



Python – Input, output and variables

Lecture 23 – COMPSCI111/111G SS 2018



Today's lecture

- ▶ What is Python?
- ▶ Displaying text on screen using `print()`
- ▶ Variables
- ▶ Numbers and basic arithmetic
- ▶ Getting input from keyboard using `input()`



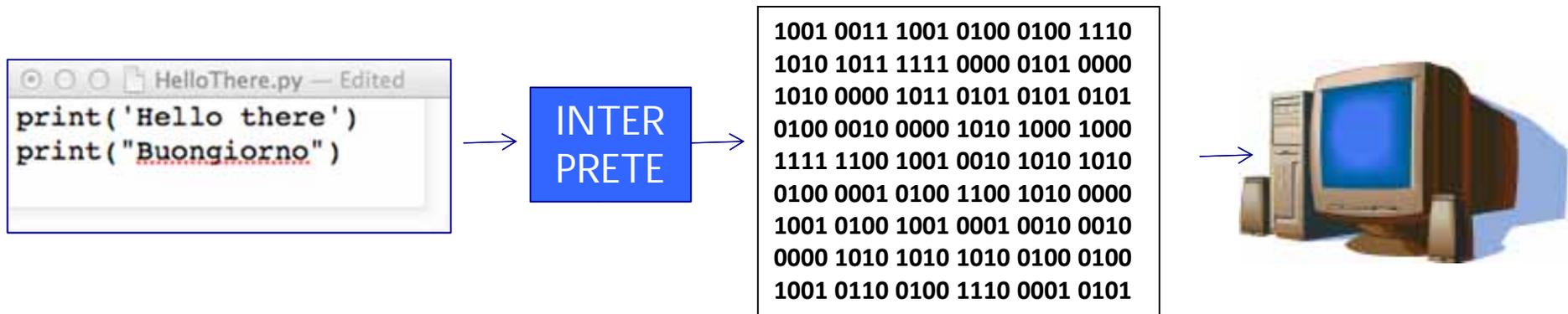
What is a programming language?

- ▶ A formal language that specifies how to perform a computational task
- ▶ Many programming languages exist:
 - ▶ Visual Basic
 - ▶ C and C++
 - ▶ C#
 - ▶ Java
 - ▶ Python
- ▶ Python was created in 1989 by Guido Van Rossum in The Netherlands



Statements

- ▶ A program consists of a series of commands called **statements**
- ▶ They are generally executed (ie. run) in the order they appear
- ▶ The statements must be written correctly otherwise you will get a syntax error
- ▶ Python programs are saved in files with the '.py' extension





Translating code

- ▶ The statements in our programs are translated into simpler instructions that the CPU can execute
- ▶ Two ways of doing this:
 - ▶ Compiler: translates the entire program file at once
 - ▶ Interpreter: repeatedly translates one line and runs it
- ▶ Python is an interpretative programming language
 - ▶ There are also compilers available for Python



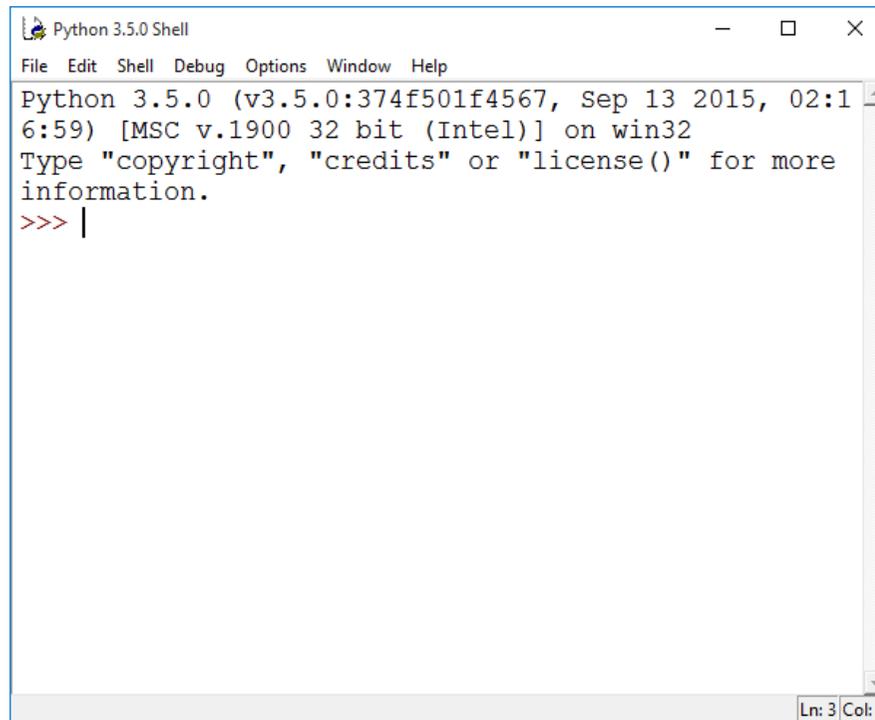
IDLE Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

- ▶ An IDE is used by programmers to:
 - ▶ Write code
 - ▶ Check for errors
 - ▶ Translate code and run the program
- ▶ We use the IDLE IDE; a popular IDE for Python
- ▶ IDLE has a shell for the Python interpreter
- ▶ You can also create a new file that can be compiled when you've finished writing a program



IDLE IDE

- ▶ The interpreter allows you to type statements, translate them and see them run instantly
- ▶ Very helpful for experimentation and learning

A screenshot of a Python 3.5.0 Shell window. The window title is 'Python 3.5.0 Shell'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Shell', 'Debug', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main text area contains the following text:

```
Python 3.5.0 (v3.5.0:374f501f4567, Sep 13 2015, 02:16:59) [MSC v.1900 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
information.
>>> |
```

The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 3 Col: 4'.



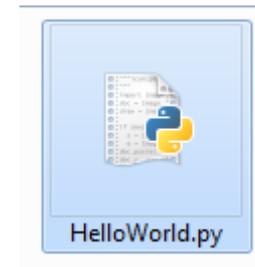
Interactive Interpreter Vs Running a script

▶ Interactive Interpreter

- ▶ Allows you to type statements directly at the prompt
- ▶ Statement is executed when you hit <Enter>
- ▶ Very useful for experimentation
- ▶ Good for learning

▶ Running a Script

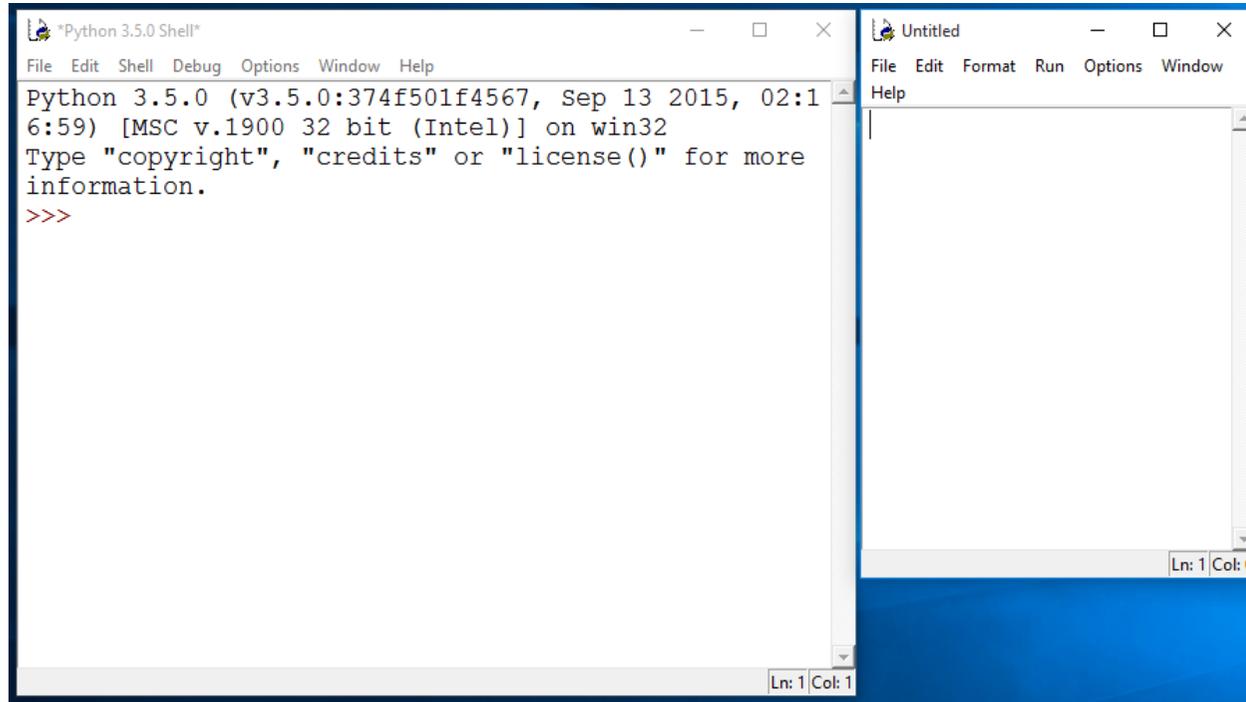
- ▶ Type a sequence of statements into a file
- ▶ Save the file with the file extension .py
- ▶ Running the program executes each statement in turn





IDLE IDE

- ▶ Create a new program by clicking on File → New File
- ▶ Type your statements in the file, then click on Run → Run Module...





“Hello world”



- ▶ Traditional first program is displaying “Hello World” on screen
- ▶ To display text on screen you use the `print()` function

The screenshot shows two windows from a Python 3.5.0 Shell. The left window, titled 'test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0)', contains the code `print("Hello world")`. The right window, titled 'Python 3.5.0 Shell', shows the execution output: a separator line of equals signs, the file path 'ART: C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py', another separator line, and the output 'Hello world' in blue text. The prompt '>>>' is visible at the bottom of the shell window.



“Hello world”



- ▶ Using the Python interpreter:

```
Python 3.5.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
===== RESTART: Shell =
=====
>>> print("Hello world")
Hello world
>>> |
Ln: 10 Col: 4
```



Printing output

- ▶ Use the print statement

Code	Output
<code>print("This is text")</code>	This is text
<code>print(34.9)</code>	34.9

- ▶ Printing more than one thing on a single line
 - ▶ Separate each thing with a comma
 - ▶ Single space used between different things in the output

Code	Output
<code>print("Hello", "World")</code>	Hello World
<code>print("The year is", 2017)</code>	The year is 2017



Exercise 1

TRY IT OUT!

- ▶ What is the output produced by the following statements?

A screenshot of a code editor window titled '*Untitled*'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The code is as follows:

```
print (1, 2, 3, 4)
print ("1, 2, 3, 4")
print ("1234", 1, 2)
print ("1", 2, 3, "4")
```



Comments

- ▶ When writing a program, it is helpful to leave comments in the code
- ▶ You can write a comment in Python by typing a '#' in front of the line
- ▶ The compiler will ignore all text after the '#'

```
*test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0)*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#Reuel's first program
#3/02/16

print("Hello world") #Print() displays text on screen
|
Ln: 5 Col: 0
```



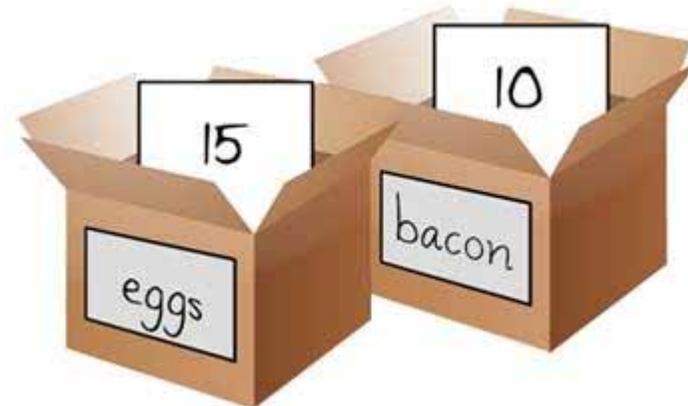
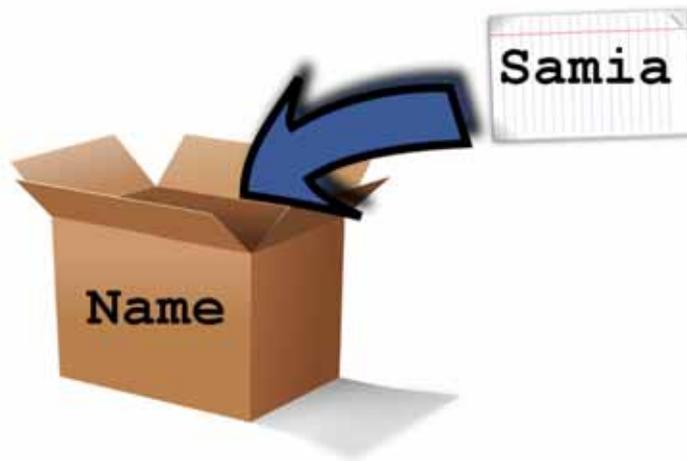
Data types

- ▶ **Strings:**
 - ▶ Sequence of characters
 - ▶ Plain text (ASCII or Unicode)
 - ▶ Enclosed in quote marks
 - ▶ Eg: "Hello", "Goodbye"
- ▶ **Integers:**
 - ▶ Whole numbers (ie. without a decimal point)
 - ▶ Eg. -100, 0, 45
- ▶ **Floating point numbers:**
 - ▶ Numbers with a decimal point
 - ▶ Eg. 5.2, -1.002, 0.0



Variables

- ▶ A 'container' in the computer's memory in which you can store data
- ▶ A variable's value can change when the program runs
- ▶ Python variables are loosely-typed; they can hold any data type





Variables

- ▶ Rules to follow when naming your variables:
 - ▶ Names should reflect what is stored in the variable
 - ▶ Can begin with a letter or underscore (eg. '_')
 - ▶ Variable names can include numbers
 - ▶ Generally, all words are lowercase and words are separated using an underscore

```
*test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5...  
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help  
#Good variable names  
#3/02/16  
  
age  
height_of_chair  
box_1  
search_criteria  
|  
Ln: 8 Col: 0
```

```
*test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5...  
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help  
#Poor variable names  
#3/02/16  
  
1_test  
age-child  
numberofrooms  
x|  
Ln: 7 Col: 1
```



Assignment statement

- ▶ Assigning a value to a variable:

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled '*test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0)*'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main text area contains the following Python code:

```
age = 21
name = "Reuel"
height = 1.68
course_in_ss = "Compsci111/111G"
```

The code is displayed in a monospaced font. The strings "Reuel" and "Compsci111/111G" are highlighted in green. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 6 Col: 0'.



Assignment statement

- ▶ Changing the value in a variable:

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled '*test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0)*'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main text area contains the following Python code:

```
age = 30
age = age + 1

course = "Compsci"
course = course + "111/111G"
```

The code is displayed in a monospaced font. The string literals are highlighted in green. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 13 Col: 0'.

```
Ln: 13 Col: 0
```



Exercise 2

- ▶ What is the output produced by the following statements?

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled 'L22.py - C:/Users/kng001.UOA/Data/Te...'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main text area contains the following Python code:

```
height = 10
width = 20
area = height * width
print("Area =", area)
```

The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 6 Col: 0'.



Arithmetic operations

Operation	Symbol	Example
Exponent	**	$2 ** 3 = 8$
Multiply	*	$2 * 2 = 4$
Divide	/	$10 / 3 = 3.333$
Divide (integer)	//	$10 // 3 = 3$
Remainder	%	$10 \% 3 = 1$
Add	+	$8 + 9 = 17$
Subtract	-	$9 - 7 = 2$



Print() function

- ▶ Used to display information on the screen

Code	Output
<pre>print("This is text")</pre>	This is text
<pre>print(10 / 3) print(2 ** 5)</pre>	3.3333333333333335 32
<pre>age = 21 print("You are", age, "years old")</pre>	You are 21 years old
<pre>age = age * 2 print("You are actually", age, "!")</pre>	<u>You are actually 42 !</u>



Print() function



- ▶ Concatenation: this involves joining two or more strings together

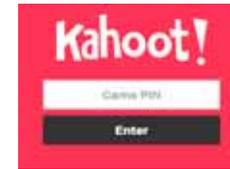
```
test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0) Python 3.5.0 Shell
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
a = "Hello "
b = "big "
c = "world"
print (a + b + c + "!")
Hello big world!
Ln: 4 Col: 22 Ln: 34 Col: 4
```

- ▶ Repetition: lets you print a string multiple times

```
test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0) Python 3.5.0 Shell
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
a = "Compsci111"
print(a * 3)
Compsci111Compsci111Comp
sci111
Ln: 2 Col: 12 Ln: 37 Col: 4
```



Exercise 3



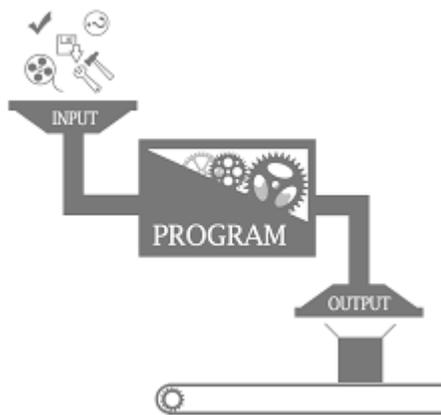
- ▶ What is the output for the following code?

```
*Untitled*
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
a = 5
b = 10
print("This", "is", "a", "program")
print(5 ** 2)
print("This", "is", a, "program")
print("Result:", 50 / 2 * b)
Ln: 11 Col: 0
```



Getting input

- ▶ Primary source of input for our programs will be the keyboard
- ▶ The `input()` function:
 - ▶ Prints a prompt for the user to read
 - ▶ Captures the user's keystrokes
 - ▶ When the user presses 'Enter', stores the string in a variable



```
test.py - C:/Users/Dell/Desktop/test.py (3.5.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
name = input("What is your name? ")
print(name)
Ln: 3 Col: 0

Python 3.5.0 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
=====
What is your name? Reuel
Reuel
Ln: 47 Col: 4
```



Getting input



- ▶ Converting the string value returned by `input()` to an integer or floating point value
 - ▶ You need to do this when you want the actual numerical value the user is entering
- ▶ `age = int(input("Enter your age: "))`
- ▶ `height = float(input("Enter your
height: "))`
- ▶ `height = height + 1.5`



Exercise 4



- ▶ Write a Python program that converts feet to meter. The conversion formula is:

$$1 \text{ foot} = 0.3048 \text{ meters}$$

- ▶ Your program's output should look like this:

```
Enter feet: 34
```

```
34 feet is equal to 10.3632 meters
```

- ▶ You will need to use:

- ▶ Variables
- ▶ Arithmetic operator
- ▶ `input()` and `print()`

- ▶ Link:

```
https://coderunner2.auckland.ac.nz/moodle/mod/quiz/view.php?id=629
```



Algorithm

Prompt for the value

Create a variable and set the value
(`feet_to_metres = 0.3048`)

Calculate the corresponding value

print the result



Summary

- ▶ Python programs consist of statements that are translated by an interpreter or compiler into instructions that the CPU can execute
- ▶ We've discussed the Python programming language and its features:
 - ▶ `print()`
 - ▶ Data types: `string`, `int`, `float`
 - ▶ Arithmetic operators
 - ▶ Variables and variable naming conventions
 - ▶ `input()` and `int()`, `float()`
- ▶ Post-Lecture-Quiz: PLQ_23
 - ▶ <https://coderunner2.auckland.ac.nz/moodle/mod/quiz/view.php?id=630>