

CMPSC 100

Python Basics



COURSE INFORMATION

- Terminal/Python basics quiz posted
- We will discuss Week 0 grading when I finish it
 - I'm starting today
- Assignment for Week 1 posted to #assignments
- Don't forget that this week we manifest the groups fully

Input



The Program

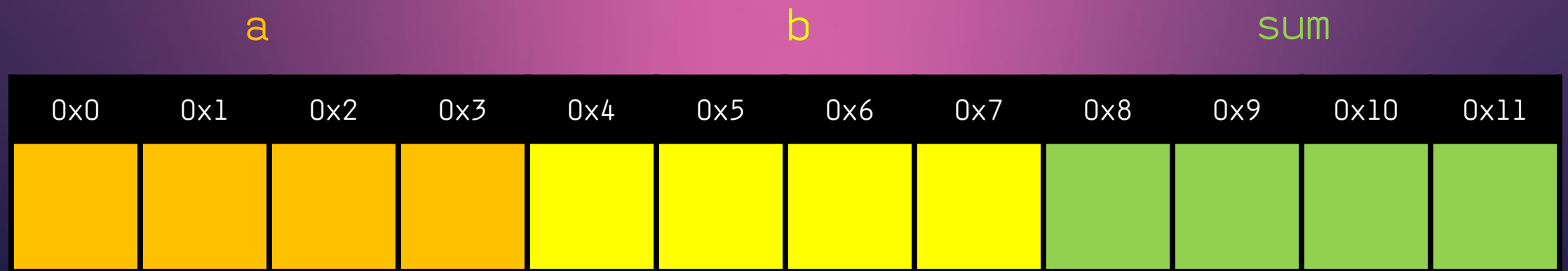
(This class
looks in here.)



Output



ASSIGNMENTS AND VARIABLES



We're cool with nicknames

a	a number
b	a number
sum	a number

some memory location (0x0...0x3)

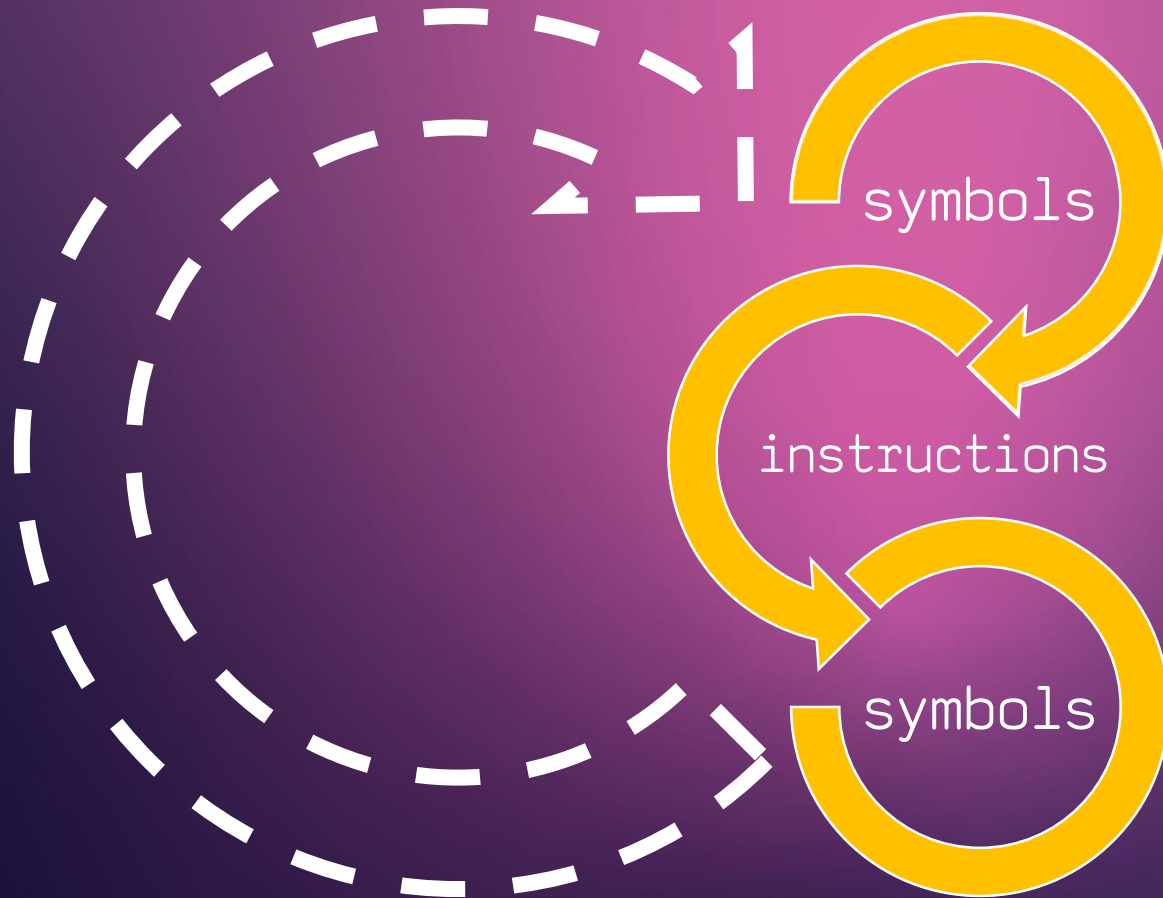
so

WE DON'T CARE!

some memory location (0x8...0x11)

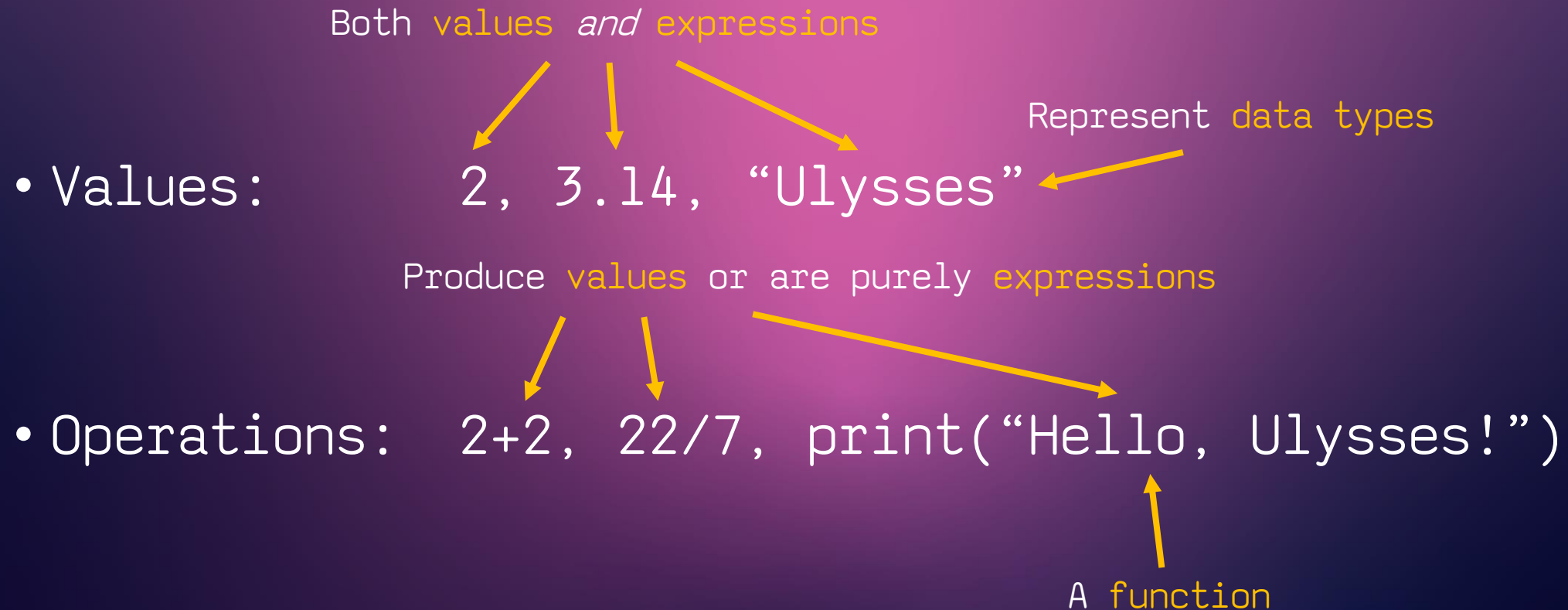


PROGRAMMING IS...



RULE #1: OPERATIONS ARE DONE BY EXPRESSIONS

Can be:



RULE #2: VALUES MUST BE STORED BY ASSIGNMENT

a = 2
b = 2



assignment of values

sum = a + b



assignment of product of expression

I will refer to this as “single equal”

↓
In Python = always
means assignment

RULE #2A: VARIABLES HAVE NAMING RULES

Rules

Must start with a letter or _

Can contain, but must not start with, numbers

Names can only contain letters, numbers and _

Names are case sensitive, meaning:

banana, bAnAnA, and BANANA are all different

RULE #2A: VARIABLES HAVE NAMING RULES

LEGAL


_total
number_of_cats
Claw5
m3owZ

ILLEGAL

#hashtag
5alive
\$dollars
number of dogs

RULE #2A: PYTHON HAS RESERVED WORDS

and	except	lambda	With
as	finally	Nonlocal	while
assert	False	None	yield
break	for	not	
class	from	or	
continue	global	pass	
def	if	raise	
del	import	return	
elif	in	True	
else	is	try	



There's no reason
to memorize
these.


So, don't.

RULE 3: THERE ARE THREE PRIMARY DATA TYPES

Integer

3


whole
“counting”
numbers, incl.
negatives.



Floating point

3.141592653589793

any decimal up
to 15 places



String

“3.141592653589793...”

Theoretically infinite group of characters and symbols



RULE 4: VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS USE OPERATORS

+	←	add	+=	←	addition assign
-	←	subtract	-=	←	subtract assign
/	←	divide	/=	←	division assign
*	←	multiply	*=	←	multiply assign

RULE 4: VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS USE OPERATORS

a = 3

b = 2

a += b  equivalent to a + b

print(a)

> 5

RULE #5: EXPRESSIONS CAN BE FUNCTIONS

The traditional first program in any language:

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

function



argument (**string**)



Caveat:



Some functions don't evaluate to anything. `print()` merely prints the value of a string to the screen.

(So, assigning it doesn't necessarily mean much.)

RULE #5A: FUNCTIONS CAN RETURN VALUES THO

To request user input, use the `input()` function:

stores what the user enters

`response = input("Tell me something:")`

function

argument (`string`);
the argument serves as a
prompt