# UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin TA PRBSNEN COMPUTER SCIENCE 

## CS 224 Introduction to Python

Variables, Expressions, and Statements

## Variables

-When creating a variable in Python, no type is provided

- $\mathrm{x}=20$
- $s$ = 'You think youve lost your love'
- pi $=3.14159$
- So what happens if I do this (after the statements above)?
- $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{pi}$
- Answer: x has the value 3.14159


## Types

-Python has types - what determines the type of an object?

- Duck typing
- if it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck...
- So on previous slide, $x$ was an int until we reassigned it. Then it became a float.
- type ( x ) reports the type of variable x


## Built-in types

-boolean

- values True and False (note capitalization)
- Numeric types: int, long, float, complex
- Sequence types: str, list, tuple
- set
- dict


## Truth values

- Any object can be used in a Boolean expression
- The following evaluate to False
- None
- False
- 0
- empty sequences: ', [], ()
- empty dictionary: \{\}


## Type Casting

- Syntax: new_type(object)
$x=3.14159$
$y=20$
$s={ }^{\prime} 20^{\prime}$
int $(x) \longrightarrow 3$
float $(y) \longrightarrow 20.0$
$\operatorname{str}(\mathrm{x}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad$ '3.14159'


## Type Casting continued

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=3.14159 \\
& y=20 \\
& s=120^{\prime} \\
& t=111 \prime \\
& \hline \begin{array}{l}
\text { int }(s) \\
\text { int }(y) \\
\operatorname{str}(x) \\
\text { int }(t, 2) \\
\text { int }(t, 8)
\end{array} \longrightarrow \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

## Operators

- Mostly standard: +,-, *, / , \%, **
- Many other functions live in the math module (import math)
- One thing to be careful of
- Python 3:
- / is real division even if both operands are ints
- // is int division
- Python 2:
- / is int division if both operands are ints
- / is real division if at least one operand is a float


## Operator Precedence

- No surprises
- parentheses
- exponentiation
- multiplication/division
- addition/subtraction
- "I don't work very hard to remember rules for other operators. If I can't tell by looking at the expression, I use parentheses to make it obvious."


## String Operators

-We will see string methods later. Here are a couple of useful operators.

-     + string concatenation
- s 1 = 'This is '
- $s 2$ = 'a test.'
- print si + sh
-     * string repeat
es = 'spam'
- print s * 4 + 'eggs, bacon, and spam'

