

COL1000

Introduction to Programming

Priyanka Golia

Most (if not all) of the content is borrowed from Prof. Subodh Kumar's slides



COL1000 so far!!

Time for a breather!

Time for a breather!

Never have I ever:

1. Performed in front of 100+ people !
2. Copied homework from a friend/ let a friend copy my homework.
3. Written a computer program.
4. Wrote an essay.

Who Are We Talking To?



Writing Essay: Human Audience

- ✓ **Purpose** : To convey ideas, emotions, stories, and information to other humans.
- ✓ **Interpretation** : Relies on shared cultural context and human experience.
- ✓ **Feedback** : Emotional responses, questions, discussions, and engagement.



Who Are We Talking To?



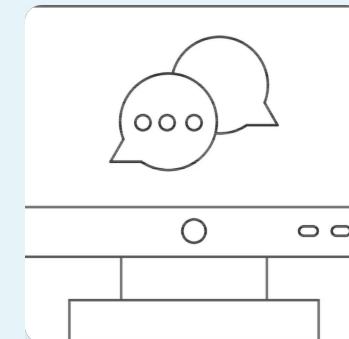
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- ✓ **Interpretation** : Strictly follows predefined syntax and logical rules.
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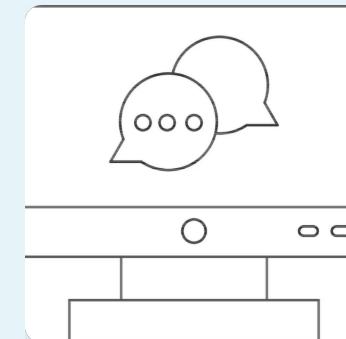
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Programming!

To give commands, automate tasks, and solve computational problems.



Make it do a task! — just program it!

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Make it do a task! — just program it!



1. Decide the operations you want your calculator to perform:
+, -, *, %, log, etc.
2. Write a description of the task.
Addition should take two inputs and return their sum.
3. Tell this description to the computer (i.e., program it)
4. Run the program and get the output.
5. Check output to verify that it behaves as expected.

Programming!

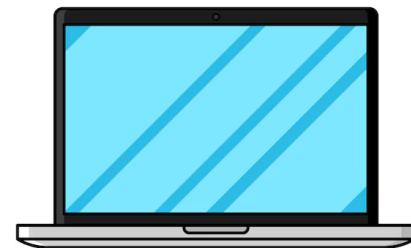
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Fly

to

Pune

)))



auto-pilot

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2. Design task description in terms of those actions

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4. Check results Should be able to interpret and verify

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Comprises many smaller programs:

Communicate: Buttons, Dials, Switches, Display panelss

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Most do only one specific task

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Input: Communicate to device

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Output: Device communicates back



Program → Device

Data → Program

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☞ Program/Data can be in storage (Files)

(In addition to being typed on the keyboard)

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Each key result in a fixed action

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Programs have memory so they may remember
and actions which are taken on parts of memory

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“The System”

1. Notices the command being typed
2. Repeats the command (on the monitor)
3. Interprets and executes the command
5. Provides the answer on monitor when commanded

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First tell the system to start taking commands in Python language

```
~ -- zsh           ~ -- Python
Last login: Thu Jul 31 18:32:08 on ttys002
priyanka@Priyankas-MacBook-Pro ~ % python3
Python 3.13.1 (main, Dec  3 2024, 17:59:52) [Clang 16.0.0 (clang-1600.0.26.4)]
on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
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After typing python3, enter/return key!
It stands for end of the line (and end of the command)!!

Hello Python!

- We will (mainly) use Python on the cloud (Moodle)
 - ➔ You will not get Python prompt — unlike Google colab, Jupyter notebook
 - ➔ Instead you will type Python code in IDE ➔ Save  in a remote file ➔ Run it 
- Indentation of lines is very important in Python
 - ➔ Where code begins on each line

Hello Python!

print

!

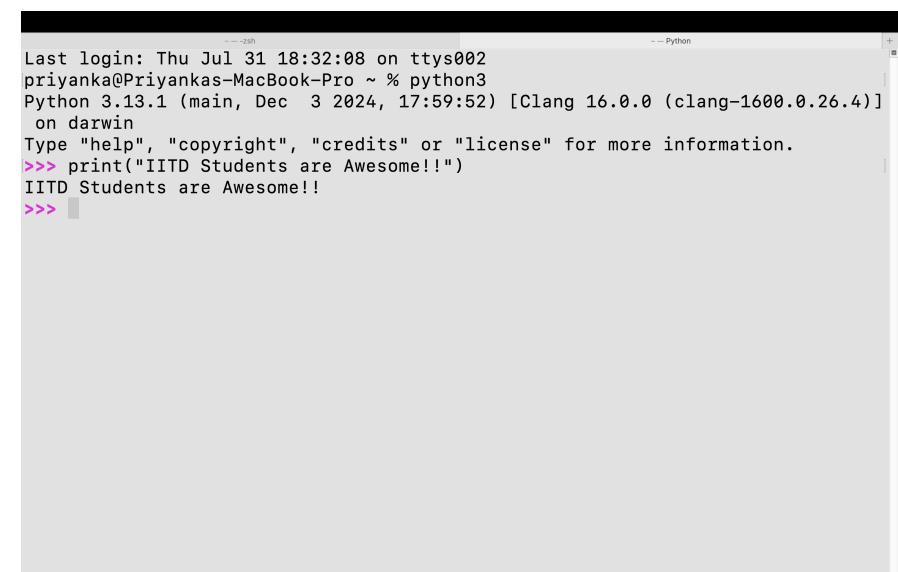
Let's start with the most basic Python command -

The print function displays text or values to the console:

```
>>> print("IITD students are awesome!")
```

```
IITD students are awesome!
```

It's that simple! Just type your message in quotes inside the print function.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Python". The window shows a command-line session. The user has typed "print("IITD Students are Awesome!!")" and the output "IITD Students are Awesome!!" is displayed below the input. The terminal also shows system information at the top, including the last login time and Python version.

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Hello Python! print

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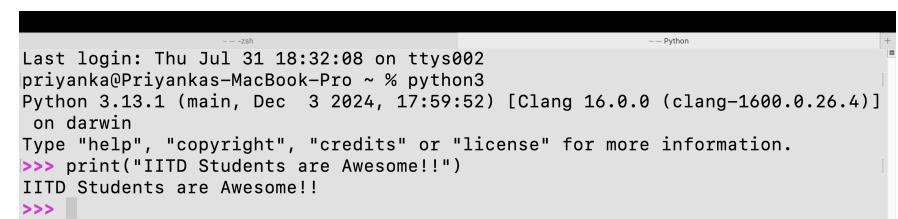
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Print — Build in function!

"" — are important, more on this later

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>>> input("name")
namepriyanka
'priyanka'
>>> print("hello", name)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<python-input-1>", line 1, in <module>
    print("hello", name)
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NameError: name 'name' is not defined
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To allow program to read the
keyboard input

input("some prompt")

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input("some prompt")

We took the input, but
didn't ask program to memorize it