



LS 190

YOU MUST BUILD A BOT

Before you talk about your bot

- Post a link to the bot in #bots (Slack)
- You have 3-5 minutes to discuss the bot
- I will demo the bot on screen while you talk (in a shared window)
- Be sure you've:
 - added
 - committed
 - pushed

Okay. Python.

What you've come here for.

Differences from other languages

- Not “type strict”
- Indentation is the main organizational scheme
- “Interpreted,” not compiled

Similarities to other languages

- “Flow of Control” matters (i.e. order of statements)
- Adopts “dot notation” to indicate objects and methods
- “Right to left” assignment

Flow of control: a refresher

Executes this
statement

```
name = input("Your name: ")  
print(name)
```

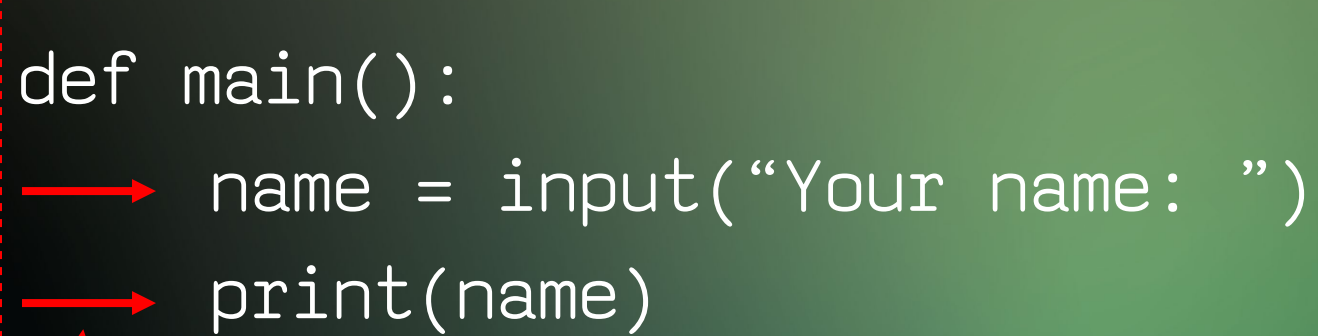
Then, this one



Indentation: it's important

M
A
R
G
I
N

```
def main():  
    → name = input("Your name: ")  
    → print(name)
```

A diagram illustrating the importance of indentation in Python. On the left, the word 'MARGIN' is written vertically. To its right is a vertical dashed red line. The code 'def main():' is at the baseline. The next two lines, 'name = input("Your name: ")' and 'print(name)', are indented. Red arrows point from the 'MARGIN' text to the start of these two lines. A red arrow also points from the text 'Indicates "membership"' to the indentation of the 'print(name)' line.

Indicates "membership"

Indentation: it's important

“global” scope
(i.e. available to
entire program)

name = input(“Your name: ”)

def main():

→ name = “The Professor”

→ print(name)

“local” scope

Indicates “membership”

M
A
R
G
I
N

Small, but important: formatting

- Python 3.6 (?) introduced f-strings

```
name = input("What's your name: ")  
print(f"Your name is {name}.")
```