Intro To Python

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Outlines of the Day

- Showing the input
- How to make variables
- Types of data
- Importance of Indentation
- Comments
- A little Math

Python Interpreter

- Python comes with a program called IDLE, which we use to write Python programs.
- It's compiled version, means that you see the results immediately.
- This ">>> " means computer is ready for your command

Printing Stuff on the Screen

- First thing about the syntax is printing outputs into screen, because we would like to let user know about things.

  print "Hello, World!" does the job for us.

- it is very easy.
- Let's discover what we can print out the screen using that sample syntax rule.

- Hands-on activity: 1

Python Variables

- Variables are data storages.

  name = “Enes”

- A Python variable is a name used to identify a value, function, class, module or other object.
- An variable starts with a letter A to Z or a to z or an underscore (_) followed by zero or more letters, underscores and digits (0 to 9).
- Python does not allow punctuation characters such as @, $, and % within variables
- Tea and tea are different variables. So, uppercase, lowercase matters.

Types of Data

- There are 5 standard data types of values stores in the variables.
  - Numbers
  - Strings
  - List (Learn in second week)
  - Tuple (Learn in third week)
  - Dictionary (Learn in third week)
- Hands-on activity: 2

Importance of space

- Python provides no braces to indicate blocks of code for class and function definitions or flow control.
- Blocks of code are denoted by line indentation, which is rigidly enforced.

Comments

- A hash sign (#) that is not inside a string literal begins a comment.

>>> # Python ignores this sentence because of the # symbol.

- The # symbol does not have to be the first character on the line; it can appear at the end of a statement:

*>>> (212 - 32) * 5 / 9 # Convert 212 degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius.*

- Comments are for humans to read, not effective for syntax.

Basic Calculations

- Python can be used as basic calculator.
- It has basic math operations built-in.

- Hands-on activity: 3

To Do

- Go to GitHub page of the course and open week1 then day2.
- Create a repository called: StarSummer_Python_<yourname>
- Solve the problem1 and problem2.
  - Instructions are stated in README section (Scroll down you will see.)
- Then push your results into your repository.