# Announcements for Today

### If Not Done Already

- Enroll in Piazza
- Sign into CMS
  - Fill out the Survey Complete AI Quiz
- · Read the textbook
  - Chapter 1 (browse)
  - Chapter 2 (in detail)

#### Lab 1

- · Please stay in your section
  - If you drop, you are stuck
  - E-mail conflicts to Jessica
  - jd648@cornell.edu
  - Will review by next week
- Have one week to complete
  - Fill out questions on handout
  - Show to TA before next lab
  - Show in consulting hours

# **Helping You Succeed in this Class**

- Consultants. ACCEL Lab Green Room
  - Daily office hours (see website) with consultants
  - Very useful when working on assignments
- **AEW Workshops**. Additional discussion course
  - Runs parallel to this class completely optional
  - See website; talk to advisors in Olin 167.
- Piazza. Online forum to ask and answer questions
  - Go here first **before** sending question in e-mail
- Office Hours. Talk to the professor!
  - Will make an announcement next week

### Type: Set of values and the operations on them

- Type int:
  - Values: integers
  - Ops: +, -, \*, /, %, \*\*
- Type **float**:
  - Values: real numbers
  - Ops: +, -, \*, /, \*\*
- Type bool:
  - Values: True and False
  - Ops: not, and, or

- Type str:
  - Values: string literals
    - Double quotes: "abc"
    - · Single quotes: 'abc'
  - Ops: + (concatenation)

Will see more types in a few weeks

# **Operator Precedence**

- What is the difference between the following?
  - **2**\*(1+3)
- add, then multiply
- **2\*1 + 3**
- multiply, then add
- · Operations are performed in a set order
  - Parentheses make the order explicit
  - What happens when there are no parentheses?
- Operator Precedence: The fixed order Python processes operators in absence of parentheses

### **Precedence of Python Operators**

- Exponentiation: \*\*
- Unary operators: + -
- Binary arithmetic: \* / %
- Binary arithmetic: + -
- Comparisons: < > <= >=
- Equality relations: == !=
- Logical not
- Logical and
- Logical or

- · Precedence goes downwards
  - Parentheses highest
  - Logical ops lowest
- Same line = same precedence
  - Read "ties" left to right
  - Example: 1/2\*3 is (1/2)\*3
- Section 2.7 in your text
- · See website for more info
- Major portion of Lab 1

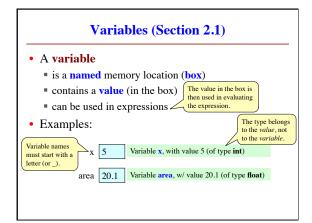
### **Expressions vs Statements**

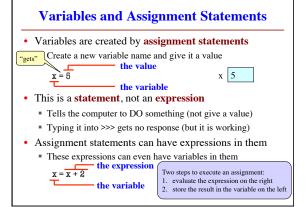
# **Expression**

# **Statement**

- Represents something
- Python *evaluates it*
- End result is a value
- Examples:
- **2.3** ■ (3+6)/4 Complex Expression
- Does something
  - Python executes it
- Need not result in a value
- Examples:
- print "Hello"
  - import sys

Will see later this is not a clear cut separation





### Execute the statement: x = x + 2

• Draw variable x on piece of paper:

x 5

• Step 1: evaluate the expression x + 2

- For x, use the value in variable x
- Write the expression somewhere on your paper
- Step 2: Store the value of the expression in x
  - Cross off the old value in the box
  - Write the new value in the box for x
- Check to see whether you did the same thing as your neighbor, discuss it if you did something different.

### Execute the Statement: x = x + 2

• 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:

type(x) == int x = float(x) type(x) == float

>>> 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

## **Dynamic Typing**

- Often want to track the type in a variable
  - What is the result of evaluating x / y?
  - Depends on whether x, y are int or float values
- Use expression type(<expression>) to get 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