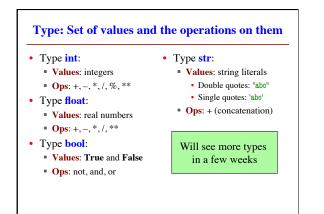
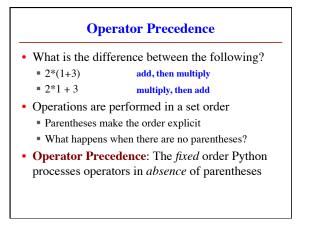
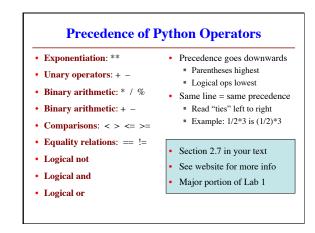
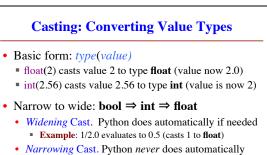
Announcements for Today	
If Not Done Already	Lab 1
Enroll in Piazza	 Getting started with Python Good time to bring a laptop
 Sign into CMS 	 Help you install the software
Fill out the Survey	Please stay in your section
 Complete Quiz 0 	 E-mail conflicts to Molly
 Read the textbook Chapter 1 (browse) Chapter 2 (in detail) 	 mjt264@cornell.edu Have one week to complete Fill out questions on handout Show to TA before next lab



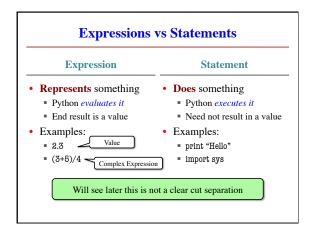


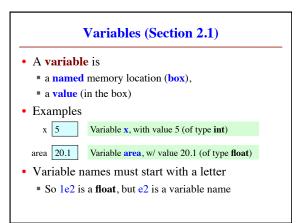


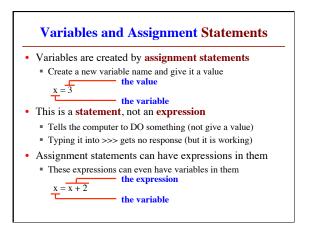




- Narrowing casts cause information to be lost
- **Example**: float(int(2.56)) evaluates to 2.0





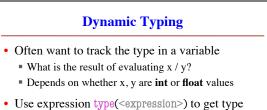




- The variable x
 - x 5
- The command:
- Step 1: Evaluate the expression x + 2
- Step 2: Store its value in x
- This is how you execute an assignment statement
 - Performing it is called executing the command
 - Command requires both evaluate AND store to be correct
- Important *mental model* for understanding Python

Dynamic Typing Python is a dynamically typed language Variables can hold values of any type Variables can hold different types at different times Use type(x) to find out the type of the value in x Use names of types for conversion, comparison The following is acceptable in Python:

- The following is acceptable in Python: $\Rightarrow x = 1$ for contains an int value
- >>> x = 1 \leftarrow x contains an int value
- >>> x = x / 2.0 \leftarrow x now contains a float value
- Alternative is a statically typed language (e.g. Java)
 Each variable restricted to values of just one type



- type(2) evaluates to <type 'int'>
- type(x) evaluates to type of contents of x
- Can use in a boolean expression to test type
 type('abc') == str evaluates to True