Python Basics!

operators, expressions, computing

CS101 Lecture #2

Administrivia

Administrivia 1/43

Administrivia

- Register your i>clickers on the course Compass page.
- Complete homework before NEXT Wednesday at 5:00 p.m.

Administrivia 2/43

Warmup Quiz

Warmup Quiz 3/43

A set of instructions executed by a computer to achieve a goal is called:

A a process

B a program

C a procedure

D an algorithm

Varmup Quiz 4/43

A group of eight bits is called:

A a nybble

B a chomp

C a byte

D a gobble

Warmup Quiz 5/43

Python is:
A a high-level language
B a low-level language

Warmup Quiz 6/43

Python is:

A an interpreted language

B a compiled language

Warmup Quiz 7/43

Elements of Programming

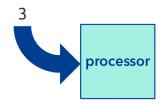
What is a **literal**?

- Fixed value (noun)
- Represents data that doesn't change (3 or 'firefly')

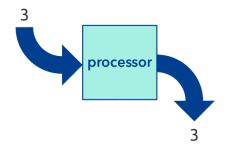
Executing a literal?

processor

Executing a literal?



Executing a literal?



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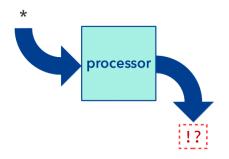
What is an operator?

Manipulates data (verb)

Executing an operator?



It needs a statement to make sense!



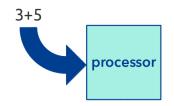
What is an expression?

Combines literals and operators (phrase)

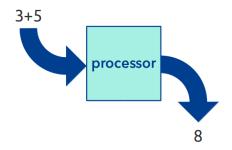
What is an expression?

- Combines literals and operators (phrase)
- Produce a new value
 - **.** 3 * 5
 - **100 23**

Executing an expression?



Executing an expression?



What is an expression?

Can be arbitrarily complicated
3 + 8*5 + 4 - 7/100

Question

```
1+1*2 \stackrel{?}{=}
A 4
B 3
C Something else
```

Question

$$23 + 6/2 - 4 \stackrel{?}{=}$$
A 22
B 18
C -9
D Something else

Use parentheses!

23 + (6/2) - 4 is always clearer.

exponentiation, **

- exponentiation, **
- modulus, % (important)

- exponentiation, **
- modulus, % (important)
- floor division, //

- bitwise OR, |
- bitwise XOR, ^
- bitwise AND, &
- bitwise left shift, <<</p>
- bitwise right shift, >>

Example

```
1 ^ 2 = A 0 B 1 C 2 D 3
```

So what?

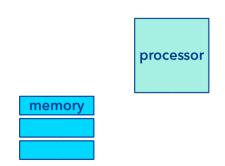
➤ The machine state hasn't changed.

So what?

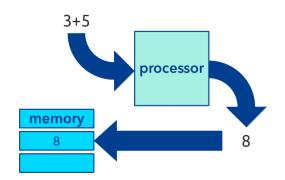
- ➤ The machine state hasn't changed.
- Programs are complex, and we need to remember results.

Elements of Programming 26/43

How do we keep values around?



How do we keep values around?



How do we reuse values?

Low-level languages refer directly to memory address:

```
ADD DATA AT 10101101 11010100
TO DATA AT 11010100 01001001
STORE RESULT AT 00001101 01001110
```

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What is a **variable**?

➤ The solution: name memory locations!

What is a variable?

- ➤ The solution: name memory locations!
- Variables name a memory location

What is a variable?

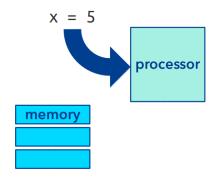
- ➤ The solution: name memory locations!
- Variables name a memory location
- Variables store a value

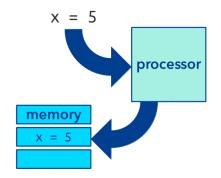
What is a variable?

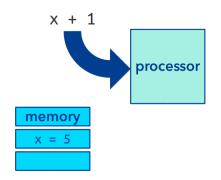
- ➤ The solution: name memory locations!
- Variables name a memory location
- Variables store a value
- This value can change over time—it is a placeholder.

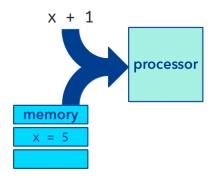
What new operator do we need?

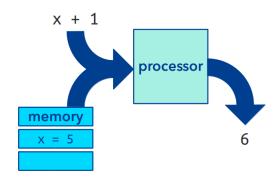
assignment, = (single equals sign)











Example

```
What value is stored in the variable x? x = 17 + 7*9
A 3
B 31
C 55
D 78
```

Example

```
What value is stored in the variable x?

x = 17 + 7*9

x = 3

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 3
```

What is a **statement**?

➤ A statement changes the state of the computer (sentence)

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- ➤ A statement changes the state of the computer (sentence)
- Example: an assignment

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 - A script is a file containing a series of Python statement.
 - A notebook (as we use in the lab) also collects series of Python statements.
 - These are stored in text (there's no magic, just text).
- Each instruction is executed in order from top to bottom-together, these statements make up a program.

Our first program

```
x = 10

y = x ** 2

y = y + y
```

Reminders

Reminders 42/43

Reminders

- ▶ Register your i>clicker on Compass.
- Homework #1 due Wednesday, Aug. 31, 5:00 p.m.

Reminders 43/43