Lecture #4

CSCI 127 September 24, 2024

• String: a sequence of characters

 \odot Examples:

- myString = "hello"
- print("I Love Python!")
- userInput = input("Enter a message: ")
- $_{\odot}$ We denote the start and end of the string with quotes
 - Can use single or double quotes but they must match

 \odot Strings are made up of individual characters

 \odot Each character has an index, with the first character always at index 0

 \circ It is possible to have an empty string, or a string with zero characters

Strings

• We can get the number of characters in a string by using the length function, len()

 \odot Example:

greeting = "HELLO"
numChars = len(greeting) #equals 5

- There are a number of built-in functions for strings we can use
- For a complete list see <u>Lab 2</u>

Notes on functions

- Built-in functions: these are functions that can be used without importing any libraries to our program
 - Example of a built-in function, the string method find():

myString = "hello"

idx = myString.find("o") #equals 4

 Note: method is another word for function; for this class you can use those words interchangeably

• Functions from libraries: these are functions that require importing a library before using them

 In this example, you must include the import statement before using turtle functions:

import turtle
tina = turtle.Turtle()

- Integer: a whole number value
- Like strings, we can store these numbers in variables or pass them as input values to other functions
 - \odot Examples:
 - number = 5
 - for i in range(10):
 print(40)

- The type of value we store in our variable determines what functions we can use on that variable
- For example, if we have a variable that is storing a turtle value, we cannot use the length function on that variable:
 #THIS WILL NOT WORK:
 import turtle
 tina = turtle.Turtle()
 print(len(tina))
- This error is given: TypeError: object of type 'Turtle' has no len()

The plus operator

- Consider the following code: myString = "12" myInt = 12 addString = myString + myString addInt = myInt + myInt print(addString, addInt) #output is: 1212 24
- The plus operator will behave differently on strings and integers

• Lists: a collection of values, stored in a sequence

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    Examples:

        numbers = [ 100, 200, 300, 400 ]

        words = ["one", "two", "three"]

        combo = [ 100, "one", "five", 600 ]
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- Synatx: an open bracket denotes the start of the list and a closing bracket denotes the end of the list
- Individual items inside the list are separated by commas

Lists

- Like strings, lists are a sequence of values
- We can use indices to get specific items from our lists
- The first item in the list is always at index 0
- We can use for-loops to go through items in a list: myList = [55, "branch", 3, "hug", 459] print(myList[0]) #prints 55 for item in myList: print(item) #prints all items in the list one on each line

Review Lab 3 Materials

 Going over the examples using colors with turtles and hexadecimal numbers as shown in <u>Lab 3</u>

Unix commands

- At the end of each lab you are introduced to Unix terminal commands
- These are commands you can use to navigate a file system without a graphical interface

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