**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section:\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_**

**CS**101

lab02

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**Objectives**

* Explain how Python uses types to characterize information.
* Use expressions to calculate mathematical quantities.
* Understand how operators work for different data types.

**Python Family Values**

At the hardware level, computers know only bits (0s and 1s) and

bytes (collections of eight bits). Clearly for most purposes we

require a much higher level of expression—words, images, programs.

To create these, we have to interpret the raw bytes according to

certain rules.

For instance, consider the byte of data written as □□■□■■□■ or

00101101. We can interpret this numerically by adding the following values together:

□ □ ■ □ ■ ■ □ ■

27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20

0×27 + 0×26 + 1×25 + 0×24 + 1×23 + 1×22 + 0×21 + 1×20

0 + 0 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 4 + 0 + 1 = 45

So 45 is the *integer* value of this byte. If we want to interpret the byte as a character (part of a string), then we use a character table. (These have hundreds or thousands of entries; we show a portion.)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Decimal Value** | **Character** | **Decimal Value** | **Character** |
| 40 | '(' | 51 | '3' |
| 41 | ')' | 52 | '4' |
| 42 | '\*' | 53 | '5' |
| 43 | '+' | 54 | '6' |
| 44 | ',' | 55 | '7' |
| 45 | '-' | 56 | '8' |
| 46 | '.' | 57 | '9' |
| 47 | '/' | 58 | '0' |
| 48 | '0' | ... | ... |
| 49 | '1' | 65 | 'A' |
| 50 | '2' | 66 | 'B' |

The *data type* is what tells Python *which* rule to apply to the value, and thus whether you get an integer, a floating-point (scientific-notation) number, a character, a command, and so forth.

**Integers** are the whole numbers, positive and negative: …, –4, –3, –2, –1, 0, +1, +2, +3, …. One natural extension of integers are the *rational numbers*, numbers you can write as proportions or fractions: ½ ⅓ ⅘ ¹,⁰⁰⁰⁄₁,₀₀₁ ⁸⁄₅. If you think about it, decimal numbers like you’ve seen on a calculator are rational numbers written with respect to powers of 10:

¼ = 0.25 = ²⁵⁄₁₀₀ ⅓ = 0.3 ≈ 0.33333 = ³³,³³³⁄₁₀₀,₀₀₀

**Floating-point numbers** are rational numbers written with respect to powers of ten, including scientific notation (*e.g.*, 1e5 = 10000.0). Finally, Python also supports **strings**, as you have seen. These are the three basic data types of Python.

**Operators**

A partial table of Python operators follows, with the name of each operator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Numerical Operation** | **String Operation** |
| + | addition | concatenation |
| - | subtraction | — |
| \* | multiplication | repetition |
| / | division | — |
| \*\* | exponent | — |
| % | modulus | — |
| = | assignment | assignment |
| // | floor division | — |

Generally these behave as you would expect from using a graphing calculator. Parentheses may be useful to clarify the order of operations.

1. + x) \* 5 = 5 + 5 \* x 1 + x \* 5 = 1 + 5 \* x

*Submission*

1. Finish the following exercise on paper, hand it in to Instructor at the end of today’s lab session
2. Complete lab02.ipynb on Jupyter Notebook, save it, rename it to lab02\_[your university ID].ipynb, and send it to Instructor by email ([zliao@zju.edu.cn](mailto:zliao@zju.edu.cn))

**Exercise**

1. Give the basic data type (int, float, str) for each of the following expressions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Data Type** | **Value** | **Data Type** |
| '0' |  | '2' |  |
| 1. |  | 2 |  |
| 4e10 |  | int('45') |  |
| 1 / 4 |  | '0' \* 3 |  |

1. Write the following expressions as Python code. *a*, *b*, *x* are separate variables.
   1. –*ab*
   2. *a*⁄*b + ab*
   3. 1 + *x*⁄3 + *a*+*b*⁄*x*
2. Why doesn't

*user-name = '*catherine*'*

work as a possible variable name? (Think about the form of the variable name.)