

[301] Programming

Tyler Caraza-Harter

Learning Objectives

Skills:

- Run Python
- Run Jupyter

Reading: Chapter 1 of Think Python

Learn common Python operators:

- Mathematical (e.g., “+” and “-“)
- Comparison (e.g., “==” and “>”)
- Logical (e.g., “and” and “not”)

Learn about different data types:

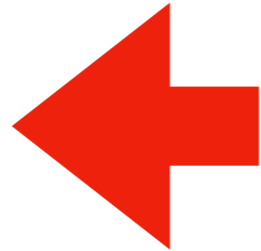
- int, float, str, bool

Learn about boolean logic

Today's Outline

Software

- Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks



Demos

Operator Precedence

Demos

Boolean Logic

Demos

What you need to write/run code

An interpreter

- **Python 3** (not 2!)
- Some **extra packages** (installed with pip)

An editor

- Which one doesn't matter much
- **idle** comes with Python

Jupyter Notebooks

- installed with pip

Interpreter

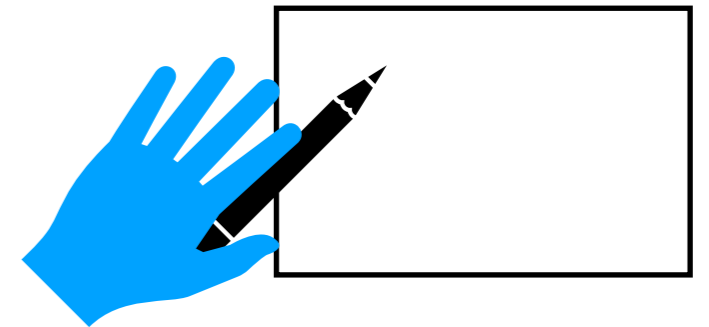
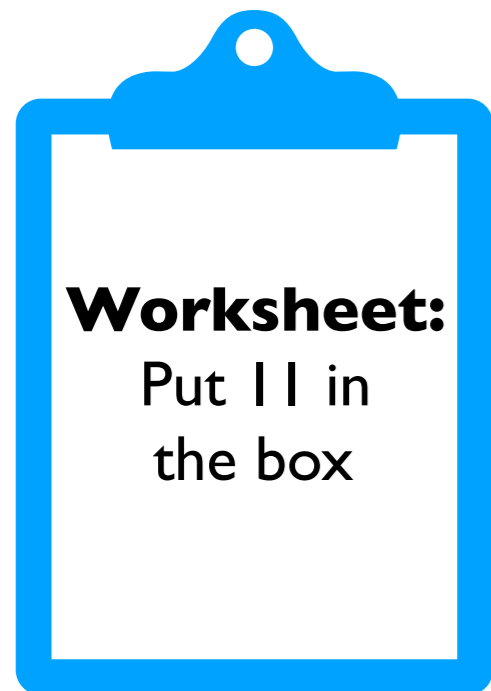
A program that runs a program

- Translates something the human likes (nice Python code) to something the machine likes (ONEs and ZEROs)

Interpreter

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You were an interpreter when you did the pseudocode worksheets!

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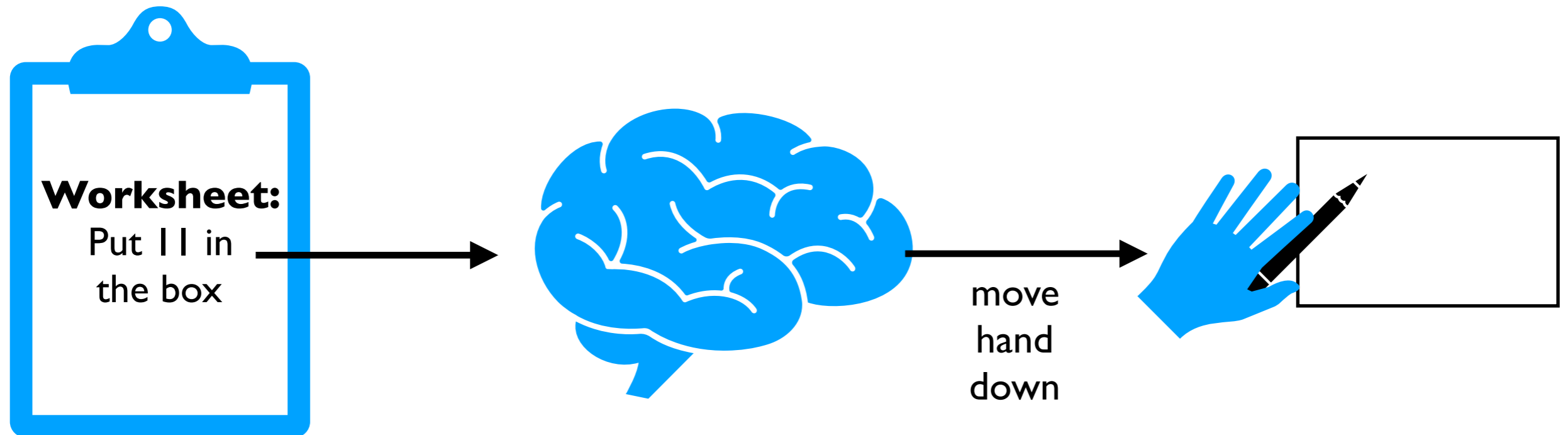


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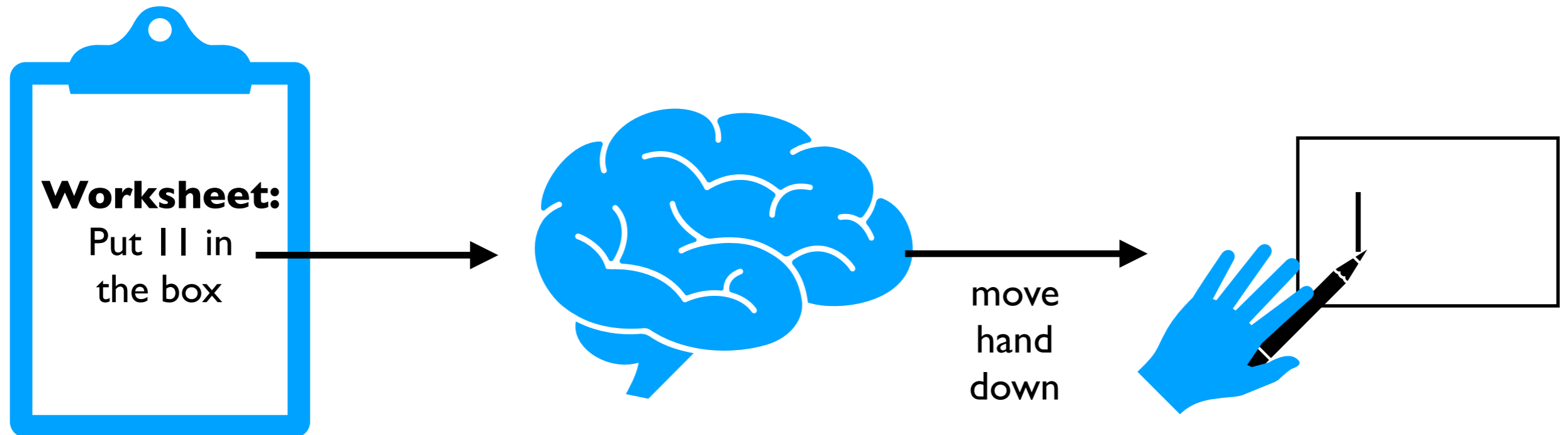


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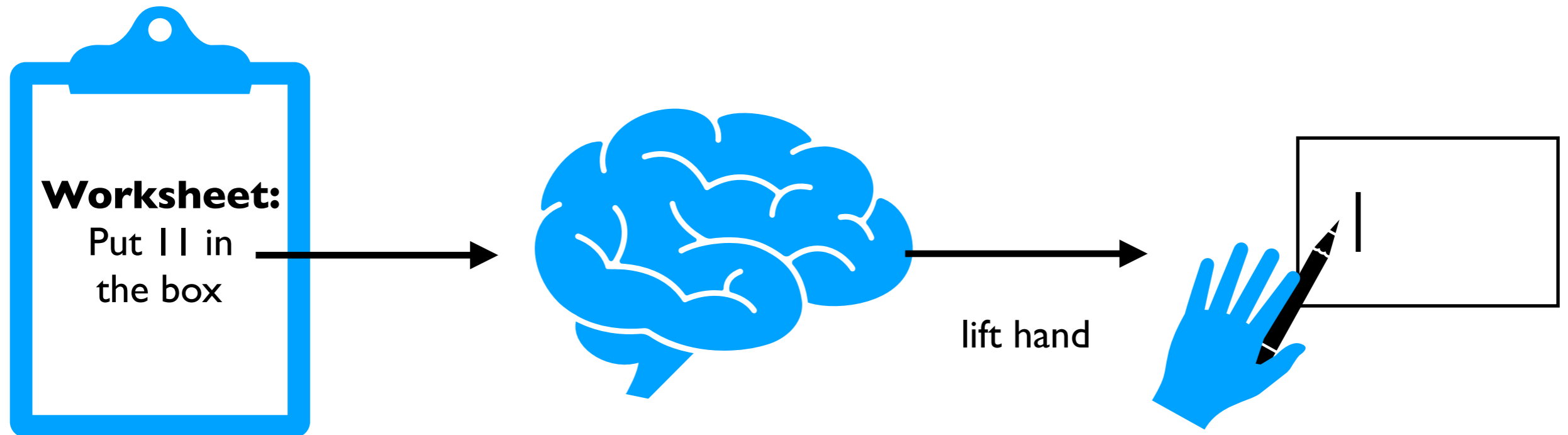


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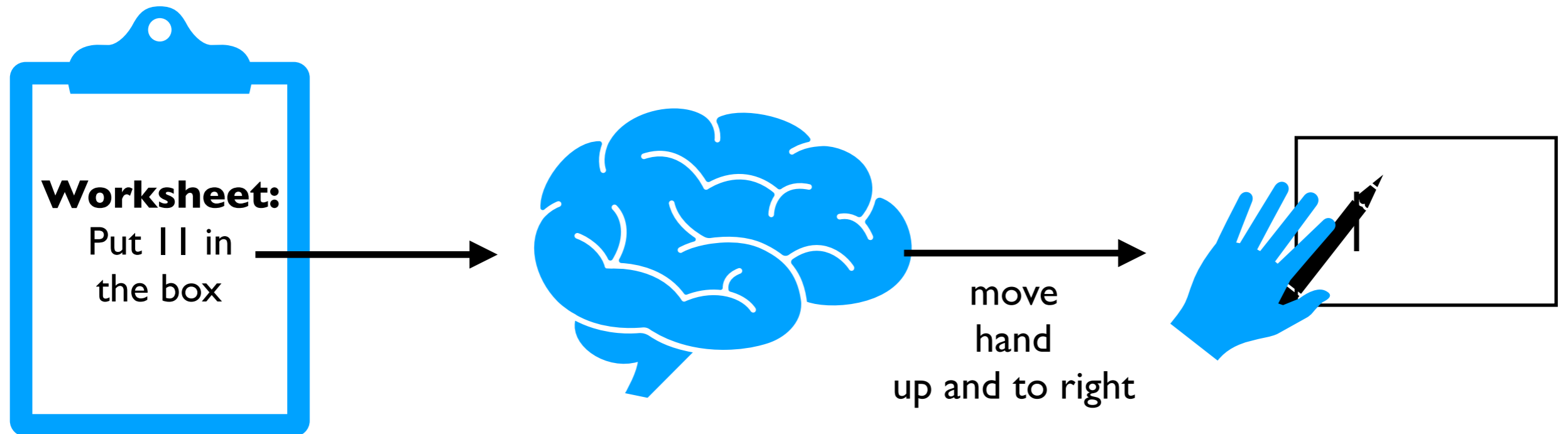


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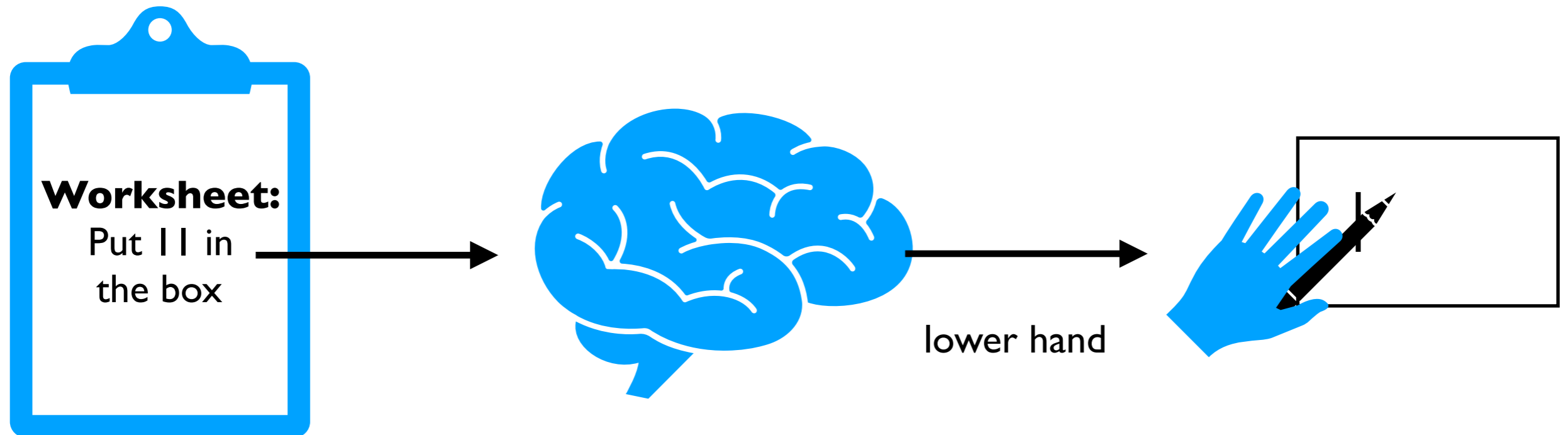


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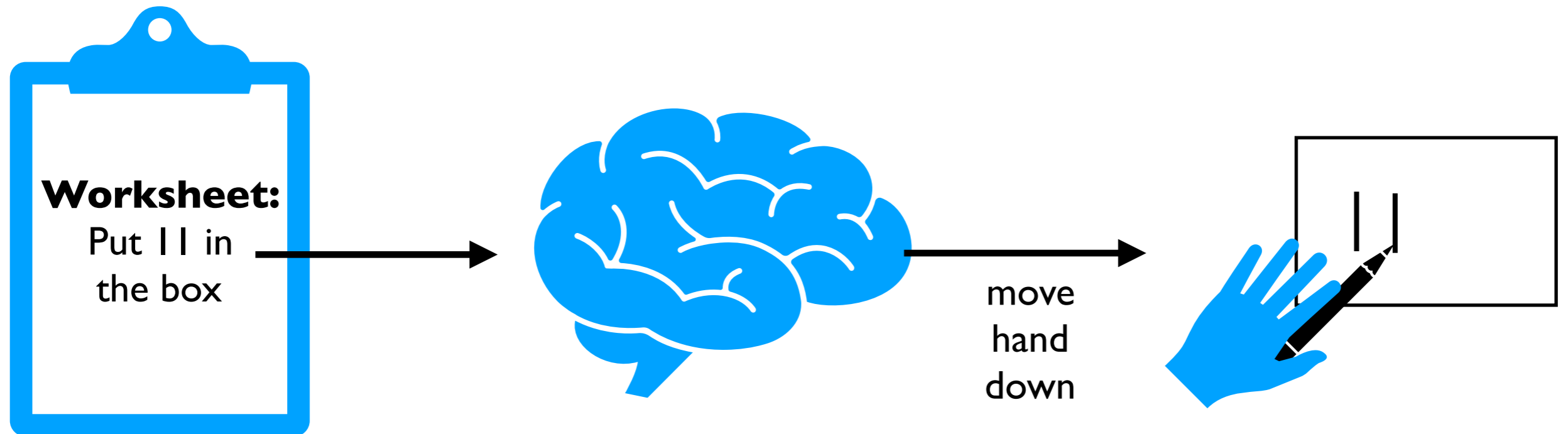


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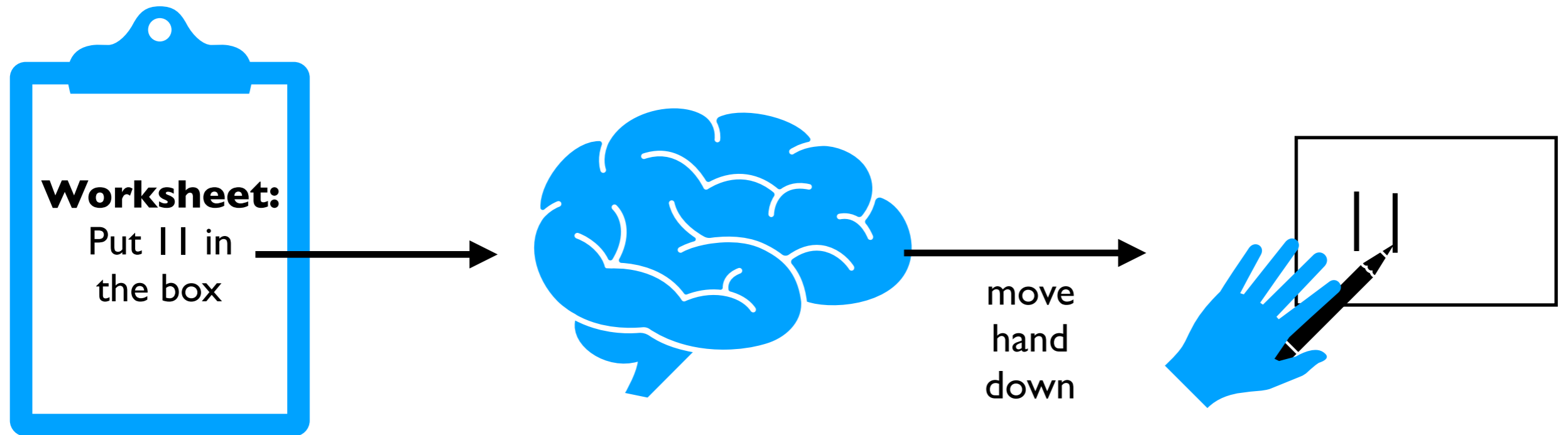


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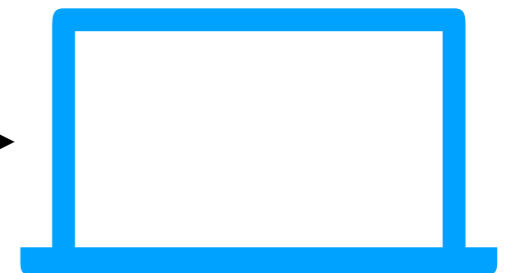


Python Code

```
name = "tyler"  
print("hello "+name)
```

Python

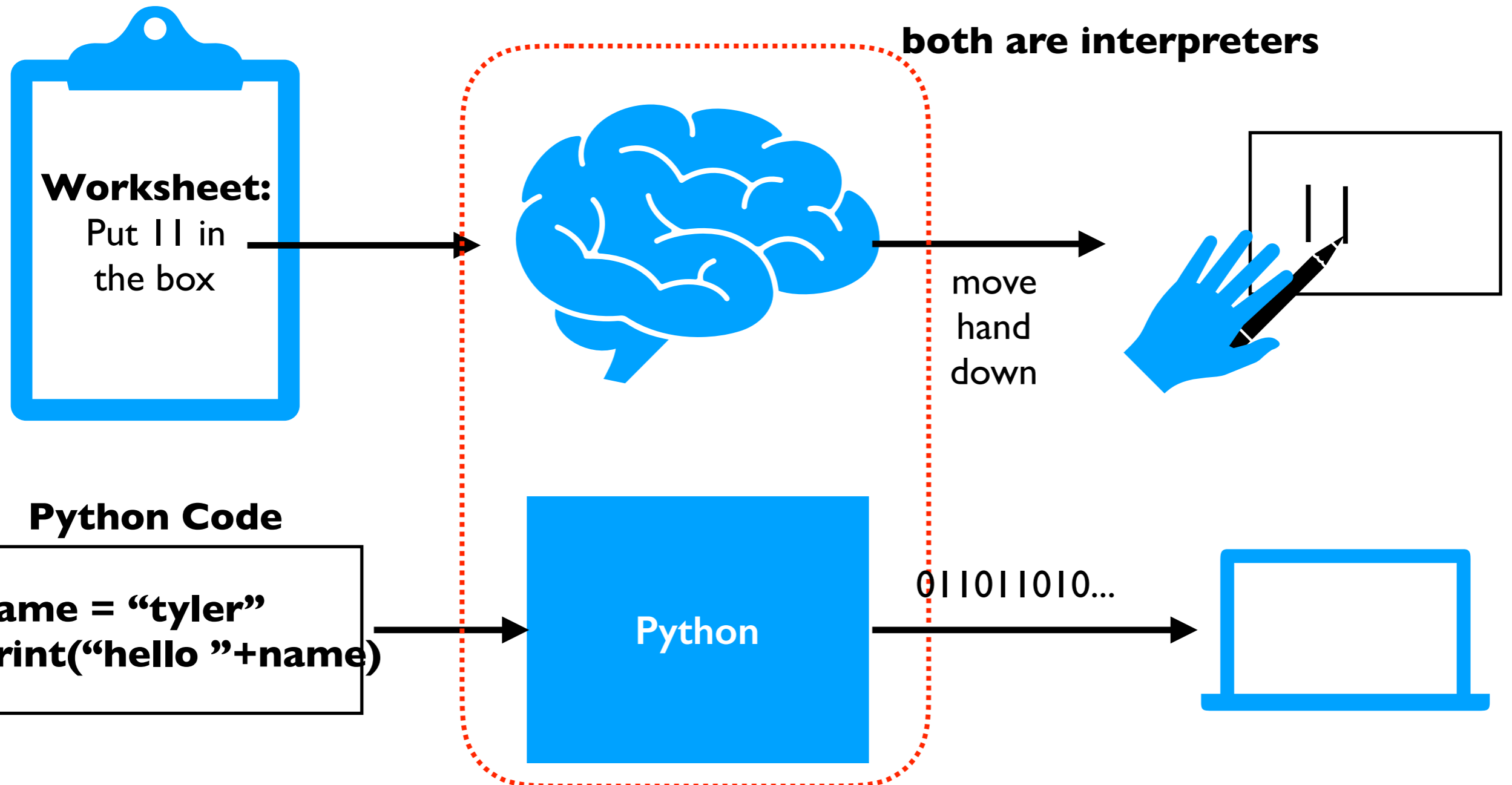
011011010...



Interpreter

A program that runs a program

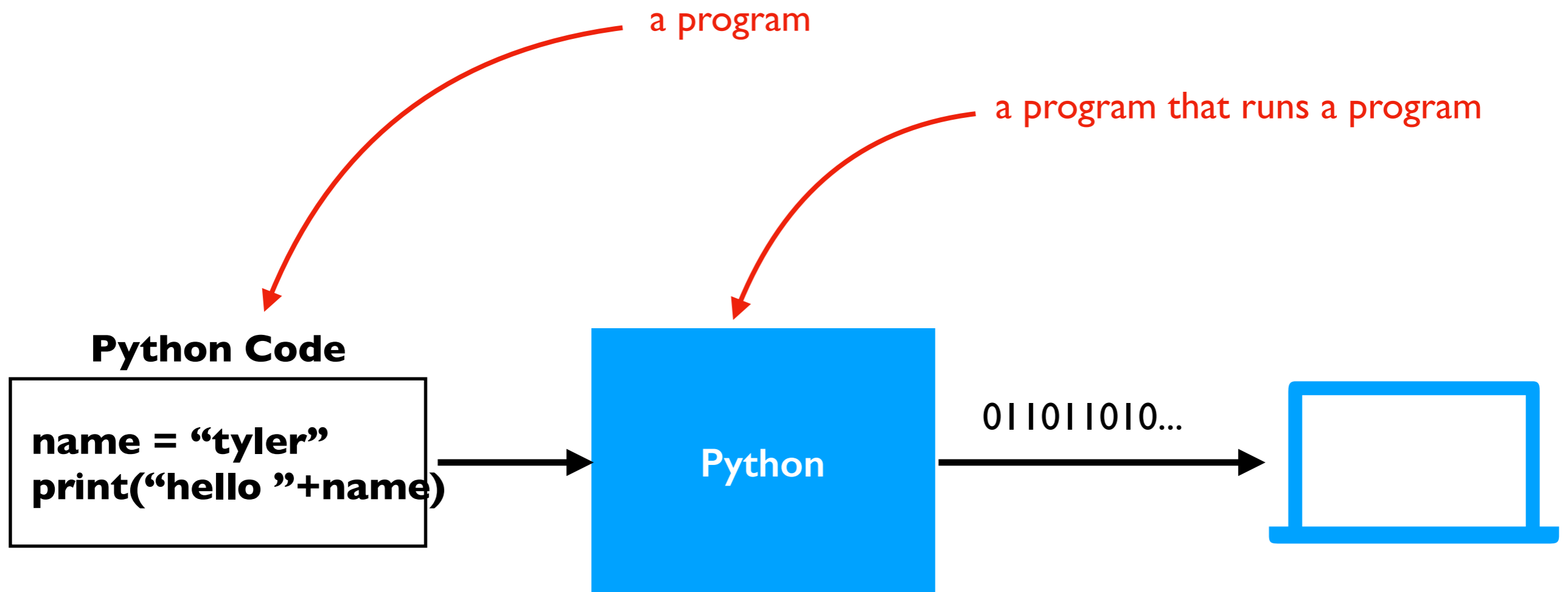
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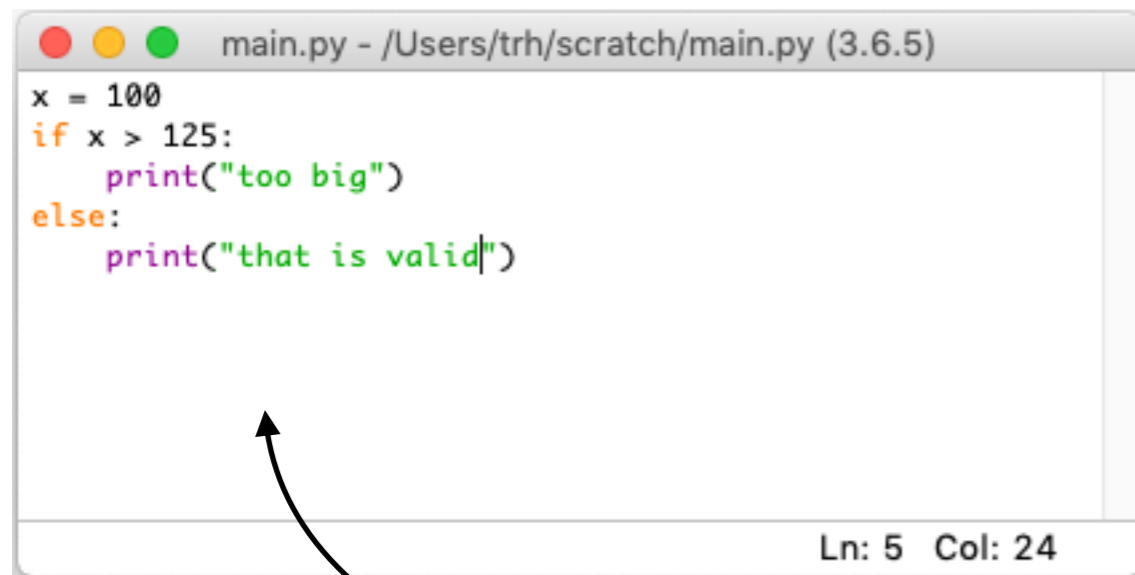


Editor

Program for typing code

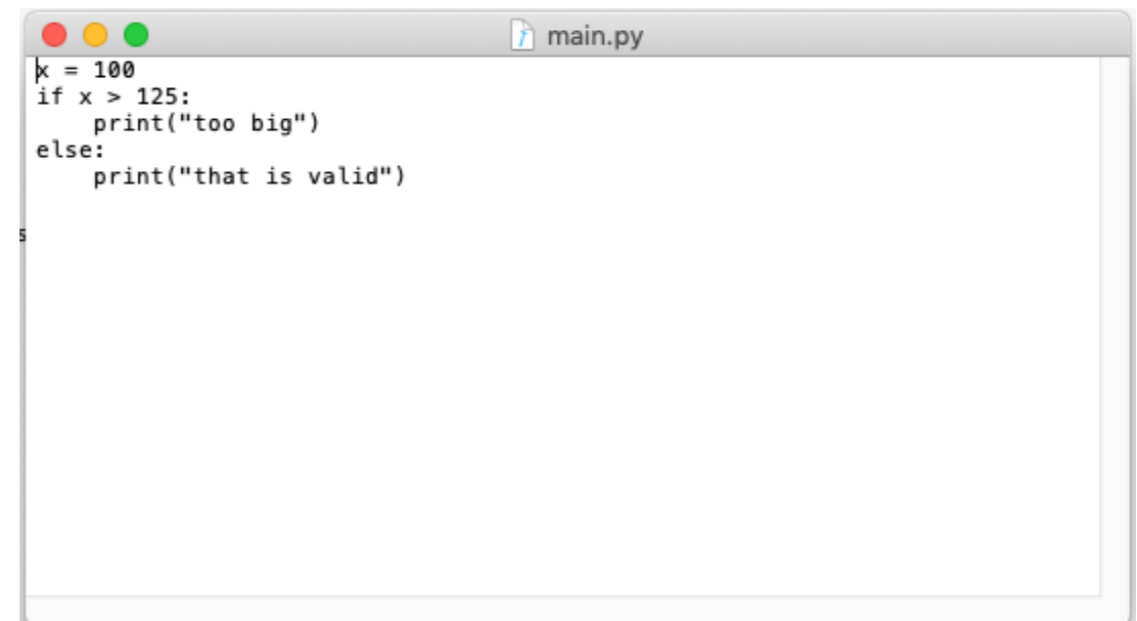
- Different editors can open the same `.py` files (Python programs) (like different browsers can show the same page)

Idle



```
main.py - /Users/trh/scratch/main.py (3.6.5)
x = 100
if x > 125:
    print("too big")
else:
    print("that is valid")
Ln: 5 Col: 24
```

TextEdit



```
main.py
x = 100
if x > 125:
    print("too big")
else:
    print("that is valid")
```

some editors might colorize code

Jupyter Notebooks

notebooks breakup code into
"cells" containing Python code

...

```
In [35]: #q22
df = pd.read_sql("""
SELECT continent, count() as num_countries
from countries_table
group by continent
ORDER BY num_countries, continent
""", conn).set_index("continent")

ax = df.sort_index().plot.bar()
ax.set_ylabel("number of countries")
ax.set_xlabel("")
```

Tool for mixing analysis code with other things
(e.g., documentation, images, tables, etc.)

Jupyter Notebooks

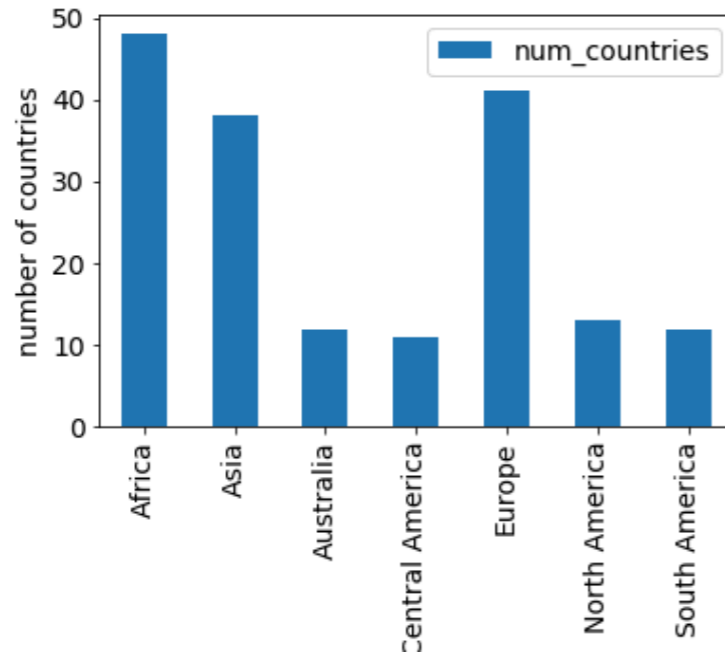
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```

Out[35]: Text(0.5, 0, '')



visuals produced by the code are interleaved

...

Jupyter Notebooks

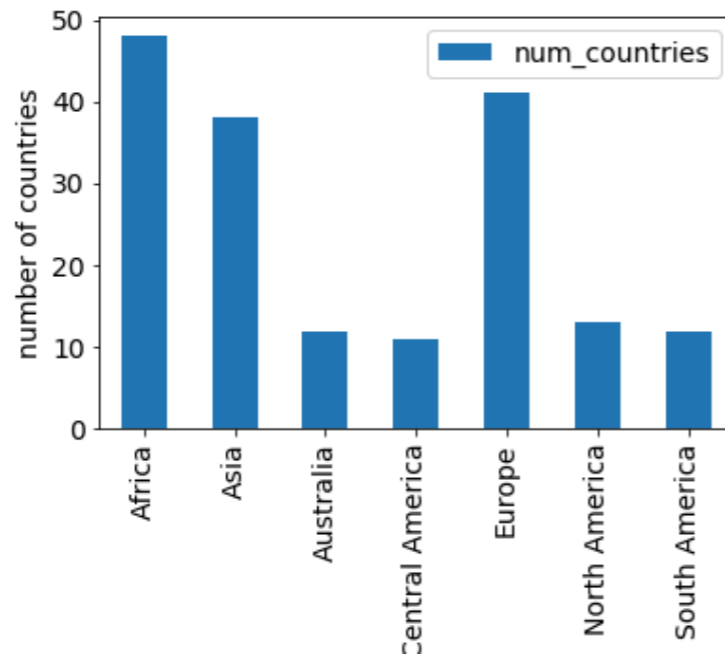
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Out[35]: Text(0.5, 0, '')



visuals produced by the code are interleaved

.ipynb (Interactive Python Notebook) files are not easy to open in a regular text editor

3 ways we'll run Python

I. **interactive** mode

```
ty-mac:~$ python
Python 3.7.2 (v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 24 2018, 02:44:43)
[Clang 6.0 (clang-600.0.57)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> 1 + 1
2
```



triple arrows mean Python code runs as you type it

3 ways we'll run Python

1. interactive mode

```
ty-mac:~$ python
Python 3.7.2 (v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 24 2018, 02:44:43)
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2. script mode

the interpreter program is named "python"; run it

```
ty-mac:~$ python my_program.py
```

*the name of the file containing your code (called a "script")
is passed as an argument to the python program*

3 ways we'll run Python

1. interactive mode

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ty-mac:~$ python
Python 3.7.2 (v3.7.2:9a3ffc0492, Dec 24 2018, 02:44:43)
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2. script mode

the interpreter program is named "python"; run it

```
ty-mac:~$ python my_program.py
```

*the name of the file containing your code (called a "script")
is passed as an argument to the python program*

3. notebook "mode"

```
ty-mac:~$ jupyter notebook
```

open Jupyter in a web browser

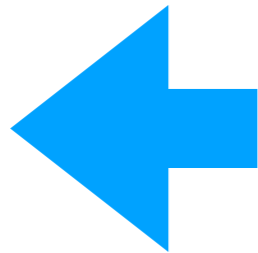
we'll do most work in notebooks this semester

Today's Outline

Software

- Interpreters
- Editors
- Notebooks

Demos



Operator Precedence

Demos

Boolean Logic

Demos

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Order of Simplification

Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (1/2)$$

Rules

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

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Python works by simplifying, applying one operator at a time

$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (\cancel{1/2})$$

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (\mathbf{0.5})$$

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + \cancel{16 ** (0.5)}$$

$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

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$$\underline{3 * 3} + 2 * 2 + 4$$

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$$~~3 * 3~~ + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$9 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$9 + \cancel{2 * 2} + 4$$

$$9 + 4 + 4$$

Rules

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Order of Simplification

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (1/2)$$

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$9 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$~~9 + 4 + 4~~$$

$$**13** + 4$$

Rules

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Order of Simplification

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (1/2)$$

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$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (1/2)$$

$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 16 ** (0.5)$$

$$3 * 3 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$9 + 2 * 2 + 4$$

$$9 + 4 + 4$$

$$~~13 + 4~~$$

17

Rules

- First work within parentheses
- Do higher precedence first
- Break ties left to right

Operator Precedence

What is it?	Python Operator
exponents	**
signs	+x, -x
multiply/divide	*, /, //, %
add/subtract	+, -
comparison	==, !=, <, <=, >, >=
boolean stuff	not
...	and
...	or

simplify first

simplify last*

these are the ones you should be learning at this point in the semester (there are a few more not covered now)

* one exception is an optimization known as "short circuiting"

Operator Precedence

	What is it?	Python Operator	
Mathematical	exponents	**	simplify first
	signs	+x, -x	
	multiply/divide	*, /, //, %	
	add/subtract	+, -	
	comparison	==, !=, <, <=, >, >=	
Logic	boolean stuff	not	simplify last*
	...	and	
	...	or	

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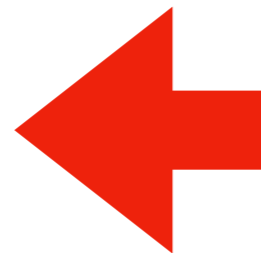
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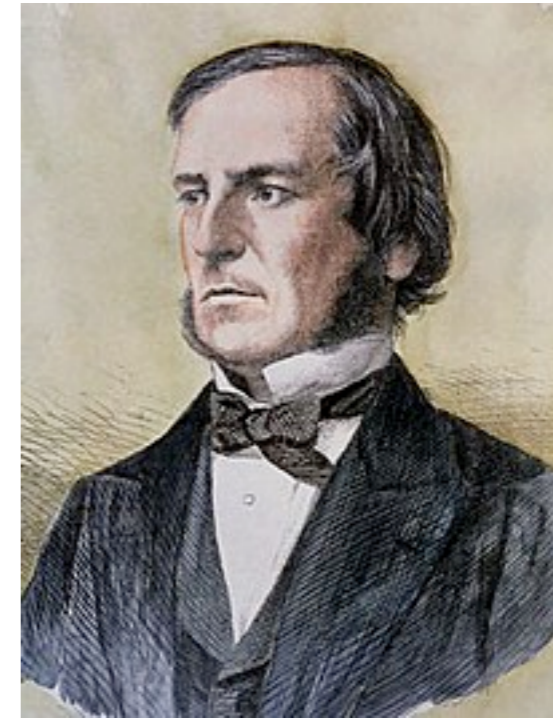


Demos

Boolean Logic

The logic of truth:

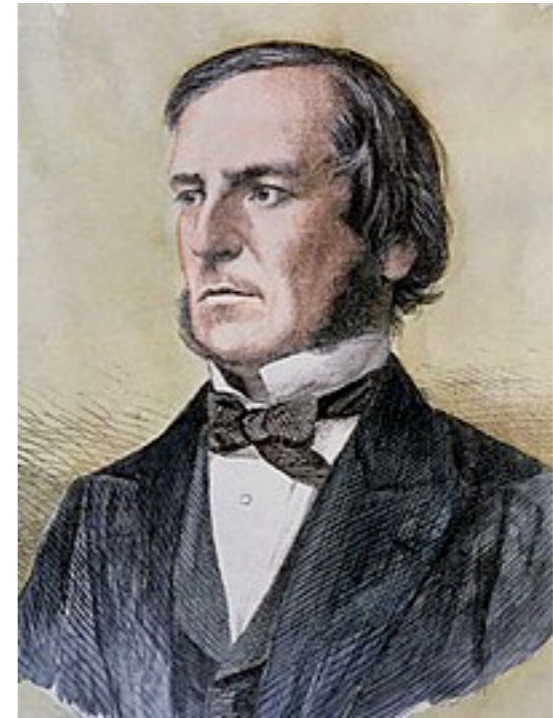
- Named after George Boole
- Two values: True and False
- Three operators: **and**, **or**, and **not**



Boolean Logic

The logic of truth:

- Named after George Boole
- Two values: True and False
- Three operators: **and**, **or**, and **not**



AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

False	True
True	False

**It's a Saturday AND
we're in CS 301**

AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

	False	True
False	True	False

It's a Saturday **AND**
we're in CS 301

AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

	False	True
True	True	False

It's a Saturday **AND**
we're in CS 301

AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

	False	True
False	True	False

FALSE!

**It's a Saturday AND
we're in CS 301**

AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

	False	True
True	True	False

Project I is due today
OR I'll eat my hat



AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
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True	True	True

NOT

	False	True
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AND

	False	True
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NOT

False	True
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TRUE!

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AND

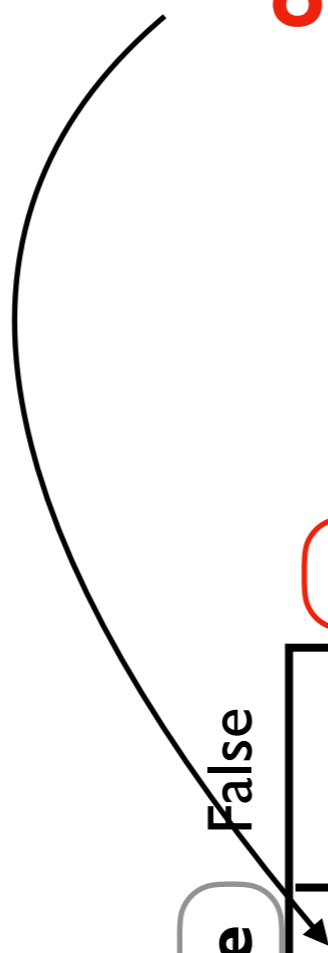
	False	True
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True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

False	True
True	False



Control Flow: Remember that conditionals and loops *sometimes* do something.
We'll use bool logic a LOT to control when we do/don't.

AND

	False	True
False	False	False
True	False	True

OR

	False	True
False	False	True
True	True	True

NOT

False	True
True	False

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