# CS100: CPADS Programming Concepts, Variables & Expressions

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# Programming Constructs

- Almost any program can be broken down into five basic operations:
  - Getting input obtain data from a source such as a user or a file
  - Generating output provide results, typically on a display or written to a file
  - Performing computations mathematical manipulation of data using expressions
  - Making decisions check logical conditions to select between alternative operations
  - Doing repetitions execute a sequence of statements multiple times often with some variation between iterations

# Programming Concepts

 Before writing any software, define the problem specifications (i.e. what is the program required to do?)

 Converting program specifications into programming constructs is algorithm design

### Variables

 Literal - a specific value to be used in a program (e.g. 4, 'Hello World!')

- Variable a storage location for a literal
  - Has a particular type depending on the literal it can store (e.g. int, float, string)
  - Referred to by an identifier (a name)
    - Variable names must begin with a letter and cannot contain spaces or special characters
    - Variable names cannot be the same as keywords (words that are reserved by the programming language . . printf, lambda, if . . )
  - Associated with a literal via an assignment statement (i.e. typically the = symbol)

```
course_name = 'cs100'
num_students = 19
exam_average = 37.12
```

# Expressions

- An expression combines literals and variables using operators
  - Math operators

Examples:

$$x = y + 7$$
 $z = 3 * (x + y)$ 
 $x = x + 1$ 

# Expressions (Cont.)

- An expression combines literals and variables using operators
  - String operators

```
+ *
```

Examples:

```
message = 'Hello'
new_message = message + 'World'
new_message2 = message * 2
```