

# Intro to Coding with Python– Intro to Python

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

# Plan for Today

- Variables
- Merge conflicts
- Finish ico1



# Variables

Storage

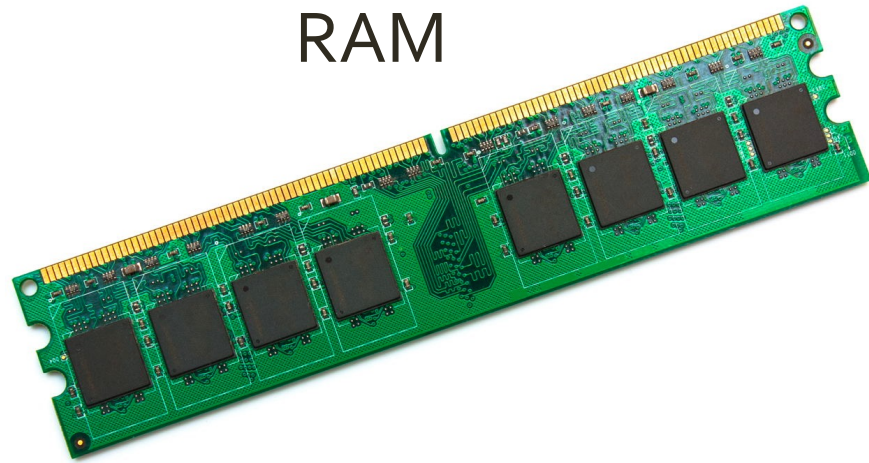
Want to store this important information for later:

3

Want to store this important information for later:

Storage

RAM



Hard Disk

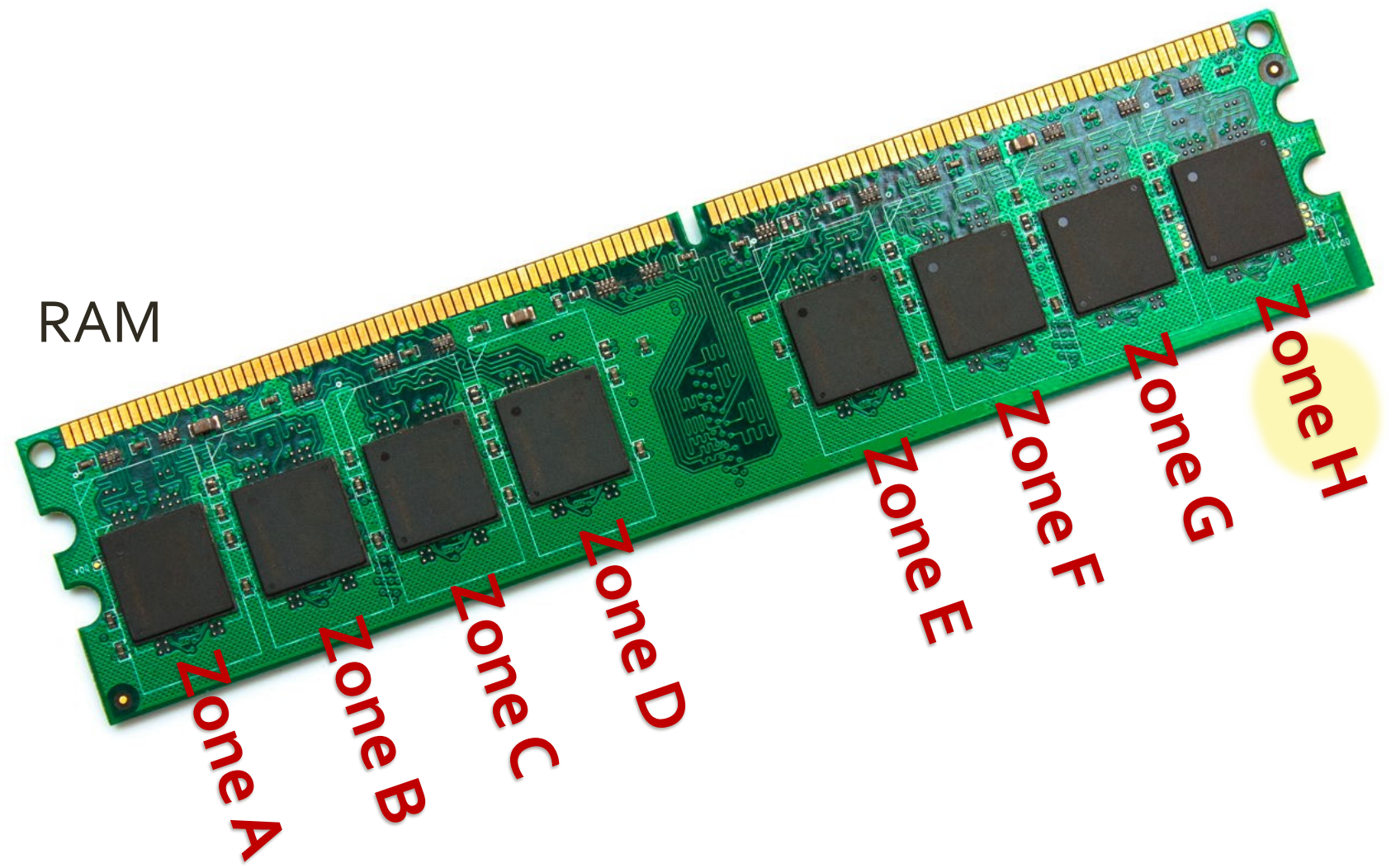


Want to store this important information for later:

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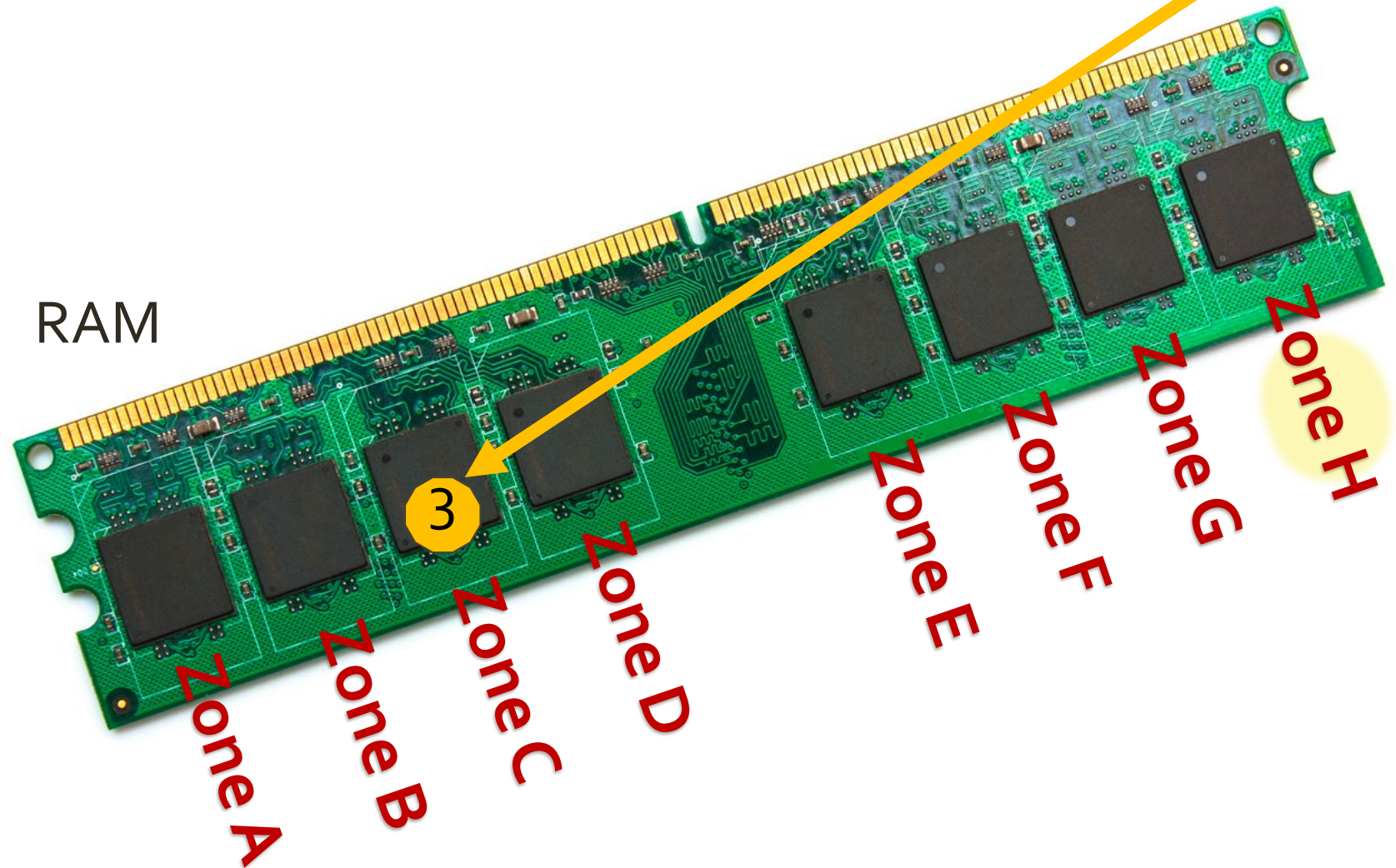
Storage

RAM



Want to store this important information for later:

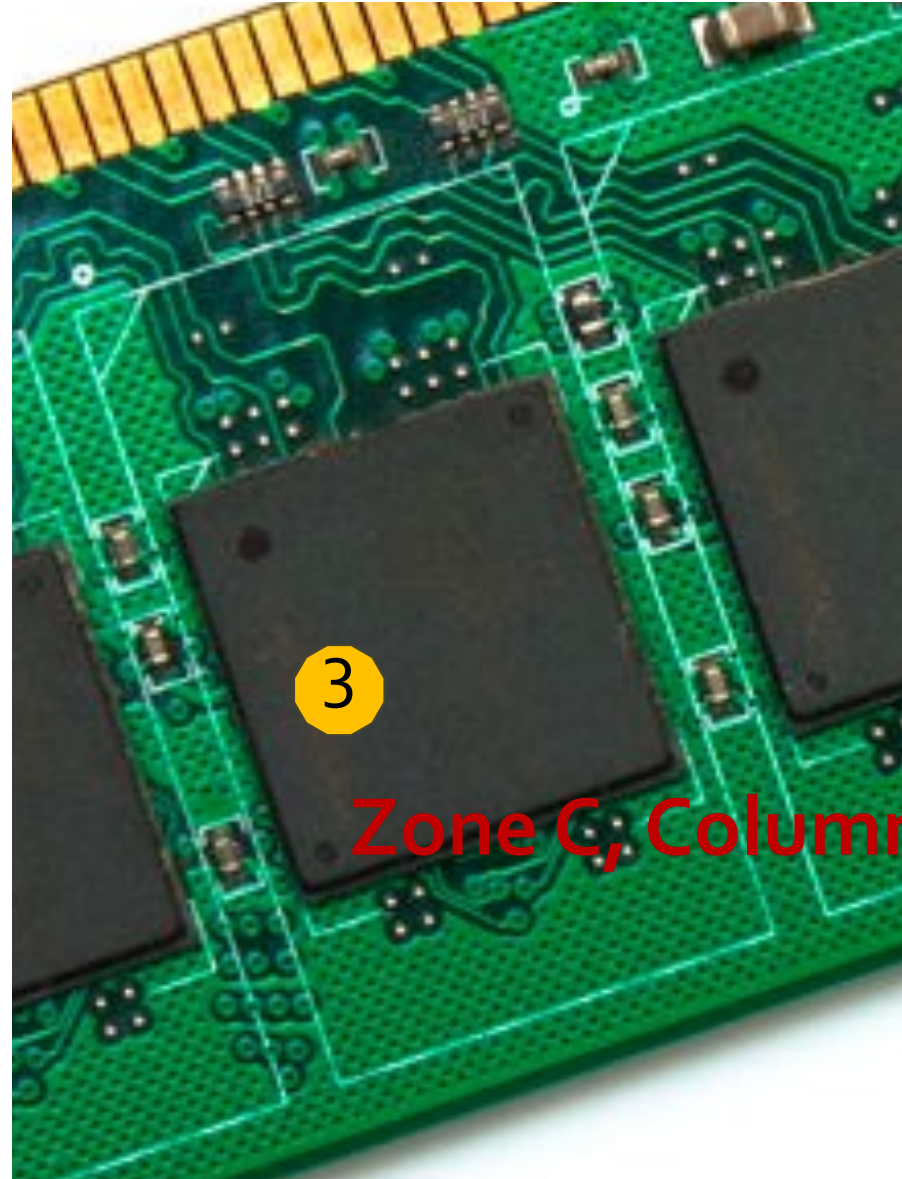
Storage



Want to store this important information for later:

Storage

RAM



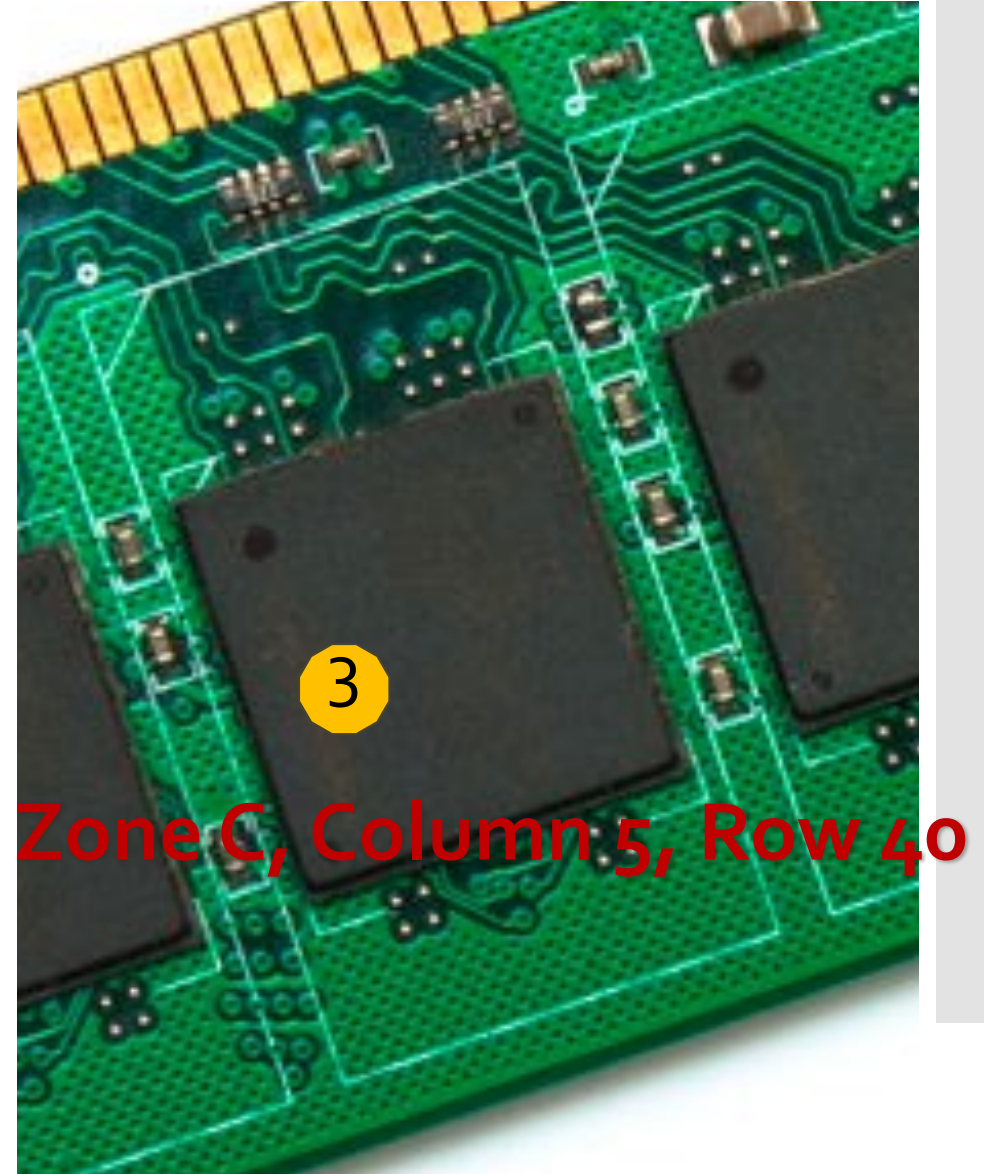
**Zone C, Column 5, Row 40**



# Storage



- Want the CPU to double the important information

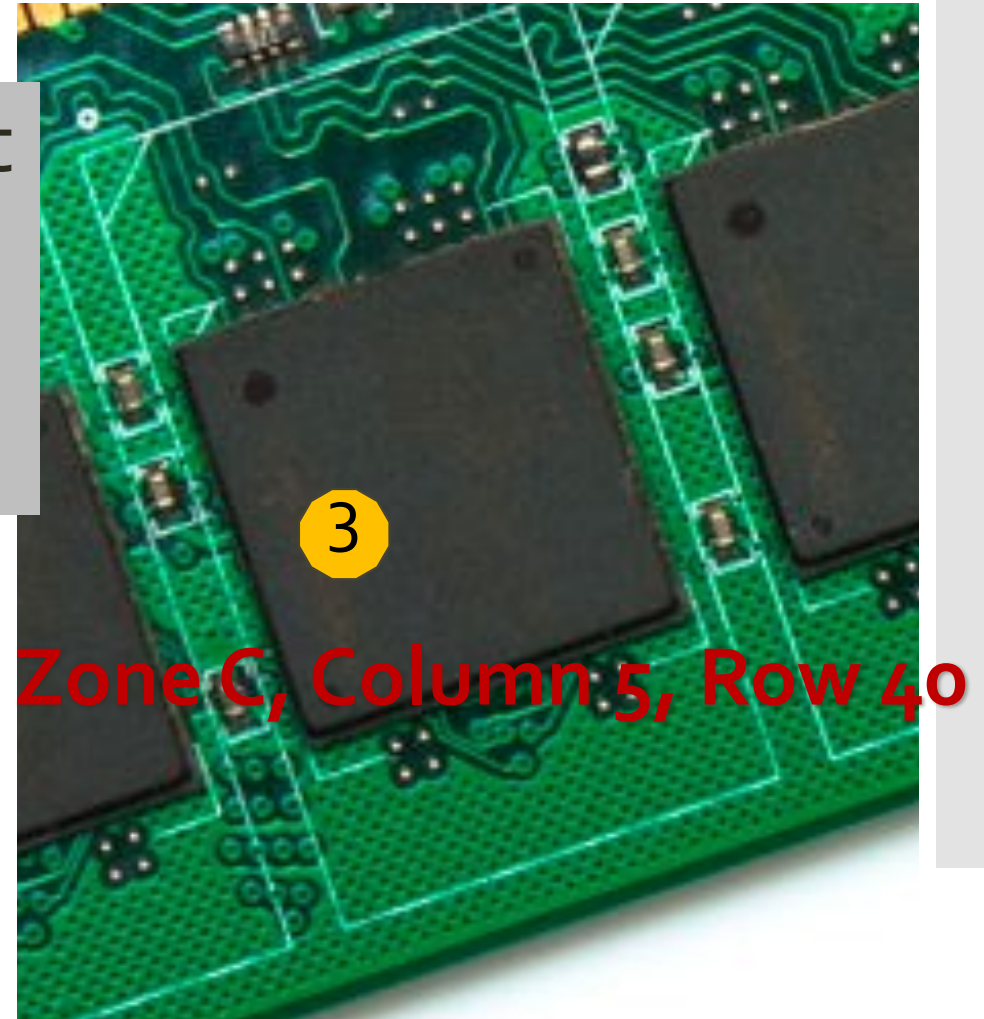


# Storage



- Want the CPU to double the important information
- We need to tell it where to look

double “important information” at “Zone C, Column 5, Row 40”



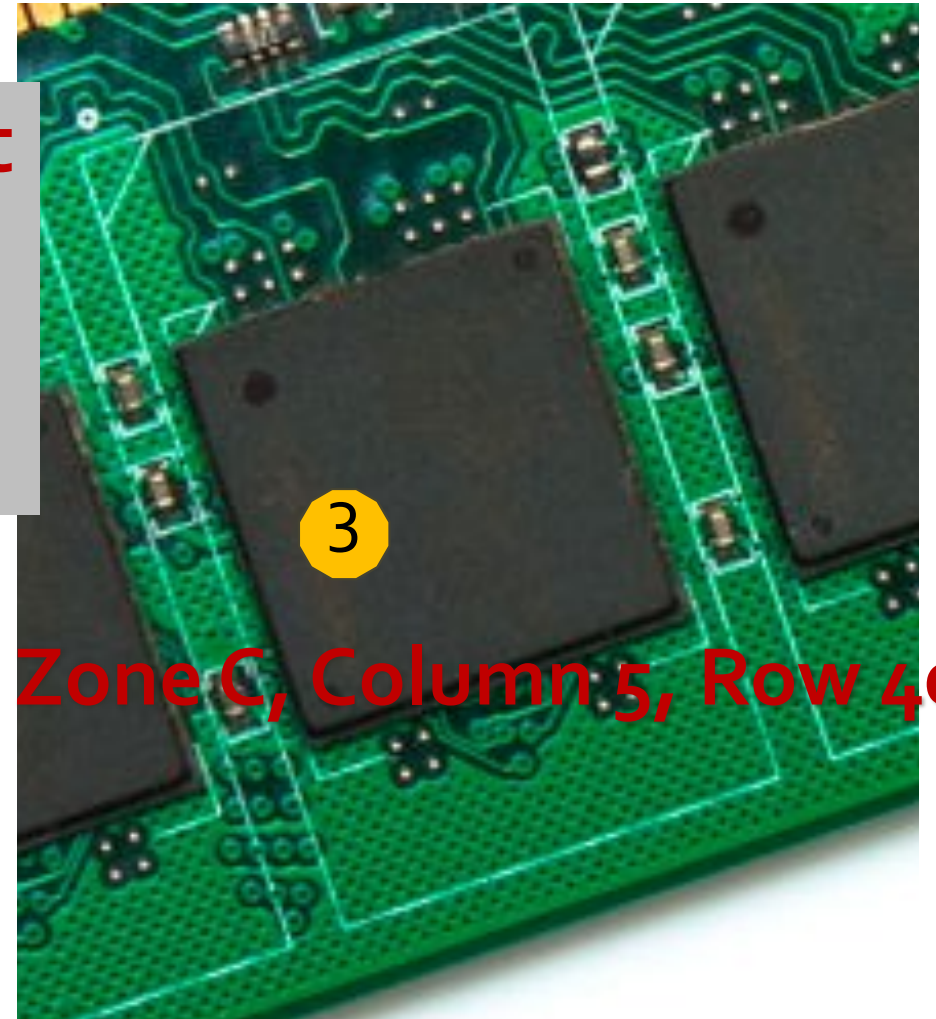
# Storage



- Want the CPU to double the important information
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double “**important information**” at “**Zone C, Column 5, Row 40**”

- Wordy
- Refer to the same thing



**Zone C, Column 5, Row 40**

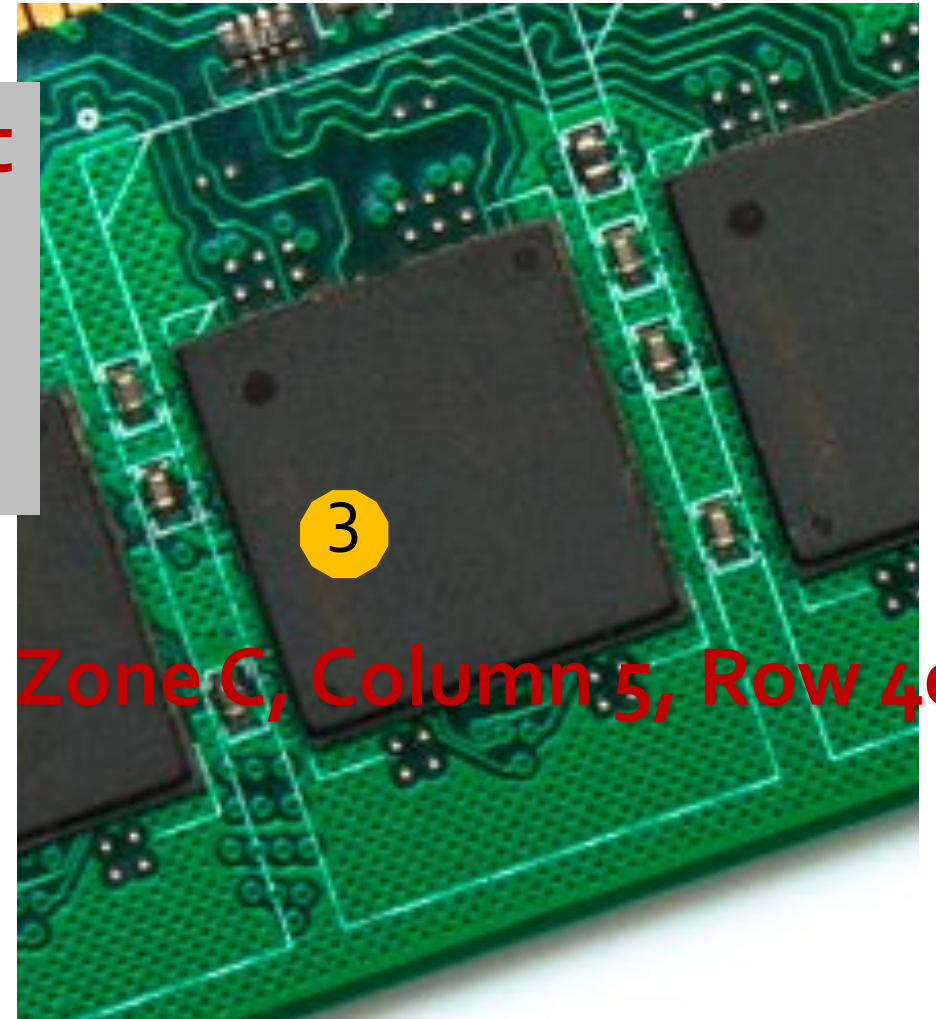
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- Refer to the same thing
- Let’s use a shorthand



**Zone C, Column 5, Row 40**

# Storage

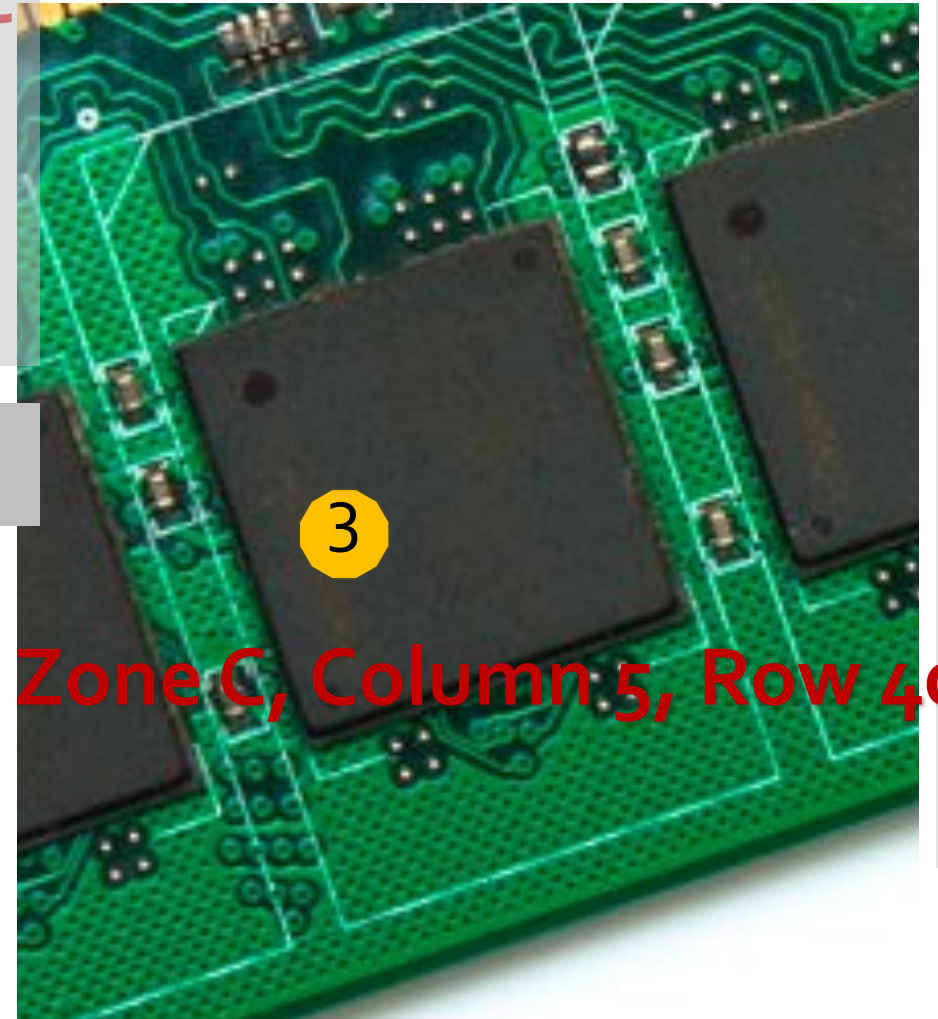


- Want the CPU to double the important information
- We need to tell it where to look

double “important information” at “Zone C, Column 5, Row 40”

double **x**

- Wordy
- Refer to the same thing
- Let's use a shorthand, **x**



# Storage

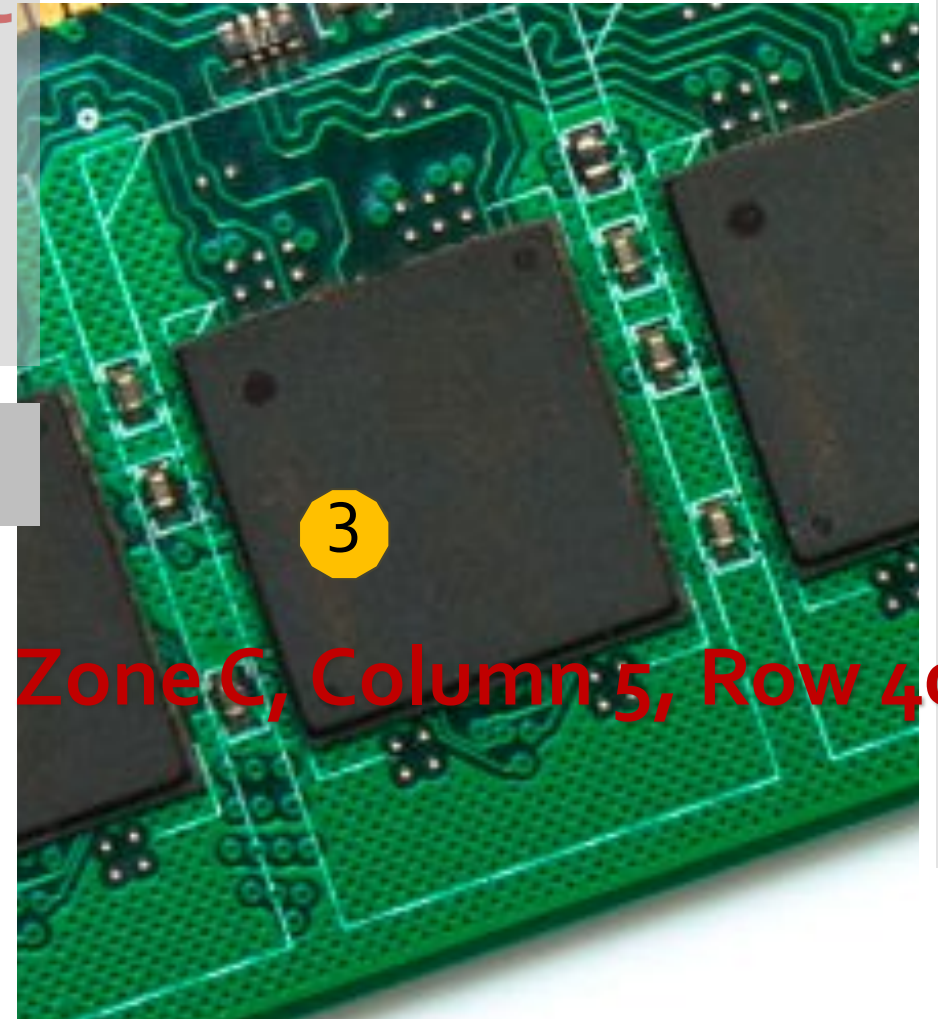


- Want the CPU to double the important information
- We need to tell it where to look

double “important information” at “Zone C, Column 5, Row 40”

double **x**

- Wordy
- Refer to the same thing
- Let's use a **variable**



## Core concept: variables

- In CS, a **variable** is a place to store a piece of data
- In Python, variables are:
  - **declared** by giving them a name
  - **assigned** using the equals sign
- Example:

declaring  
a variable `x`

`x = 3`

assigning  
the value 3 to `x`

## Core concept: numeric values

- Two kinds of **numbers** in CS:
  - integers (“whole numbers”)
  - floats (“decimals” or “floating point numbers”)
- In Python, the kind of number is implied by whether or not the number contains a **decimal point**
- Example:

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 3.0$$



## Core concept: strings

- In CS, a sequence of characters that isn't a number is called a **string**
- In Python, a string is declared using **quotation marks**
- Strings can contain letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters
- Example:

```
x = "Ab"
```

```
x = "Bass Hall"
```

Core concept:  
`print()`

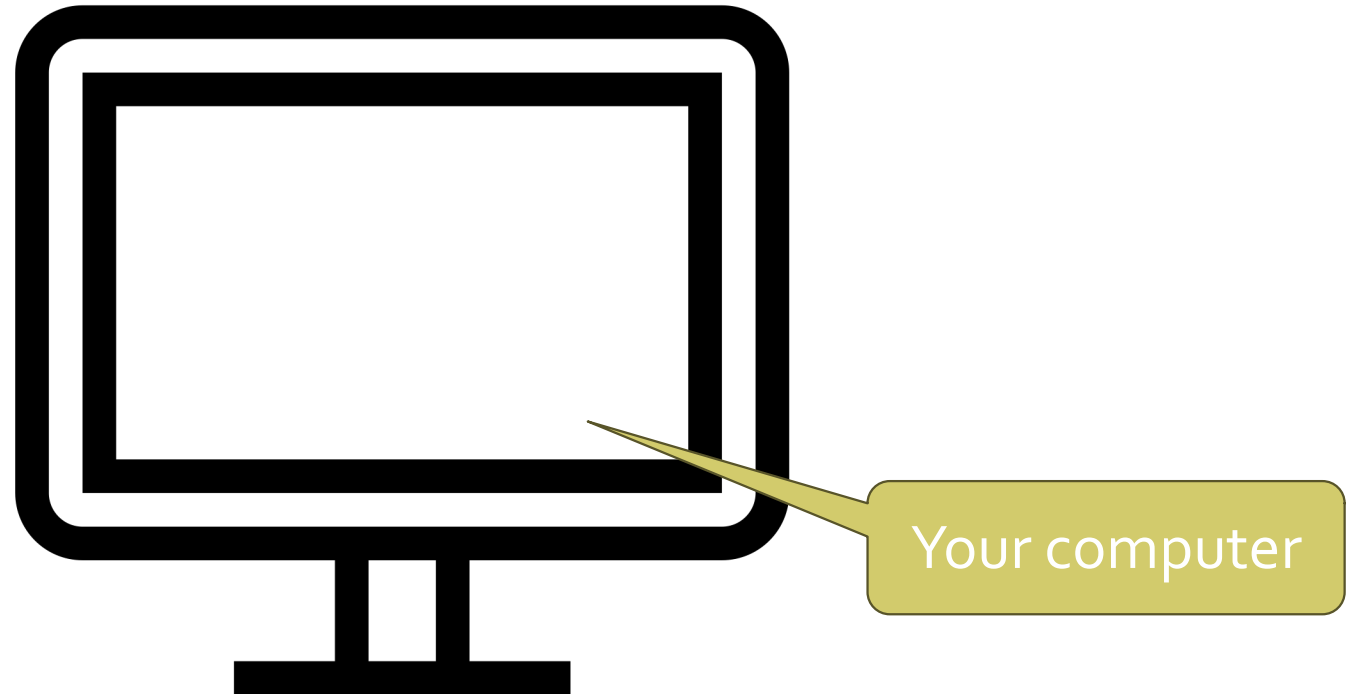
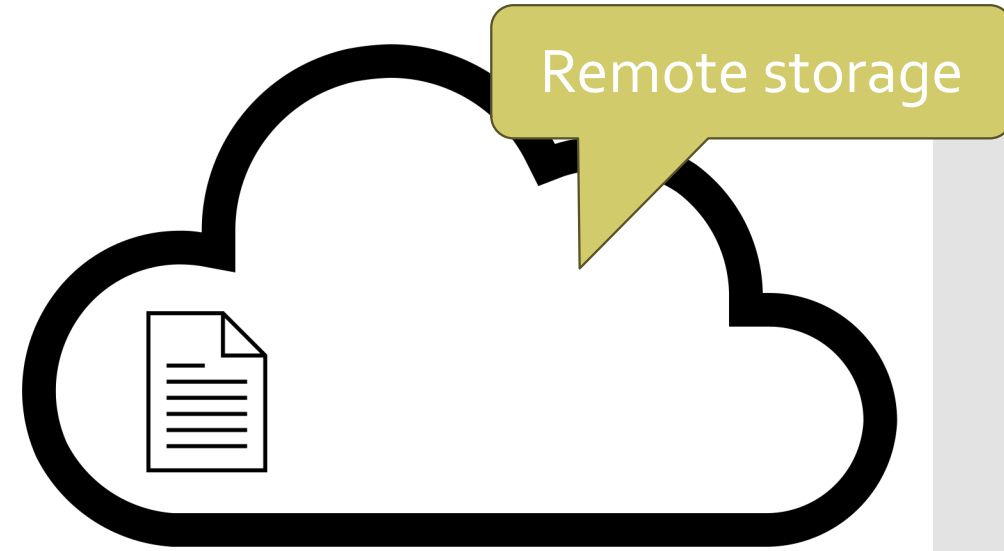
- A function is a procedure / routine that takes in some input and does something with it (just like in math)
- In Python, the `print()` function takes in a value and outputs the value to the console
- This seems silly now, but will come in handy in lab when you write/run your first program inside a **file**



# Merge Conflicts

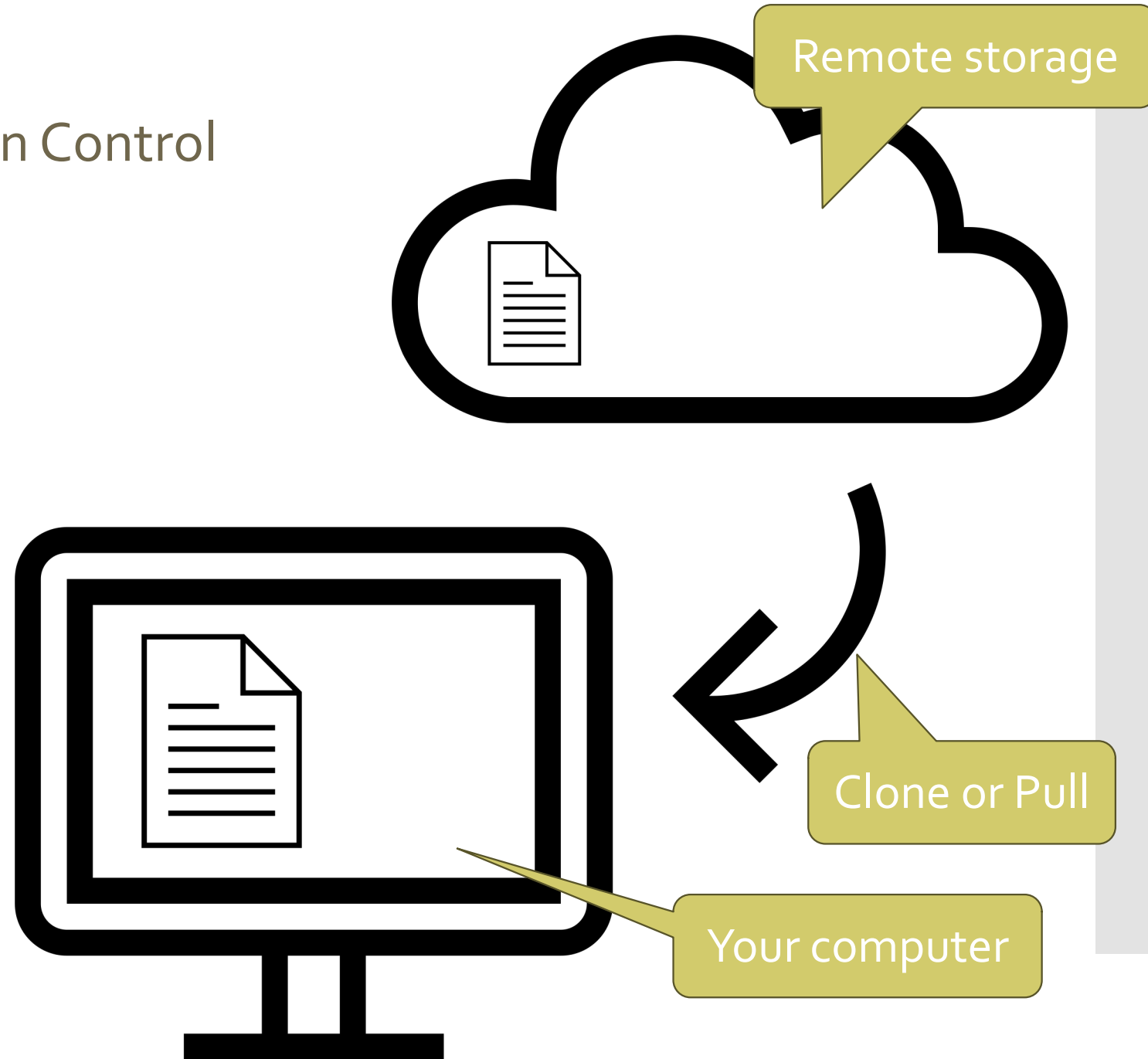
# Benefits to GitHub

- Version Control



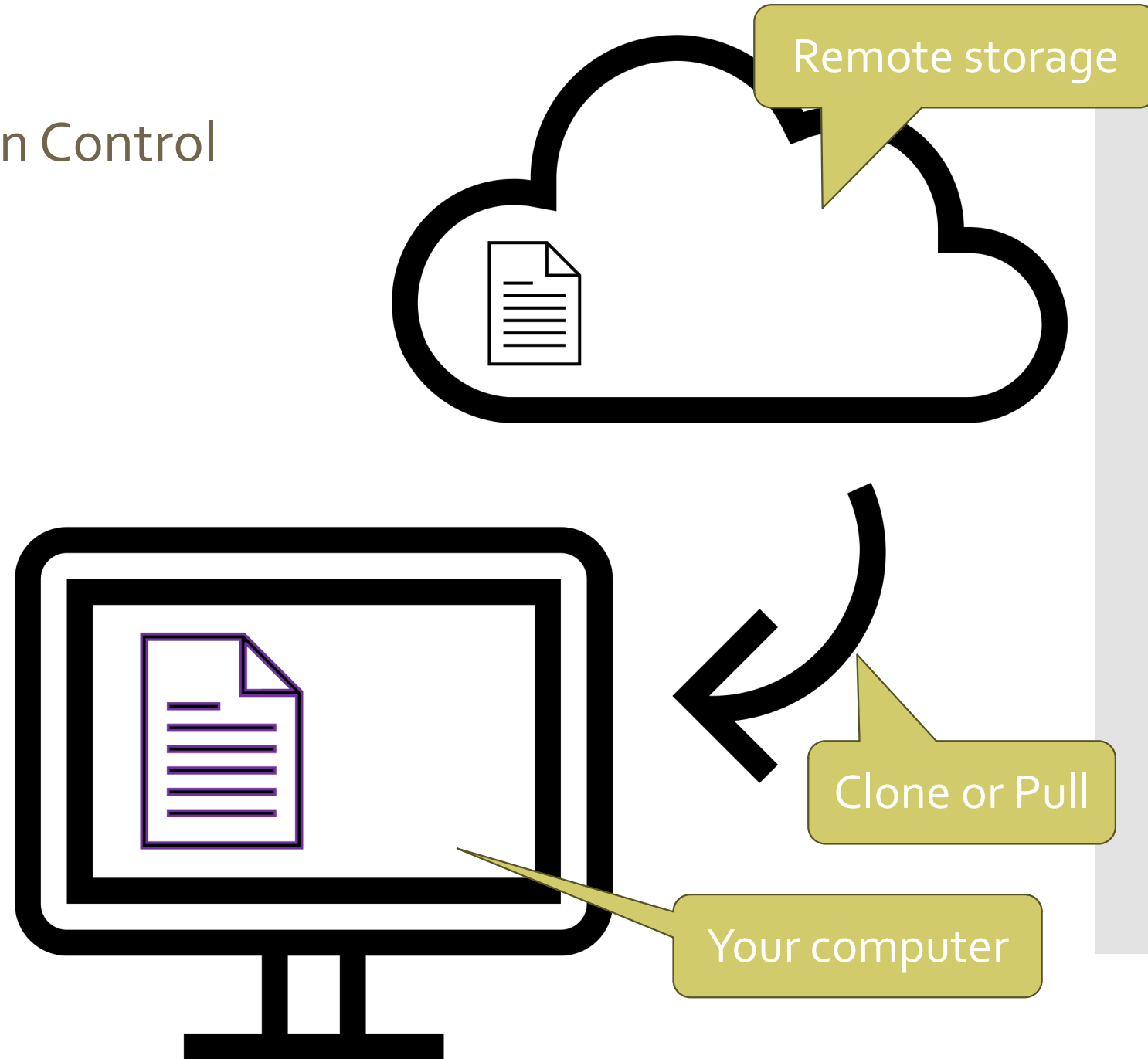
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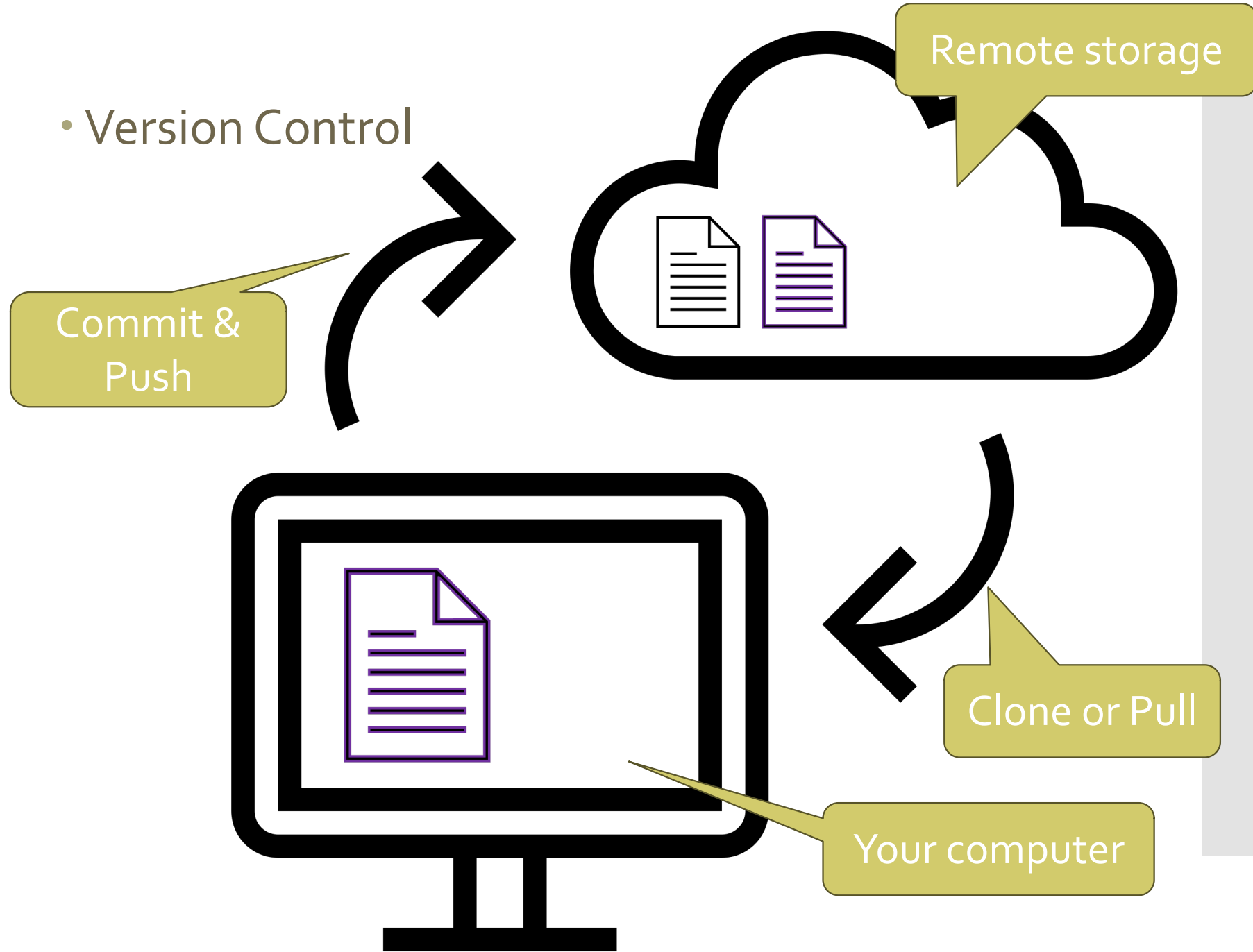
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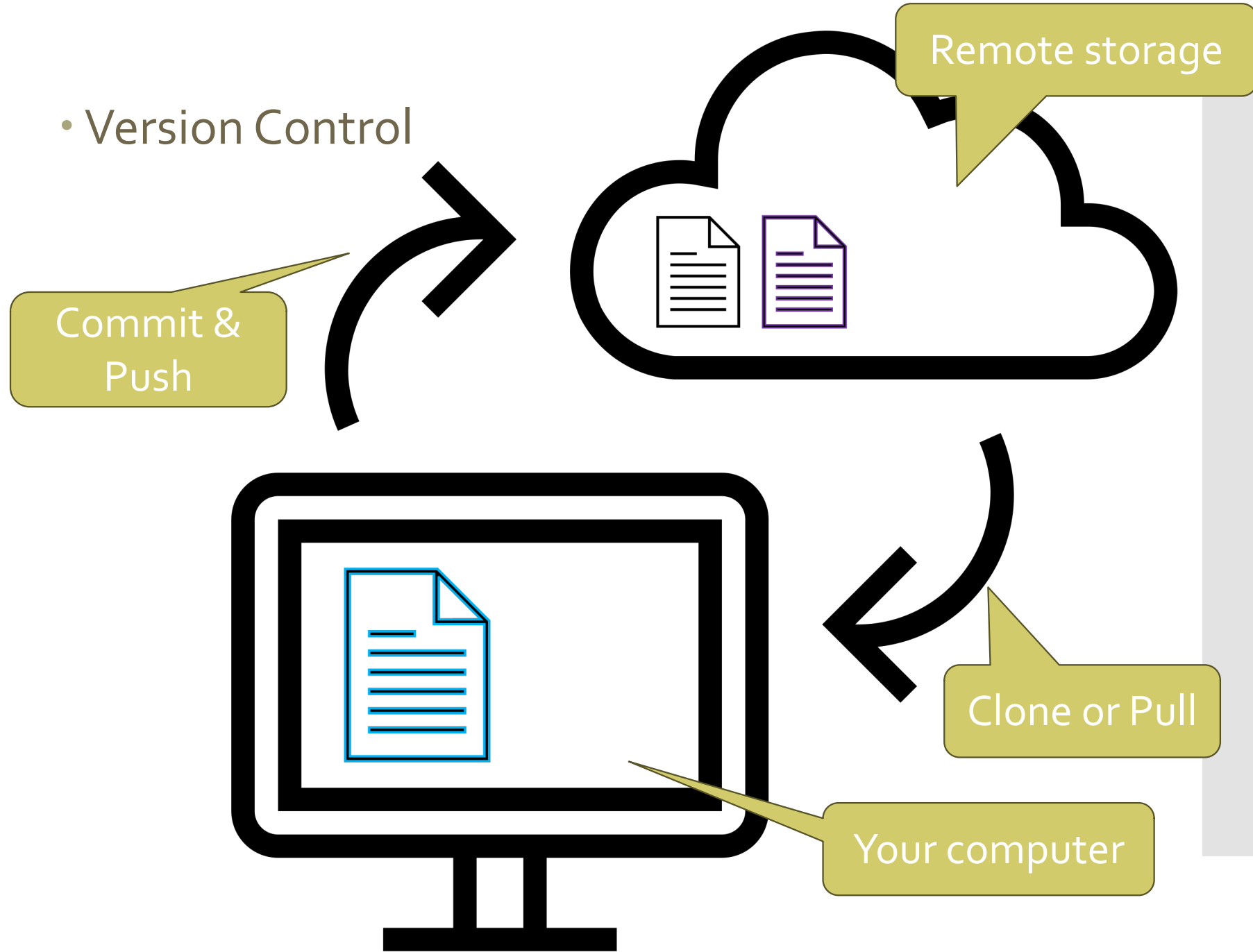
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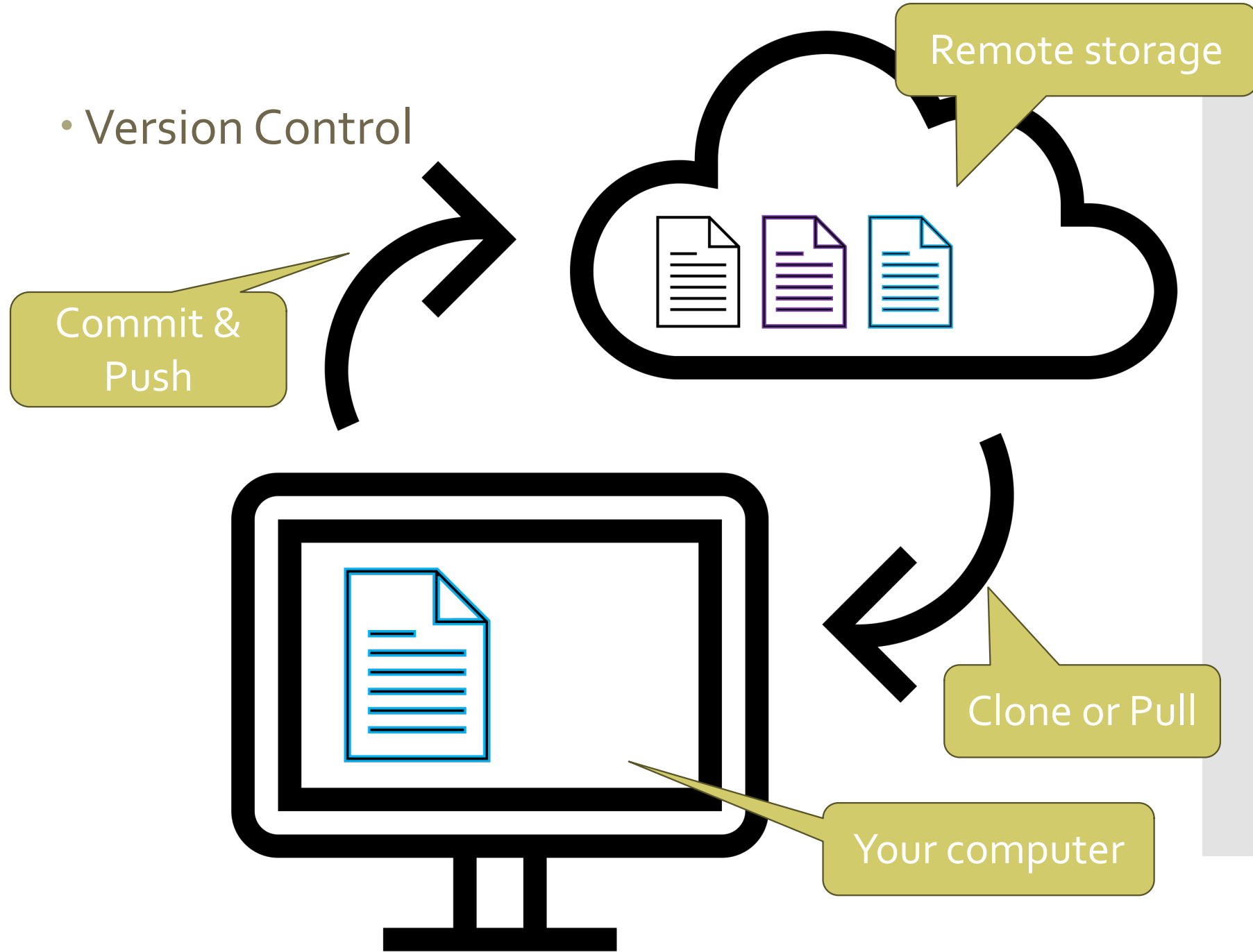
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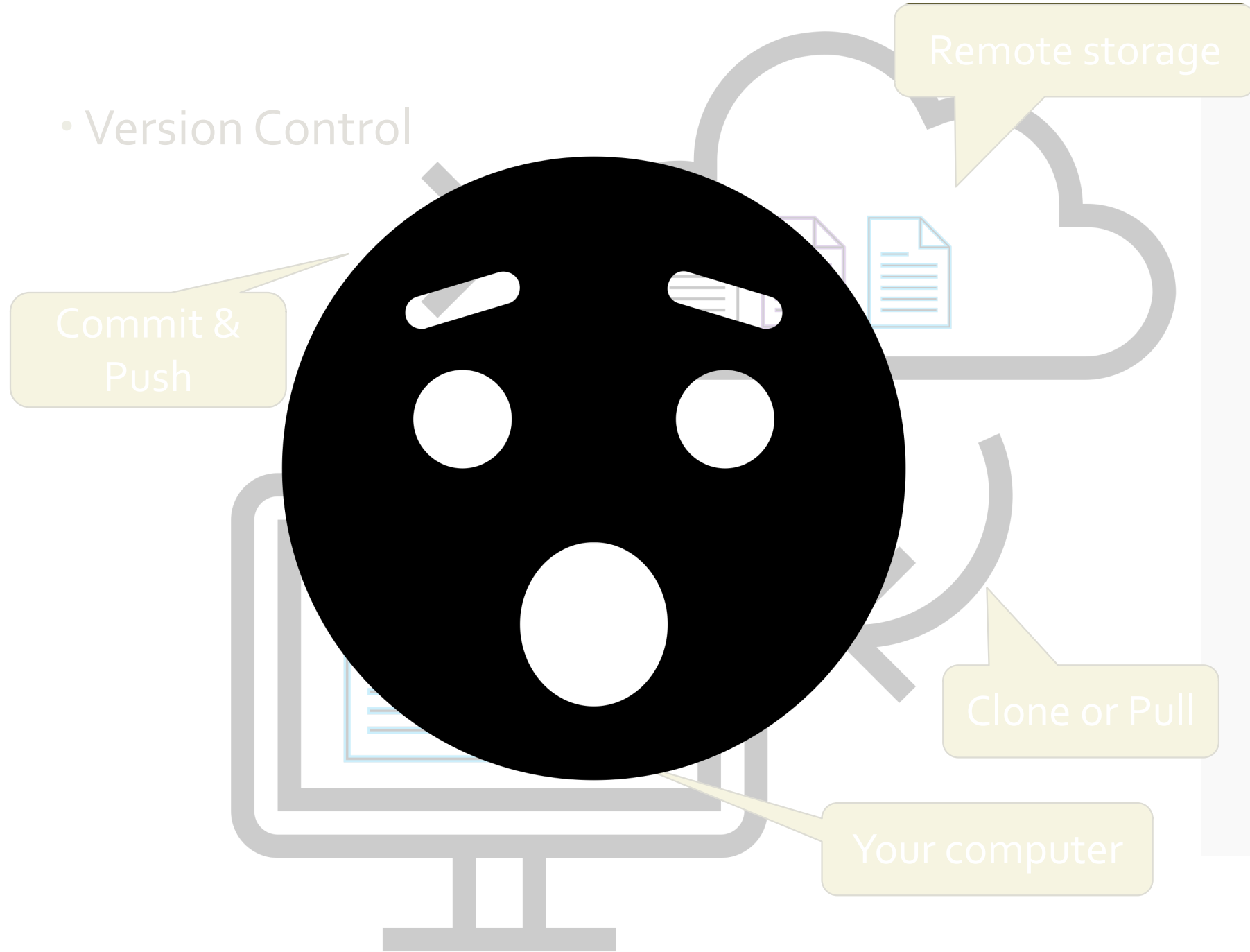


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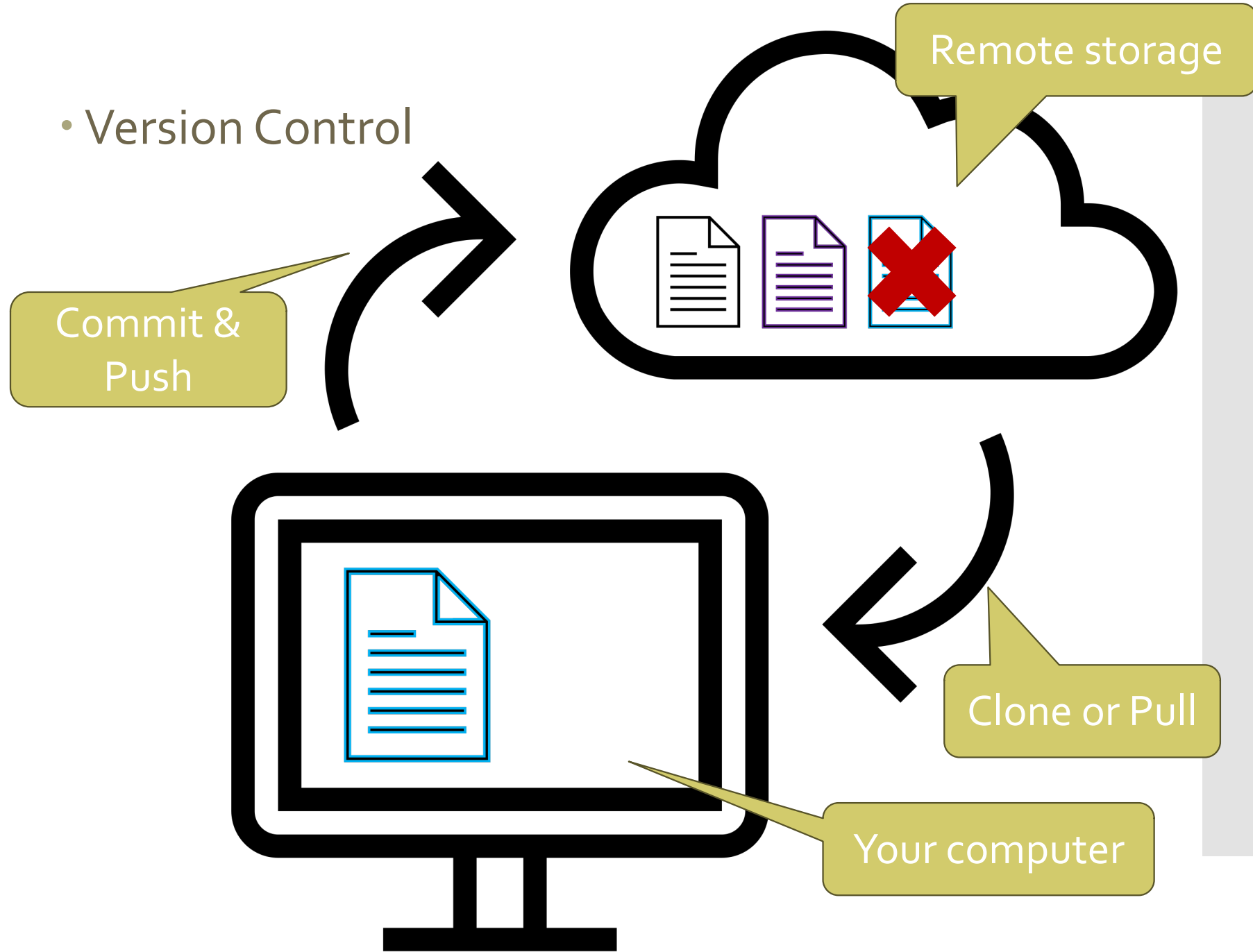


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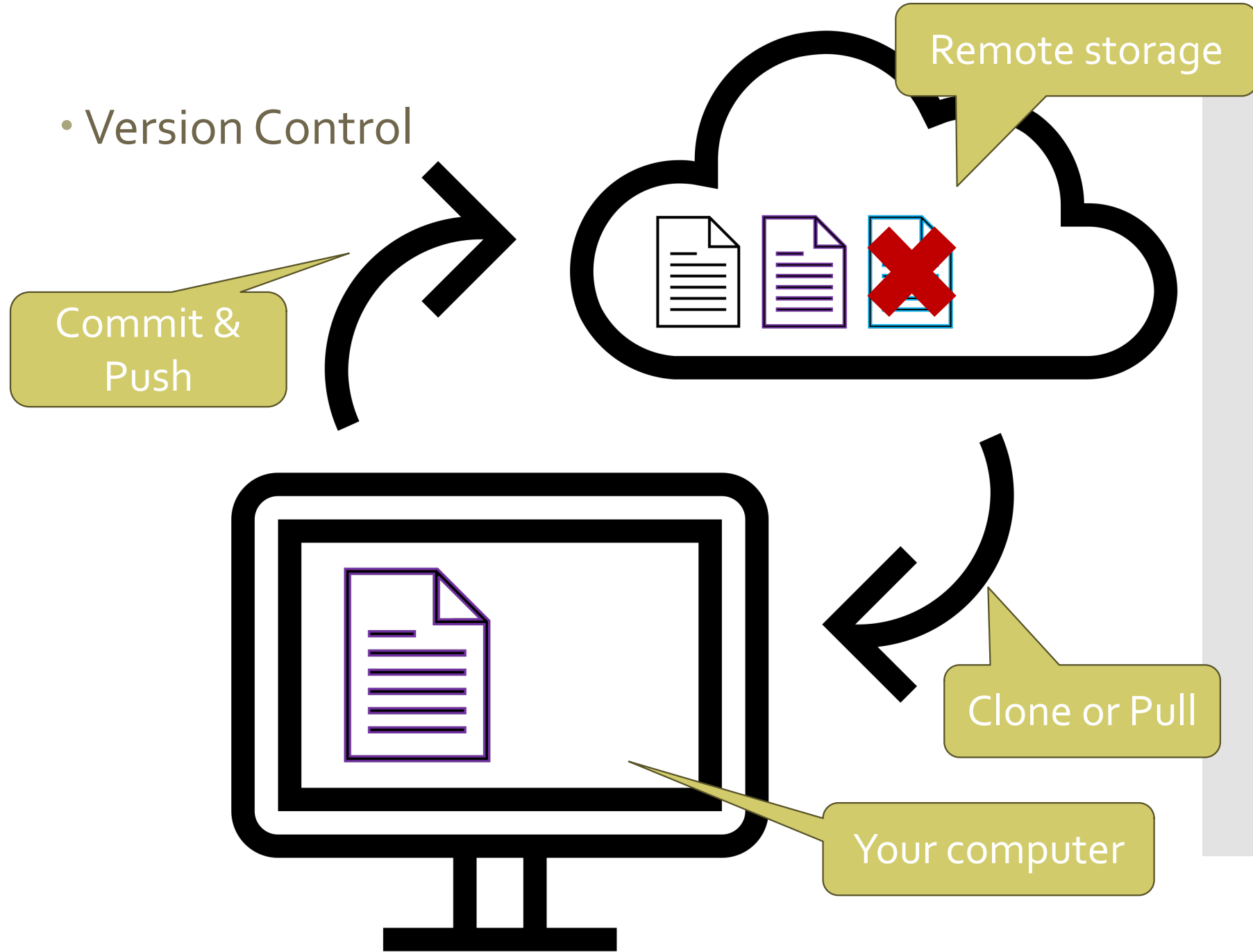
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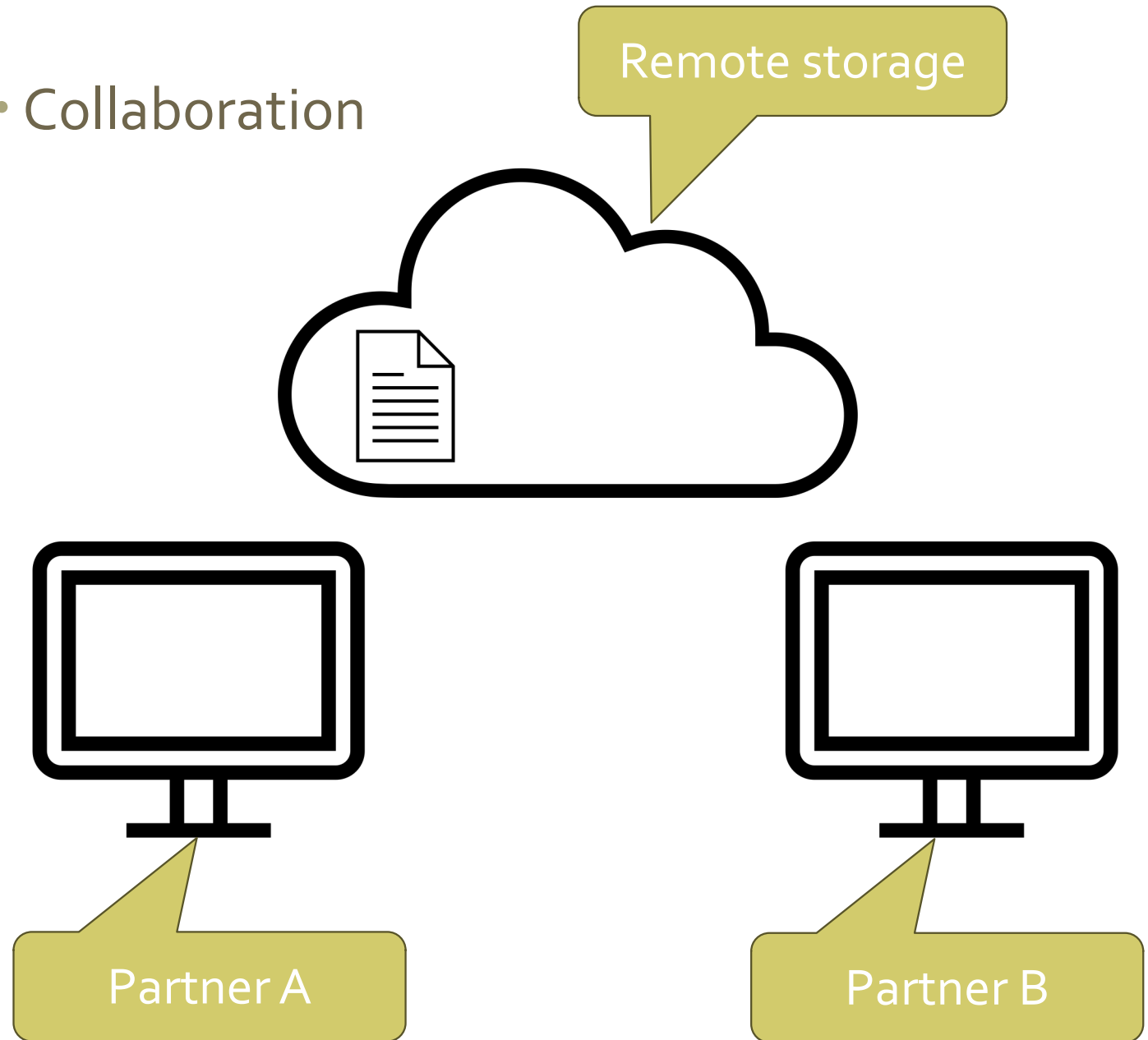
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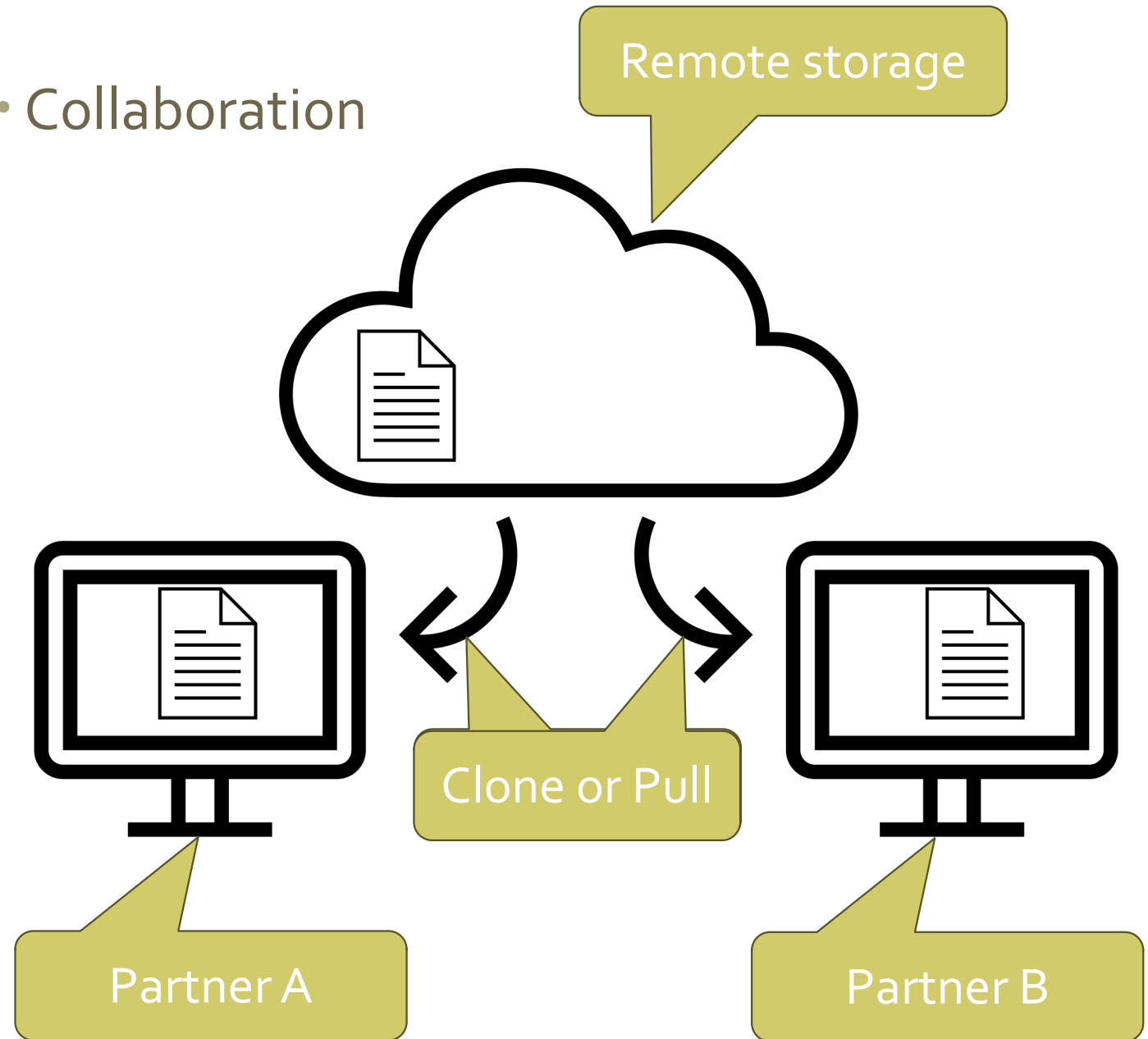
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- Collaboration



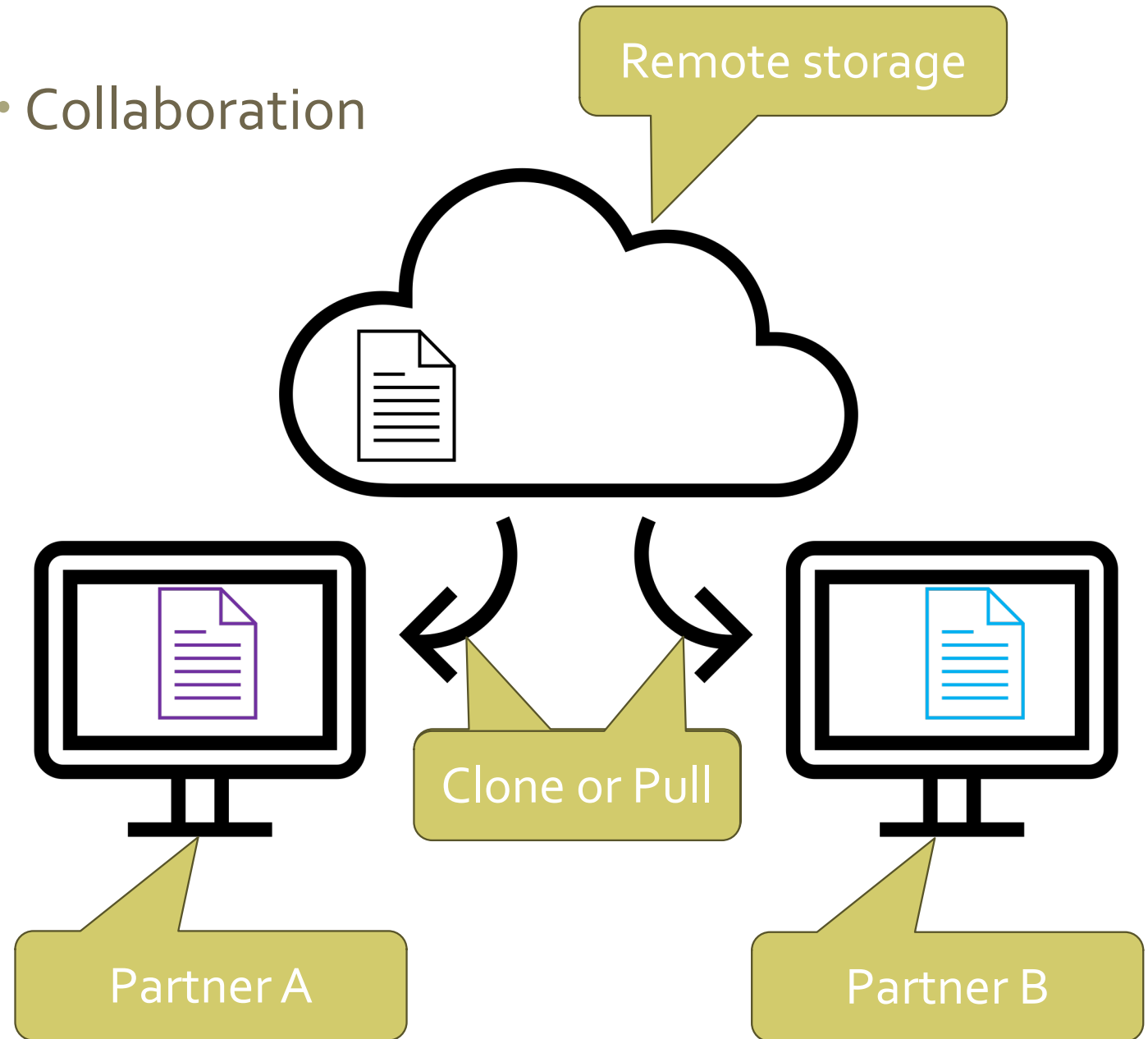
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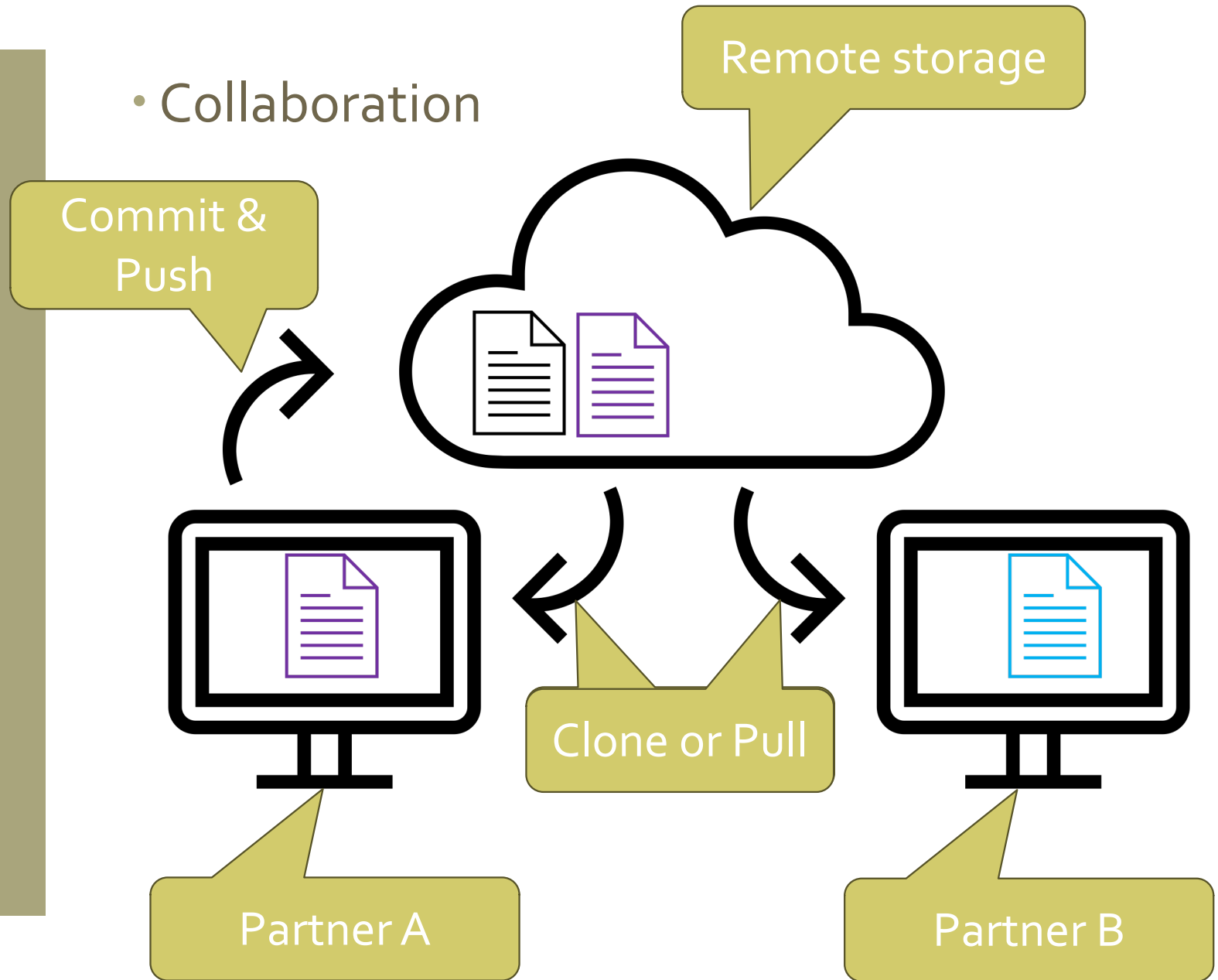
# Benefits to GitHub

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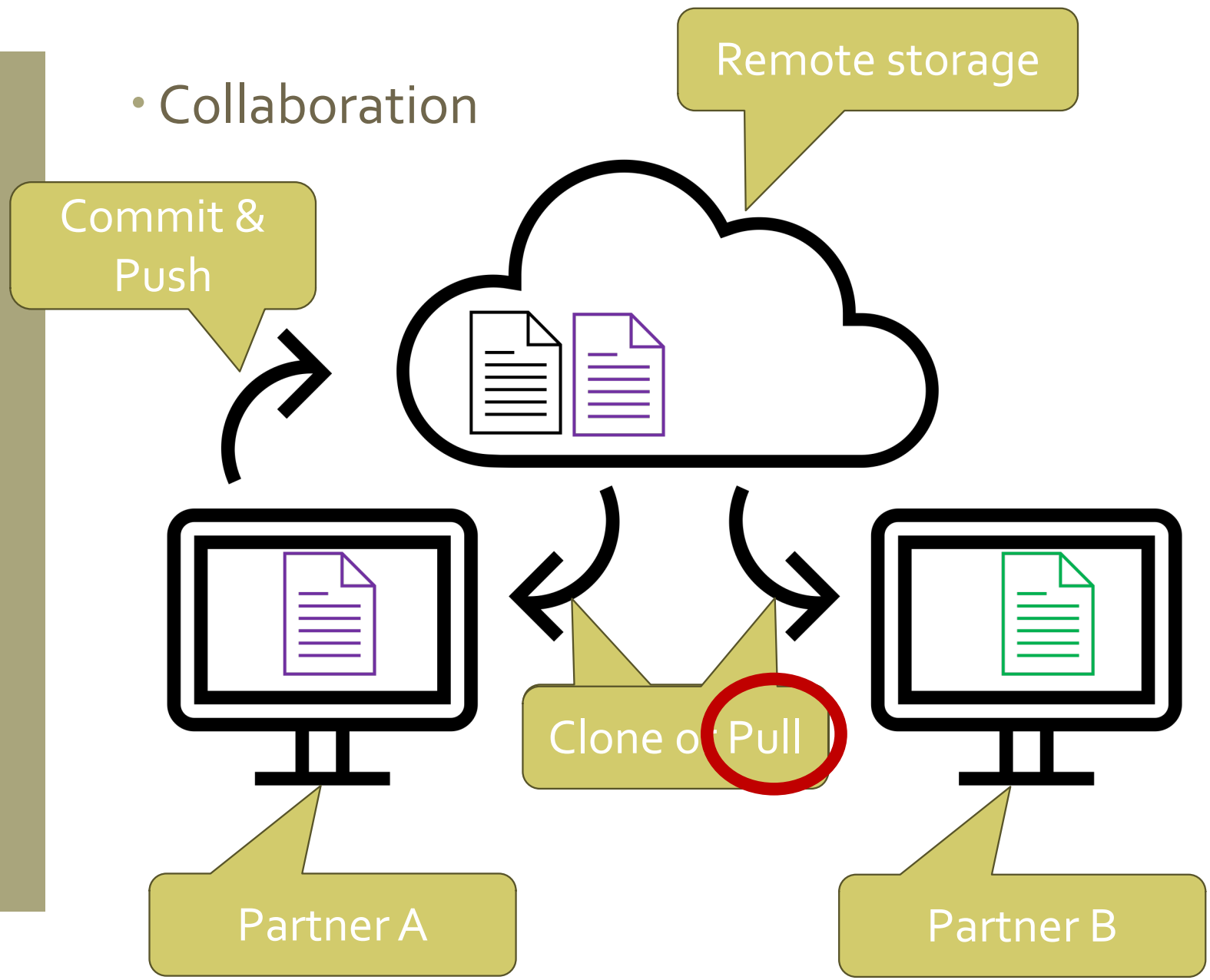
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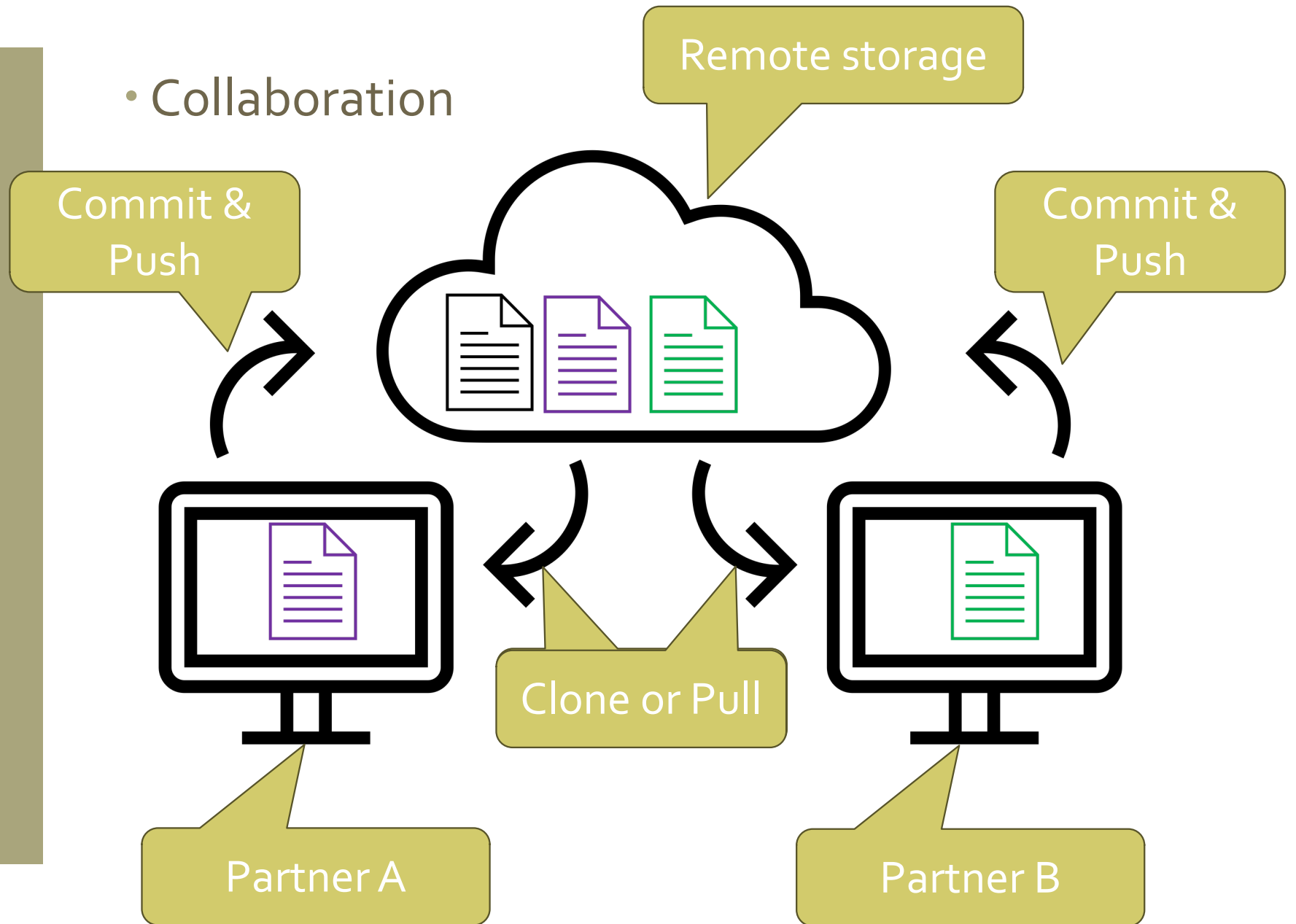


# Benefits to GitHub

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# Benefits to GitHub



## Benefits to GitHub

• Collaboration

Remote storage

What if the two versions can't be combined?

GitHub will tell you by saying there's a merge conflict, and will ask you to decide what to do.

Partner A

Partner B

## Benefits to GitHub

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[https://youtu.be/MIVWosijSjY?si=nplKp\\_gdi2JgjOo\\_U](https://youtu.be/MIVWosijSjY?si=nplKp_gdi2JgjOo_U)

Partner A

Partner B

## In-Class Activity

- Wrap up In-class Activity 1 (ico1)
- Be sure to submit on Grade!cope and through GitHub!