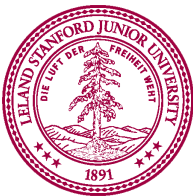# Welcome to Python

Guido van Rossum
(Creator of Python)
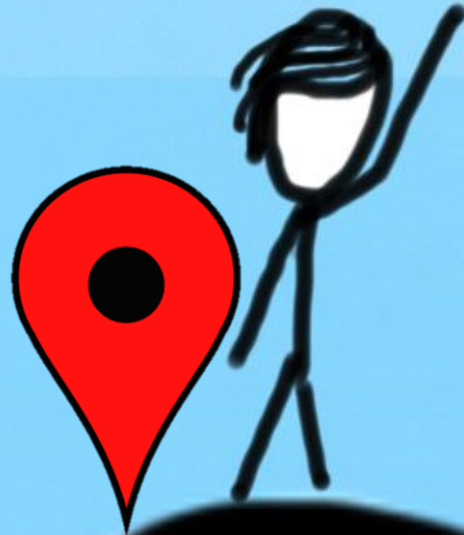
Monty Python's Flying Circus 👍

Today's Goal

1. Introduction to Python
2. Understanding variables
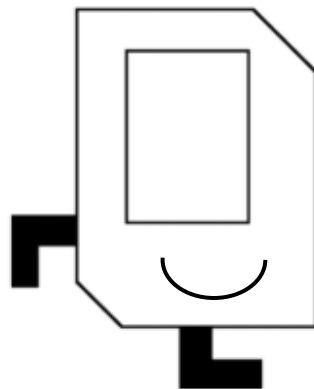
Our First Python Program

```python
"""
File: helloworld.py
-------------------
This is our first python program.  It is customary to
have a programmer's first program write "hello world"
(inspired by the first program in Brian Kernighan and
Dennis Ritchie's classic book, 'The C Programming Language.')
"""


def main():
    print("hello, world!")


# This provided line is required at the end of a Python
# file to call the main() function.
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()                          # little bit different than in Karel
```
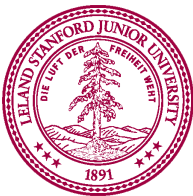
You're now all Python programmers!

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```
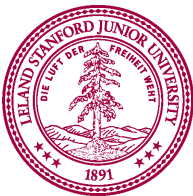
Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

```
This program adds two numbers.
```

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
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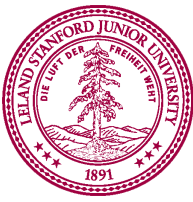
```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number:
```
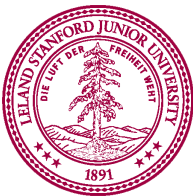
Another Program

```
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 `"9"`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
```

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
```
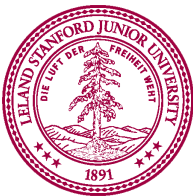
Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9 |

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number:
```
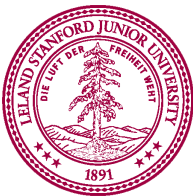
Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 [9]   num2 ["17"]

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```
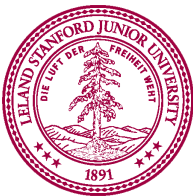
num1 **9**   num2 **17**

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```
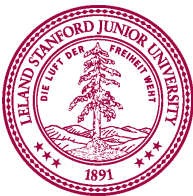
num1 `9`   num2 `17`   total `26`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Another Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```
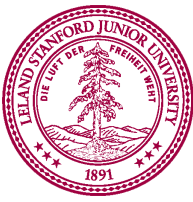
num1 `9`   num2 `17`   total `26`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
The total is 26.
```

print function

```
print("This program adds two numbers.")
```

- **print** command prints text to the terminal
- Text printed is between double quotes ("text")
  - Can also be between single quotes ('text')
  - Choice of quotes depends on text you are printing
    - Double quotes when text contains single quotes

    print("no, you didn't") ➔ no, you didn't

    - Single quotes when text contains double quotes

    print('say "hi" Karel') ➔ say "hi" Karel

`input` function

```
num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
```

- **`input`** command gets text input from the user
- Prints text specified in double/single quotes
  - Then waits for user input
  - Here, user input from **`input`** is put in a **variable** (**`num1`**)
  - The user input is considered text, even if user entered a number
- We'll talk more about **`input`** function later
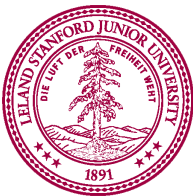
What is a Variable?

$$x \boxed{\quad 10 \quad}$$

- A **variable** is a place to store information in a program

- It associates a **name** with a **value**

- You can create a new variable by assigning a value:
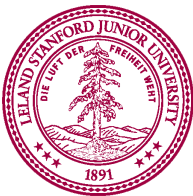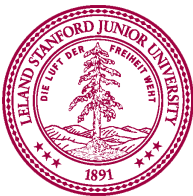
```
x = 10
```

What is a Variable?

x | 5 |

- A **variable** is a place to store information in a program
- It associates a **name** with a **value**
- You can create a new variable by assigning a value:

      `x = 10`

  - The value can change with a new assignment

      `x = 5`

What is a Variable?

$$x \boxed{\quad 12 \quad}$$

- A **variable** is a place to store information in a program

- It associates a **name** with a **value**

- You can create a new variable by <u>assigning</u> a value:
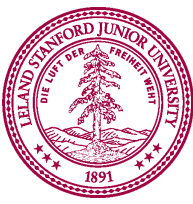
    `x = 10`

    – The value can change with a new assignment

    `x = 5`

    – You can set the value using mathematical expressions

    `x = 5 + 7`

    – More about expressions next class
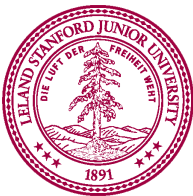
Variable Assignment

- You use the equal sign (**=**) to assign to a variable
  - The first time you assign a value to a variable, you create it
  - Subsequent assignments give the variable a new value
- Assignment is not the same as "equals" in math
  - Assignment: <u>first evaluate</u> right-hand side, <u>then assign</u> to the variable on the left-hand side
  - Consider the following code:

    ```
    total = 5
    total = total + 1
    ```

- Variables are only visible inside the function in which they are created (called "scope" of variable)
  - If you create a variable in **main()**, its only visible in **main()**
 - More on that next class
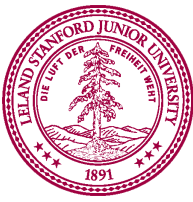
Variable Names

- Variable names <u>must</u>:
  - Start with a letter or an underscore (**_**)
  - Contain only letters, digits, or underscores
  - Cannot be a "built in" command in Python (e.g., **`for`**)
- Variable names are case sensitive
  - **`Hello`** is <u>not</u> the name as **`hello`**
- Variable names <u>should</u>:
  - Be descriptive of the value they refer to
    - E.g., **`x`** is only a good name if it's a coordinate
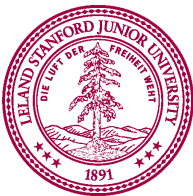 - Be in snake case (e.g., **`num_students`**)

Suitcase Analogy

x | **12**

- When you store information in a variable, it becomes a Python *object*
  - Objects come in different sizes and types
- Think about a Python object as a suitcase stored in your computer's memory
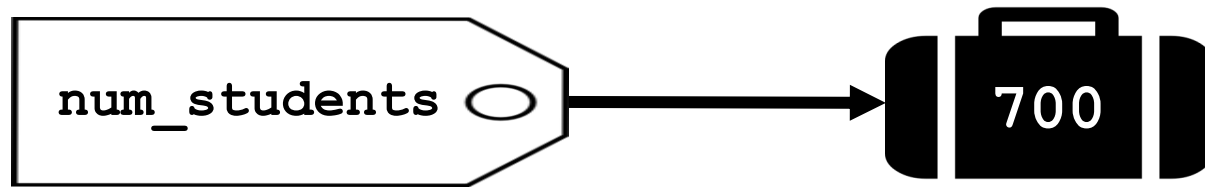 - Objects take up different amounts of RAM depending on what you're storing.
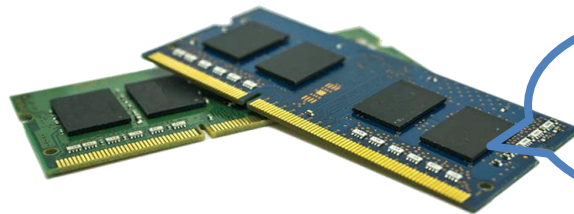
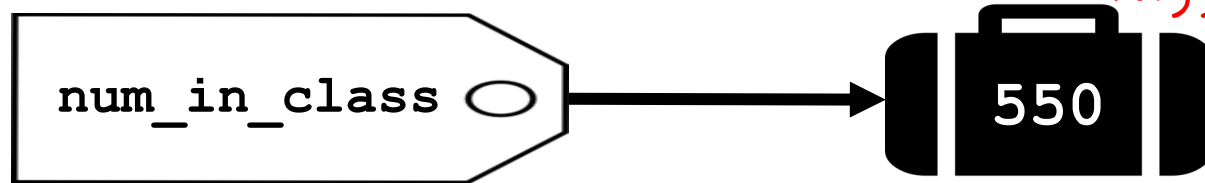You have space for millions of suitcases!

Suitcase Analogy

- Variable is a luggage tag that gives a *name* to suitcase

  `num_students = 700`

  - *Value* is what is stored in the suitcase
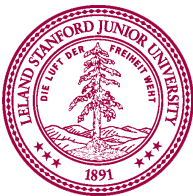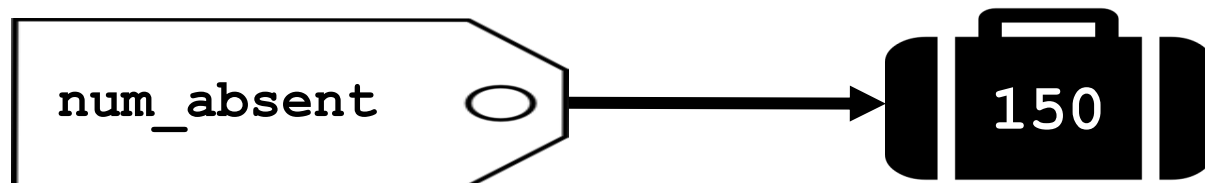 - Create the tag/suitcase the first time you assign to variable

`num_students` ➝ **700**

`num_in_class = 550`

`num_in_class` ➝ **550**

Python handles the baggage for you!

`num_absent = num_students - num_in_class`

`num_absent` ➝ **150**

Types

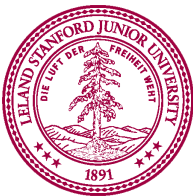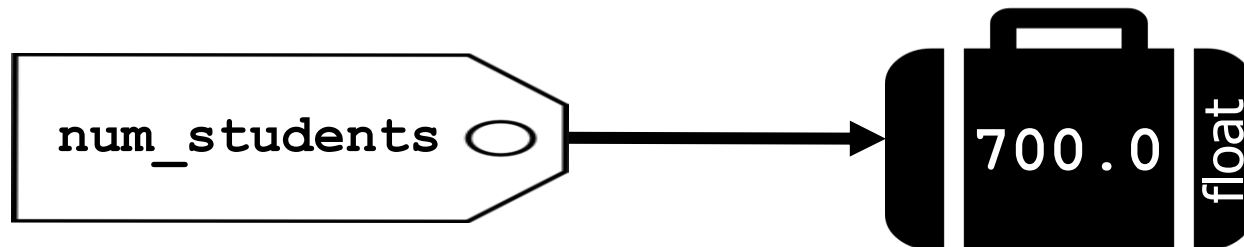- Each suitcase knows what *type* of information it carries

  `num_students = 700`
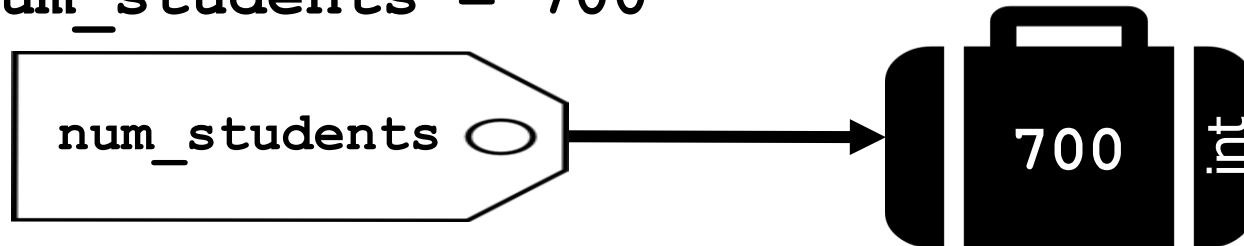
  - Value stored in suitcase is an integer (called an `int` in Python)
  - Suitcase keeps track of **type** of data that is stored there

  `num_students = 700.0   # note decimal point`
 - Now, value stored is a real number (called a `float` in Python)

Some Types in Python

- **int**:   <u>integer</u> value (no decimal point)

    ```
    x = 10        y = -2
    ```

- **float**: <u>real number</u> value (has decimal point)

    ```
    x = 5.0        y = -3.7
    ```

- **string**: <u>text characters</u> (between single/double quotes)

    ```
    x = "hello"  y = '10'
    ```

    - Note: the string "5" is *not* the same as the integer 5

- **bool**:   Boolean <u>logical</u> values (`True/False`)

    ```
    x = True        y = False
    ```

- More on strings and bools in a few days

Why Do We Have int and float?

- How much do I weigh?
  - Answer can be a real valued number
  - There is no "next" number
  - This would be a **float**

- How many children do I have?
  - Answer is an integer
  - There is a well-defined "next" number
  - This would be an **int**
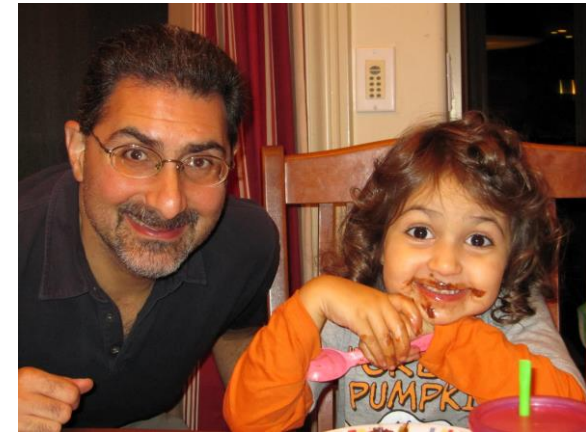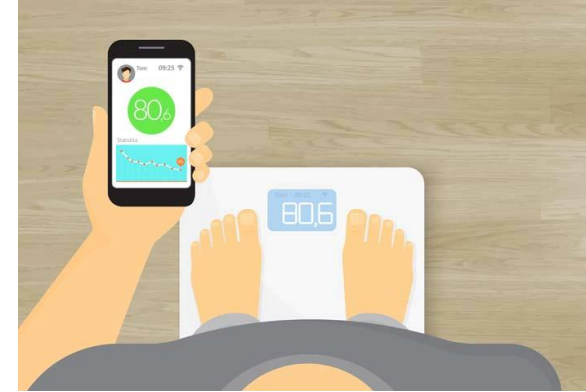
Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
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    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```
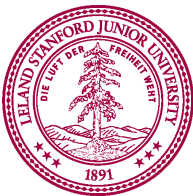
```
This program adds two numbers.
```

- **print** command is displaying a **string**

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
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    total = num1 + num2
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```
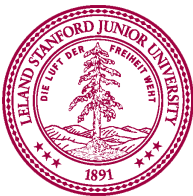
num1 | **"9"**

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
```

- **input** command gives you back a **string**
  - Even if the user types in a number
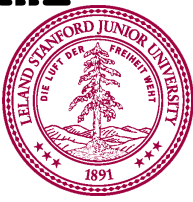
Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
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    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
```

- Create **int** version of **string** and assign it back to `num1`

Show Me The Luggage!

- **`input`** command gives you back a **string**

    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")

  - We create an integer version of **`num1`**

    num1 = int(num1)

  - Create a new suitcase that has **int** version of **`num1`**

  - Then assign the tag num1 to that piece of luggage

    num1 = int(num1)

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
```
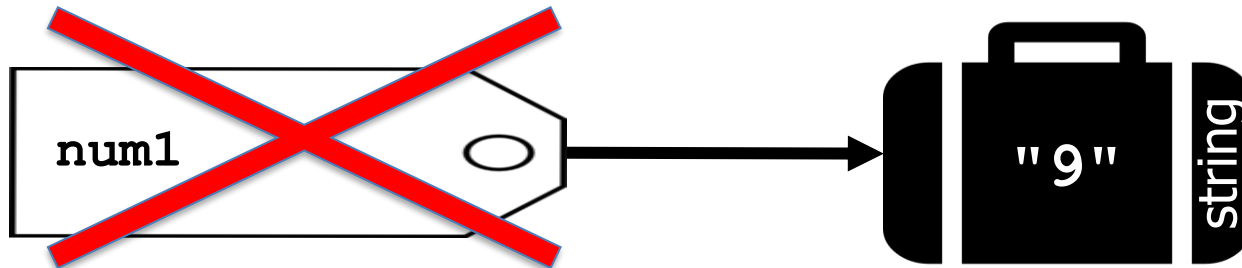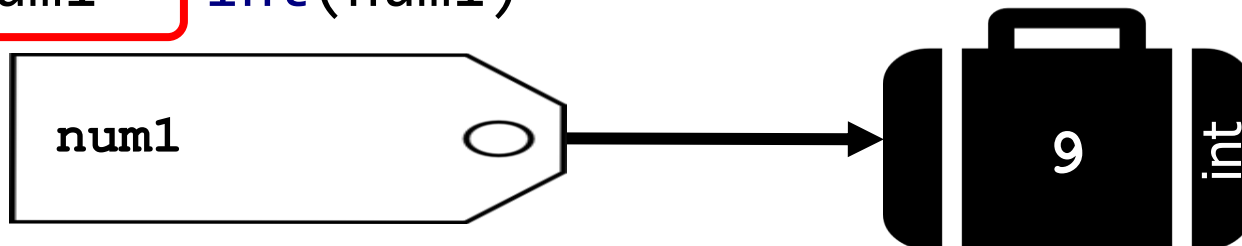
- Create **int** version of **string** and assign it back to `num1`
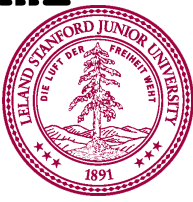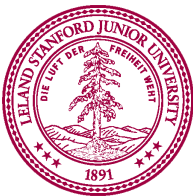
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    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9 |

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number:
```

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 | 9 | num2 | "17" |

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 `9`   num2 `17`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
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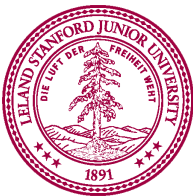
num1 | 9 | num2 | 17 | total | 26

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
```

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
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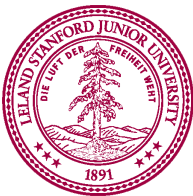
num1 `9`   num2 `17`   total `26`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
The total is 26.
```

What's Going on With `print`

- Adding strings in **print** command?!

  ```python
  print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
  ```

- The **+** operator <u>concatenates</u> strings together

  ```python
  str1 = "hi"
  str2 = " "                    str4 ┤"hi there"│
  str3 = "there"
  str4 = str1 + str2 + str3
  ```
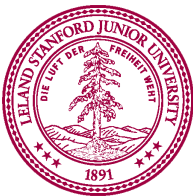
- **total** is integer, so we need to create a <u>string</u> version

  ```python
  str(total)
  ```

  - String version of **total** is a new value that is concatenated to produce final string that is printed
  - Original variable **total** is still an **int**

Recall, Our Program

```python
def main():
    print("This program adds two numbers.")
    num1 = input("Enter first number: ")
    num1 = int(num1)
    num2 = input("Enter second number: ")
    num2 = int(num2)
    total = num1 + num2
    print("The total is " + str(total) + ".")
```

num1 `9`   num2 `17`   total `26`

```
This program adds two numbers.
Enter first number: 9
Enter second number: 17
The total is 26.
```
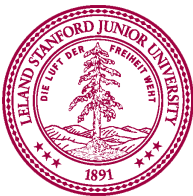
Side note about `print`

- You can **print** numbers by themselves directly
  - Only need to create string version of numbers when printing other text (strings) with them

```python
def main():
    x = 10
    y = 3.5
    print(x)
    print(y)
    print("x = " + str(x))
```
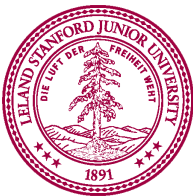
```
10
3.5
x = 10
```

Multiple values in `print`

- You can also **print** multiple items separating them with commas
  - By default, a space is printed between each item

```python
def main():
    x = 4
    y = 0.2
    print(x, y)
    print("x =", x, "and y =", y)
```
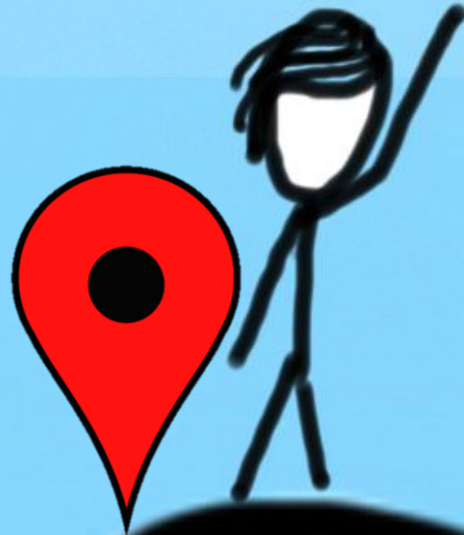
```
4 0.2
x = 4 and y = 0.2
```

You just wrote your first Python program and learned about variables!

Today's Goal

1. Introduction to Python
2. Understanding variables

add2numbers.py