Intro to Coding with Python– Numbers

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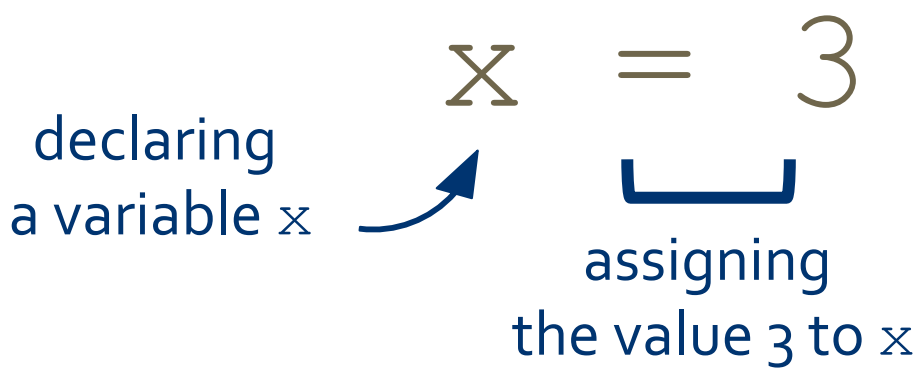
Slides based off slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser (https://jcrouser.github.io/)

Plan for Today

- More variables
- Numeric values and basic operations

(RECAP) Core concept 1: `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:



Keywords

- We want to use descriptive variable names

* other languages have their own set of reserved words

Keywords

- We want to use descriptive variable names
- Some words in Python* are reserved as **keywords**, and cannot be used as a variable name:

```
and as assert break class continue def del
  elif else except exec finally for from
global if import in is lambda not or pass
   raise return try while with yield
```

* other languages have their own set of reserved words

More about naming variables

- **Rule 1**: variable name must be at least 1 character long
- **Rule 2**: 1st character must be alphabetic
  (uppercase letter, lowercase letter, or underscore)
- **Rule 3:** variable names can contain letters, numbers, and underscores (but not spaces or other punctuation)

Naming conventions

- These aren't *rules* (i.e. Python won't throw an error), but they make life a lot easier if you follow them

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- **Convention 1**: the name of the variable should tell you something about what the variable contains, e.g.

```
name = "Ab"
```

is better than

```
blah = "Ab"
```

Naming conventions

- These aren't *rules* (i.e. Python won't throw an error), but they make life a lot easier
- **Convention 1**: the name of the variable should tell you something about what the variable contains, e.g.
- **Convention 2**: if you want to use multiple words as a variable name, separate them using _underscores_, or camel case e.g.

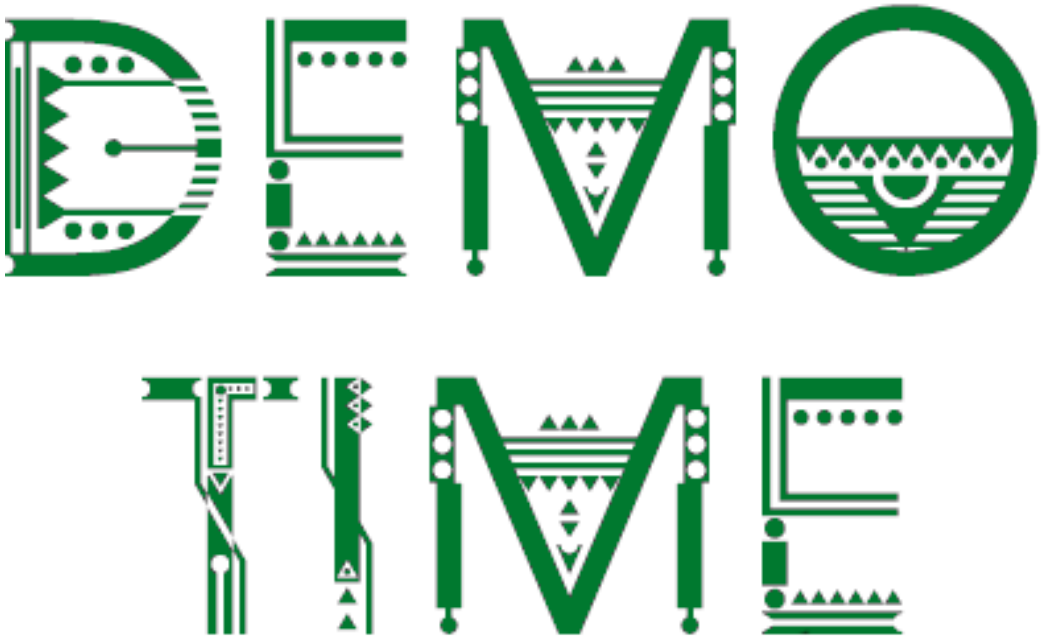
```
first_name = "Ab"
lastName = "Mosca"
```

(but stick to one convention)

Naming conventions

- These aren't *rules* (i.e. Python won't throw an error), but they make life a lot easier
- **Convention 1**: the name of the variable should tell you something about what the variable contains, e.g.
- **Convention 2**: if you want to use multiple words as a variable name, separate them using _underscores_, or camel case e.g.
- **Convention 3:** if the value isn't going to change (i.e. the variable is a constant), use ALL CAPS, e.g.

```
PI = 3.14159
```


DEMO
TIME

(RECAP) Core concept 2: 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
```

Discussion

Why do we care about
whether or not a number has a **decimal point**?

Math

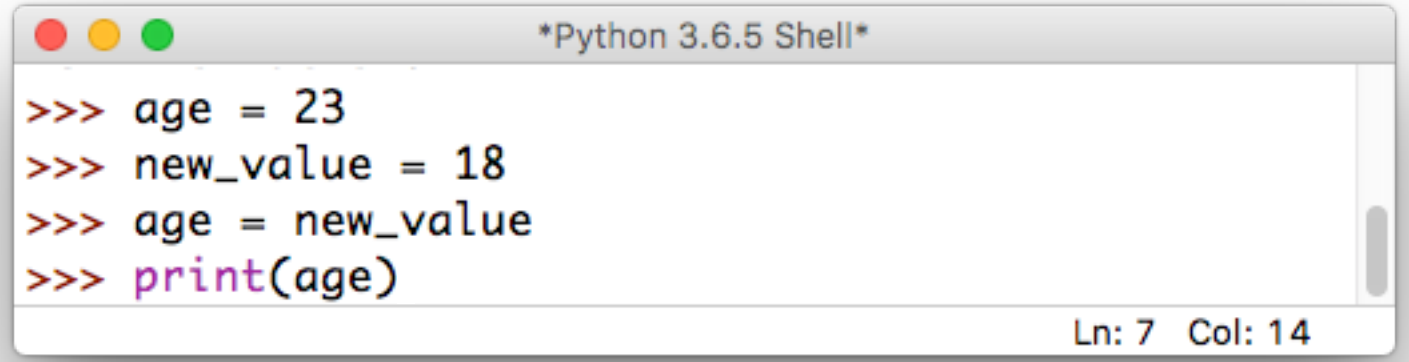
- Basic operators:
  - addition: `+`
  - subtraction: `-`
  - multiplication: `*`
  - floor division: `//`
  - division: `/`
  - exponentiation: `**` (power)
  - modular arithmetic: `%` (modulo)

- **Negative** values are allowed!

$$x = -3$$

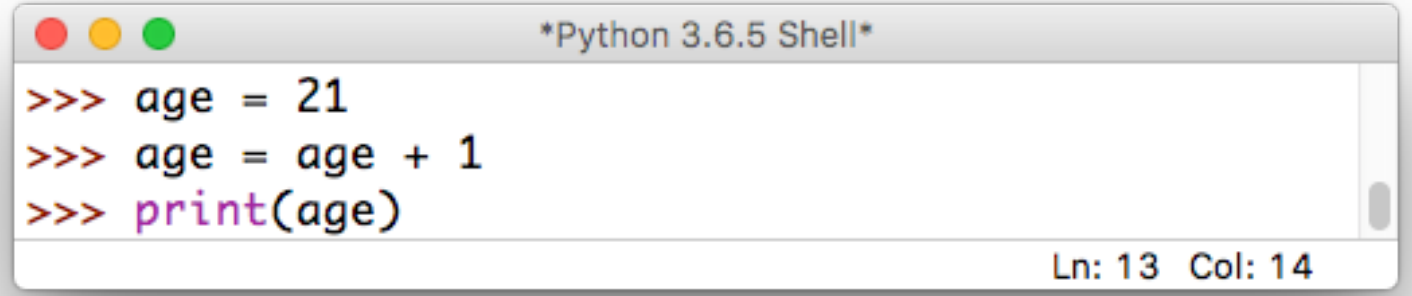
Overwriting variables

What happens if we do the following?



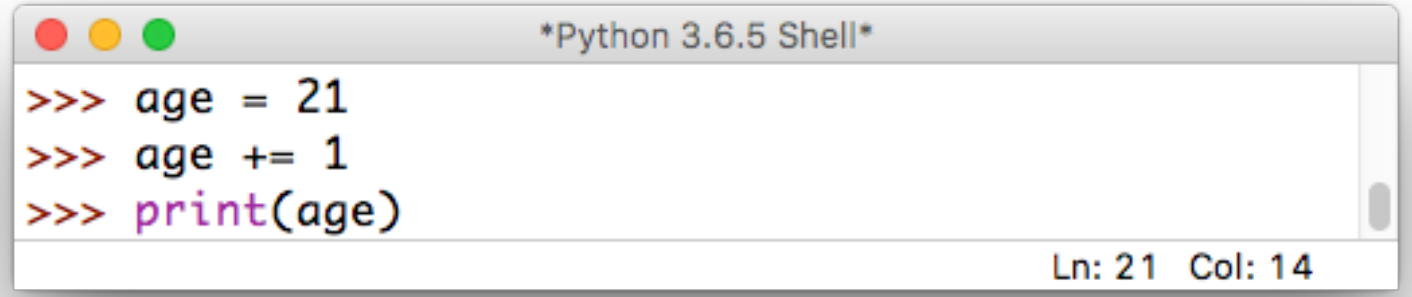
Incrementing variables

What about this?



Incrementing variables

There's a shorthand for this!



Quick exercise

```
a = 10
b = 20
c = 30
a = b          # a =
b = a          # b =
c = c * 2      # c =
d = d - 10     # d =
# NameError:
# name 'd' is not
defined
```

these are called **comments:**

they are not executed by the interpreter, but are useful for making code readable

Some more useful shorthand

- Simultaneous assignment:

```
a = 10
b = 20
c = 30
a = b
b = a
c = c * 2
```

Some more useful shorthand

- Simultaneous assignment:

```
a, b, c = 10, 20, 30
```

```
a = b
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- Swapping variables:

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a = b
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Some more useful shorthand

- Simultaneous assignment:

```
a, b, c = 10, 20, 30
```

- Swapping variables:

```
a, b = b, a
c = c * 2
```

Exercise: unit conversion

- Find a partner, and write a program that asks the user to `input()` a number representing a file size in **Kb**
- Store the user input in an appropriate **variable**
- Calculate the equivalent size in **bits**, **bytes**, **Mb**, **and Gb:**
  - 1 byte = 8 bits
  - 1 Kb = 1024 bytes
  - 1 Mb = 1024 Kb
  - 1 Gb = 1024 Mb
- `print()` the **converted sizes** to the screen (ascending)
- Want a **challenge**? See if you can print the **units** beside each of the values (try the `str()` method)

Discussion

What did you come up with?