

LAC: Language and the Computer

Python for non-Programmers

Variables and Simple Data Types

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Variables

Naming and Using Variables

- Variable names can contain only letters, numbers, and underscores
They cannot start with a number
- Spaces are not allowed in variable names
- Avoid using Python keywords and function names as variable names
- Variable names should be short but descriptive.
 - `name` is better than `n`
 - `student_name` is better than `s_n`
 - `name_length` is better `length_of_persons_name`
- Be careful when using the lowercase letter `l` and the uppercase letter `O` because they could be confused with the numbers `1` and `0`.

Avoiding Name Errors When Using Variables

Everyone mistypes names all the time! Get used to it.

Variables Are Labels

They refer to a space in the computers memory.

Strings

Changing Case in a String with Methods

```
>>> name = "ada lovelace"  
>>> print(name.title())  
Ada Lovelace  
>>> print(name.upper())  
ADA LOVELACE  
>>> print(name.lower())  
ada lovelace
```

Using Variables in Strings

```
>>> name = "ada lovelace"  
>>> print(f"I respect {name.title()}")
```

```
I respect Ada Lovelace.
```


Adding Whitespace to Strings with Tabs or Newlines

```
tab = '\t'  
newline = '\n'
```

Stripping Whitespace

```
>>> favorite_language = 'python  '  
>>> favorite_language = favorite_language.rstrip()  
>>> favorite_language  
'python'
```

Removing Prefixes

```
>>> nostarch_url = 'https://nostarch.com'  
>>> nostarch_url.removeprefix('https://')  
'nostarch.com'
```

Avoiding Syntax Errors with Strings

If you need to have a single or double quote in your string, use the other one to construct it:

```
str1 = "python's strings"  
str2 = 'I said "Hi!"'
```

If you must use both, then you can either escape the string with a backslash or use three quotes:

```
str3 = """Trust fund, 6'5", blue eyes"""  
str4 = '''Trust fund, 6'5", blue eyes'''  
str5 = "Trust fund, 6'5\", blue eyes"  
str6 = 'Trust fund, 6\'5", blue eyes'
```

Using three quotes also allows multi-line strings:

```
"""
```

```
I'm looking for a man in finance
```

```
Trust fund, 6'5", blue eyes
```

```
Finance, trust fund, 6'5", blue eyes
```

```
Finance, trust fund, 6'5", blue eyes
```

```
Finance, trust fund, 6'5"
```

```
"""
```

Numbers

Integers

Floats

For real numbers — stored as binary, so sometimes weird rounding errors

Integers and Floats

Integers are more precise, floats are more flexible

Underscores in Numbers

These two are the same

$$10_000_000 = 10000000$$

But the first is easier for people read!

Comments

How Do You Write Comments?

```
# this is a comment
```

What Kinds of Comments Should You Write?

- It is easier to write code than to read it
- So when you write code, you should make it easier to understand
- Future you will thank you!

When you're deciding whether to write a comment, ask yourself if you had to consider several approaches before coming up with a reasonable way to make something work; if so, write a comment about your solution. It's much easier to delete extra comments later than to go back and write comments for a sparsely commented program. (p30)

The Zen of Python

Multiple Assignment

This can help shorten your programs and make them easier to read

`x, y = 1, -2`

Constants

The tradition is to write these as in all caps

THRESHOLD = .05

Philosophy

```
>>> import this
```

```
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

```
Beautiful is better than ugly.
```

```
Explicit is better than implicit.
```

```
Simple is better than complex.
```

```
Complex is better than complicated.
```

```
Flat is better than nested.
```

```
Sparse is better than dense.
```

```
Readability counts.
```

```
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
```

```
Although practicality beats purity.
```

Errors should never pass silently.

Unless explicitly silenced.

In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.

There should be one-- and preferably only one
--obvious way to do it.

Although that way may not be obvious at first
unless you're Dutch.

Now is better than never.

Although never is often better than *right* now.

If the implementation is hard to explain,
it's a bad idea.

If the implementation is easy to explain,
it may be a good idea.

Namespaces are one honking great idea
-- let's do more of those!

Acknowledgements

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