# Compsci 101 Python Code, Variables 

Susan Rodger<br>January 17, 2023

```
st = f.read().decode('utf-8')
```

st = f.read().decode('utf-8')
st = st.lower()
st = st.lower()
total = len(st)

```
total = len(st)
```

B is for ...

- Bug
- What you will always have and need to fix
- Bits
- Zeros (0) and Ones (1), like C,G,A,T makes up DNA
- Byte
- 8 bits that represent a character
- Boolean
- Type that's true or false


## Every lecture: DO NOT SIT IN THE LAST 5 FULL ROWS

or the small 2 seater row at the top!

B is for ...

- Bug
- What you will always have and need to fix
- Bits
- Zeros (0) and Ones (1), like C,G,A,T makes up DNA
- Byte
- 8 bits that represent a character 01000001 code for letter "A"
- Boolean
- Type that's true or false


## Grace Hopper

- Computer Scientist
- Rear Admiral in US Navy
- One of first programmers for one of first computers: Harvard Mark 1
- Handed out nanoseconds
- First computer bug in 1947

""The only phrase I've ever disliked is, 'Why, we've always done it that way.' I always tell young people, 'Go ahead and do it."


1/17/23

## Announcements

- Prelab 1 before lab 1- Install Python/Pycharm
- Ways to get help:
- Office hours, consulting hours
- Post on Ed Discussion - what type of machine, etc
- Install Fest at Co-lab, Last day this afternoon
- Ed Discussion Back channel during lecture
- QZ03 and reading due Thursday at 10:15am
- Assignment 0 - Blockly due 1/19


## Is this the right course for you?

- CompSci 101
- beginner
- little or no programming experience
- CompSci 201
- $4 / 5$ on AP CS A
- OR Programming Experience in Python or Java or ?
- Problem solving with arrays or lists
- Looping structures (while/for)
- Writing functions/methods
- Problem solving with Sets, Dictionaries or maps?


## Can't take CompSci 101 if

- You already took CompSci 201, or CompSci 116, or ENG 103 $\qquad$
- You won't get credit for this course
- This is a beginner course


## Where to sit? Laptops?

- Sit anywhere but the top 2 seater row and the top 5 full rows. NEVER SIT THERE, WE will ask you to move!
- Come forward meet someone
- Laptop policy
- Use your laptop in class only for CompSci 101
- No watching sports videos, or shop, etc
- RUDE and distracting to other students
- Don't come to class lif you feel you have to do this
- Not be doing other coursework

Practice, Practice, Practice

Practice results in Success

Practice results in Success


Don’t get behind!!!

- Difficult to catch up...



## Plan for the Day (PFTD)

- Look at a sample Python Program
- OK if you don't understand it all
- How to run Python Code
- Run complete program in Pycharm
- Short code segments with Python Console
- Python Console is in Pycharm
- Names, types, and values in Python
- Functions in Python

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## How Wotos Work with Google form links

- Given a bitly link
- Type it in OR click on it on the calendar page

Links on Course
Webpage on Today's date:

- http:/ / bit.ly/101s23-0117-1

- What you should do:
- Introduce yourselves
- Each person fills out the google form
- Includes your email, name and netid
- Discuss each question and fill out
- Be mindful of time


## Understanding Code

- We will look at an interesting Python program
- Try to figure out what it does


## - You Likely Will NOT understand all this code

- Maybe none of it
- That's OK


## WOTO-1 Understanding Code http://bit.ly/101s23-0117-1

```
import urllib.request
                                    What words do
                                    you recognize?
def processURL(url):
    f = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
    st = f.read().decode('utf-8')
    st = st.lower()
    total = len(st)
    print("total # chars = ", total)
    print("total # z's = ", st.count("z"))
    for ch in "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz":
        print(ch, st.count(ch))
if __name___ == '__main___':
```

    processURL("https://www2.cs.duke.edu/csed/data/kjv10.txt")
    
## WOTO-1 Understanding Code http://bit.ly/101s23-0117-1

WOTO-2 Understanding Code http://bit.ly/101s23-0117-2

## WOTO-2 Understanding Code

http://bit.ly/101s23-0117-2

```
import urllib.request
def processURL(url):
    f = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
    st = f.read().decode('utf-8')
    st = st.lower()
    total = len(st)
    print("total # chars = ", total)
    print("total # z's = ", st.count("z"))
    for ch in "abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz":
        print(ch, st.count(ch))
    f __name__ == '__main__':
    processURL("https://www2.cs.duke.edu/csed/data/kjv10.txt")
```


## Names, Types, and Values

- Relate to a file. Consider: homework.pdf
- What is its name?
- What is its type?
- What is its value?


## Names, Types, and Values

- Relate to a file. Consider: homework.pdf
- What is its name?
- homework.pdf
- What is its type?
- .pdf (portable document format)
- File format created by Adobe Acrobat


## Names, Types, and Values

- Relate to a file. Consider: cats.jpg
- What is its name?
- What is its type?
- What is its value?
- What is its value?
- Content of the file, your homework for a class?


## Names, Types, and Values

- Relate to a file. Consider: cats.jpg
- What is its name?
- cats.jpg
- What is its type?
- .jpg (type of image file)
- What is its value?
- Content of the file, picture of cats?



## Numeric Python Building Blocks

- Numbers are not everything! But good start
- Values and arithmetic expressions
- Integer aka int: $0,3,-2,5, \ldots$
- Float: 2.5, 3.6673, 1.938e+120
- Operators:,,+- , /, **
- Operators: // and \%

Integer division (//)
Mod (\%)

- Demo in Python Console


## Numeric Python Building Blocks

- Numbers are not everything! But good start
- Values and arithmetic expressions
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- Float: 2.5, 3.6673, 1.938e+120
- Operators: +, -, *, /, **
- Operators: // and \%
- Demo in Python Console


## Summary of Numbers

- Integers are arbitrarily large in Python 3
- Float values do not have infinite precision
- Floats are for decimal values
- Be attentive to parentheses and precedence
- Understand / and // and \%
- Modulus or remainder


## Interactive Console

- Short way to look at Python values and expressions
- Look in the bottom left corner of PyCharm
- Click on "Python Console"



## Python Strings

- A string is a sequence of characters
- String literals use single or double quotes
- "hello" and 'world' are both strings
- Operators we'll use: + and [ : ]
- Concatenation and Slicing
- Adding and taking apart?
- Today just adding
- Demo in Python Console


## Types and Conversion

- How do you convert a .jpg to a .png?
- Can we add a string and an integer?


## Using Python Console

- Not writing a whole program
- Just checking out values or writing simple code
- What is the difference in Python Console of:

```
>>> print("a" + " " + "b")
```

>>> "a" + " " + "b"

## Types and Conversion

- How do you convert a .jpg to a .png?
- Change the bits from one format to another
- Can we add a string and an integer?
- What does 5 + "cow" mean?
- What does 5 * "cow" mean?
- Why?
- Python Console Demo


## Using Python Console

- Not writing a whole program
- Just checking out values or writing simple code
- What is the difference in Python Console of: >>> print("a" + " " + "b")
>>> "a" + " " + "b"
$a b$
Print means:
output
Value of the expression


## Variables

- We use variables to store values so we can use them and re-use them in expressions
- Name associated with storage (spot in memory)
- Assign value to a variable
- How to read: num = 5, word = "hello"
- Why say 'gets' or 'is assigned' and not 'equals'
- We'll use 'equals' later to mean equality


Variable idea

1) $n u m=6$


Computer

Variable idea

1) num $=6$

Variable idea

1) $n u m=6$


Variable idea
2) $y=n u m+4$


Computer

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Variable idea
2) $y=n u m+4$


Variable idea
2) $y=$ num +4


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Variable idea
3) num $=y * 2$


## Variable idea

3) $\mathrm{num}=y * 2$


Computer

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## Anatomy of a variable

- Variables in Python have a type, changeable
- Initially var = 5, change to var = "hello"
- Use the type( . . ) function to determine type, but documentation/comments are better
- Variables are names/labels, references to an object stored elsewhere (basically)
- address = "202 Main Street"
- That's the name/label, my house is elsewhere
- For var = "hello", the string is elsewhere

Variable idea
3) num $=y * 2$


Computer

## Subtleties

- Variables on LHS and RHS
- Value compared to Name
- LHS - Left Hand Side
- RHS - Right Hand Side
- What happens here?
- Value compared to Name

```
num1 = 17
```

num2 = num1 + 12

```
```

```
num2 = num1 + 12
```

```
```

var1 = 17
var2 = var1 + 12
var1 = "hi"
var2 = var1 * 3

```
- In expressions? What is value

\section*{Subtleties}
- Variables on LHS and RHS
- Value compared to Name
- LHS - Left Hand Side
- RHS - Right Hand Side
- 1) Evaluate RHS
- 2) Store in LHS
- What happens here?
- Value compared to Name
- In expressions? What is value
```

num1 = 17
num2 = num1 + 12

```
num1 gets 17
num2 gets 29
```

var1 = 17
var2 = var1 + 12
var1 = "hi"
var2 = var1 * 3

```
    var1 gets 17
    var2 gets 29
    var1 gets "hi"
    var2 gets "hihihi"

Basic Python
http://bit.ly/101s23-0117-3```

