 45.5	77.5
Multiplication	*	123 * 45.5	5571.9
Exponentiation	**	123 ** 4	228886641
Division	/	123 / 45.5	2.7032967
Floor Division	//	123 / 45	2
Modulus	%	123 % 45	32

Data Operations: Strings

Operation	Operator	Example	Result
Addition	+	'Hello' + 'World'	'HelloWorld'
		'Hello' + 2022	© TypeError
Multiplication	*	3 * 'Hello'	'HelloHelloHello'
		'*' * 10	'******** [']
		'World' * 10.45	⊕ TypeError
		'Hello' * 'World'	⊕ TypeError

Input Function

Python input() function takes user keyboard input. It returns the user input in form of a string data type.

```
>>> name = input('Enter your name: ')
Enter your name: John Wick
>>> print(name)
John Wick
>>> type(name)
<class 'str'>
```

Example

```
    ask_name.py
```

```
print('This is how input function works')
name = input('Enter your name: ')
age = input('Enter your age: ')
print('Your name is', name, ', and you are', age, 'years old.')
```

```
>_ python ask_name.py
This is how input function works
Enter your name: John Wick
Enter your age: 42
Your name is John Wick , and you are 42 years old.
```

Example

```
area_rectangle.py
```

```
>_ python area_rectangle.py
Rectangle Area Calculator
Enter the width: 4.5
Enter the height: 6.25
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File ".../area_rectangle.py", line 4, in <module>
        area = width * height
TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type 'str'
```

Type casting in Python is achieved by constructor functions:

- int() constructs an integer number from an integer literal, a float literal (by removing all decimals), or a string literal
- float() constructs a float number from an integer literal, a float literal or a string literal
- str() constructs a string from a wide variety of data types, including strings, integer literals and float literals

```
>>> x = '123456'
                                   String Literal
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
\Rightarrow \Rightarrow y = int(x)
                                  htteger Casting
>>> type(y)
<class 'int'>
>>> print(y + 1)
123457
```

```
>>> x = '123.456'
                              String Literal
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>> y = float(x)
                             Hoating Point Casting
>>> type(y)
<class 'float'>
>>> print(y + 1)
124.456
```

```
>>> x = 3.1414
                             Floating Point Literal
>>> type(x)
<class 'float'>
>>> y = str(x)_{\leftarrow}
                              String Casting
>>> type(y)
<class 'str'>
>>> print(y + '55555')
3.141455555
```

```
>>> int('3.1415')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base
    10: '3.1415'
>>> int(3.1415)
3
>>> float('3')
3.0
>>> float(3)
3.0
```

Example

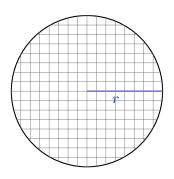
```
area_rectangle.py
```

```
print('Rectangle Area Calculator')
width = float( input('Enter the width: ') )
height = float( input('Enter the height: ') )
area = width * height
print('Area is', area)
```

```
>_ python area_rectangle.py
Rectangle Area Calculator
Enter the width: 4.5
Enter the height: 6.25
Area is 28.125
```

Exercise

Write a Python script to perform the calculation of the *perimeter* and *area* of a circle. It takes an input radius from user.



 $\mathsf{Perimeter} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$

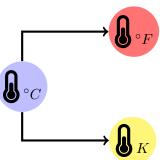
 $\mathsf{Area} = \pi \cdot r^2$

Exercise

The following formulas

$$\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F - 32}{9} = \frac{K - 273.15}{5}$$

can be used to do conversions of temperatures in degree Celsius (C), Fahrenheit (F) and Kelvin (K). Write a Python script to convert a temperature in degree Celsius to degree Fahrenheit and Kelvin.



Exercise

Equal Monthly Installment (EMI) formula is:

$$\mathsf{EMI} = P \cdot \frac{r \cdot (1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

where P is a principle (loan); r is a monthly interest rate, and n is a number of payments.

Write a Python script to do calculations of EMI and the amount of monthly payment. It takes inputs P, r and n.

