

# Short Course on Programming

## 2. Fundamental Programming Principles I: Variables, Data Types & Logic

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YOU'LL NEVER FIND A  
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE  
THAT FREES YOU FROM  
THE BURDEN OF  
CLARIFYING  
YOUR IDEAS.



"The Uncomfortable Truths Well",  
<http://xkcd.com/568> (April 13, 2009)

# How does (computer) programming work?

Well, first we should clarify terminology here!

What is a programming language?

What is a program?

# Alright, what is it then?

## Definitions (broad sense)

A **programming language** is an unambiguous artificial language that is made up of a set of symbols (vocabulary) and grammatical rules (syntax) to instruct a machine.

A **program** is a set of instructions in one or multiple programming languages that specifies the behavior of a machine.

**Compilation** or **interpretation** is the verification of a program and its translation into machine readable instructions of a specific platform.

Two broad families can be identified:

## **Interpreted languages**

An interpreter program is necessary to take in commands, check syntax and translate to machine language at runtime (e.g., Matlab, Unix Shell)

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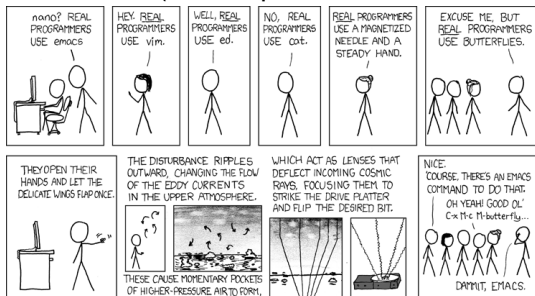
## **Compiled languages**

Programs are translated and saved in machine language. At runtime no additional program is necessary (e.g., C/C++).

Now, how does programming work?

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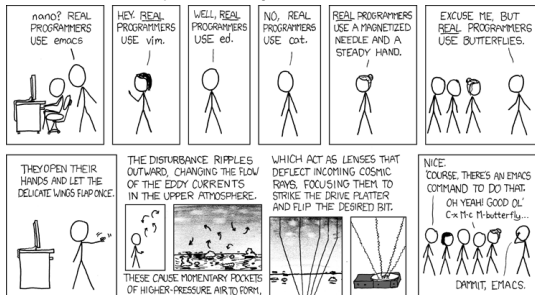
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<http://www.xkcd.com/378/>

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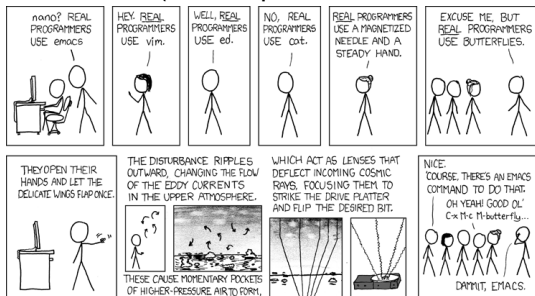
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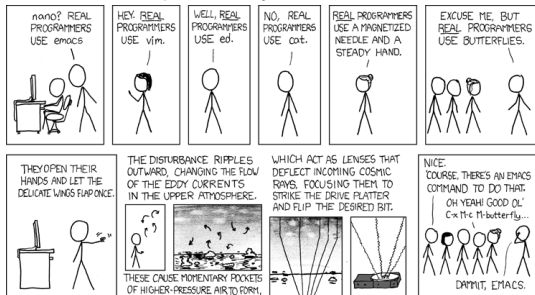


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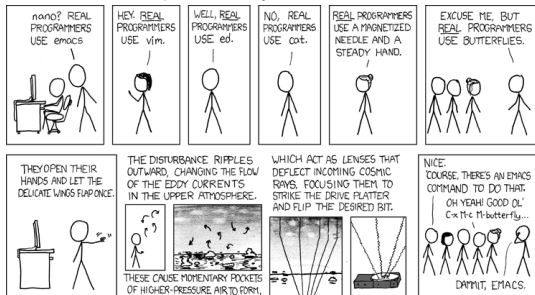


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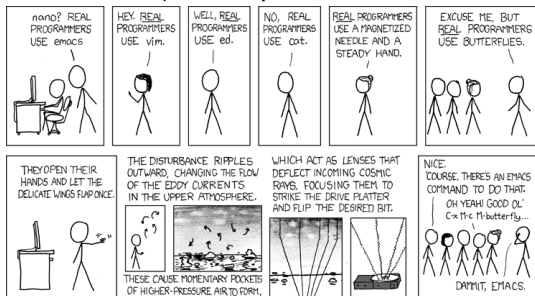


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- translate your (mental) flowchart into a set of instructions
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- test your program for semantical errors (the fun part!)

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# Variables (1)

## Definitions – a selection

**Donald Knuth:** A quantity that may possess different values as a program is being executed.

**Mehran Sahami:** A box in which we stuff things – i.e. a box with variable content.

**Wikipedia:** User defined keyword that is linked to a value stored in computer's **memory** (runtime).

The concept of a **variable** consists of:

# Variables (1)

## Definitions – a selection

**Donald Knuth:** A quantity that may possess different values as a program is being executed.

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The concept of a **variable** consists of:

name

type

value

Don't even think that's as simple as it sounds . . .

## 'Hello World' in Python

```
>>> prnt
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
NameError: name 'prnt' is not defined
```

```
>>> print
```

```
>>> print "Hello
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1
```

```
print "Hello
```

```
^
```

```
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```

```
>>> print "Hello Wrld"
```

```
Hello Wrld
```

```
>>> print "Hello World"
```

```
Hello World
```

# Don't even think that's as simple as it sounds . . .

## 'Hello World' in Python

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Traceback (most recent call last):
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>>> print
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```
>>> print "Hello
File "<stdin>", line 1
  print "Hello
    ^
```

```
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
```

```
>>> print "Hello Wrld"
Hello Wrld
```

```
>>> print "Hello World"
Hello World
```

## 'Hello World' on Shell

```
[glacier:~] grapenthin% ech
ech: Command not found.
```

```
[glacier:~] grapenthin% echo
```

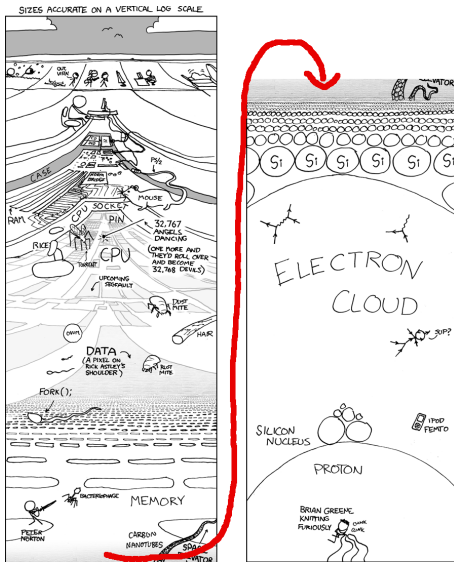
```
[glacier:~] grapenthin% echo "Hello
Unmatched ".
```

```
[glacier:~] grapenthin% echo "Hello Wrld"
Hello Wrld
```

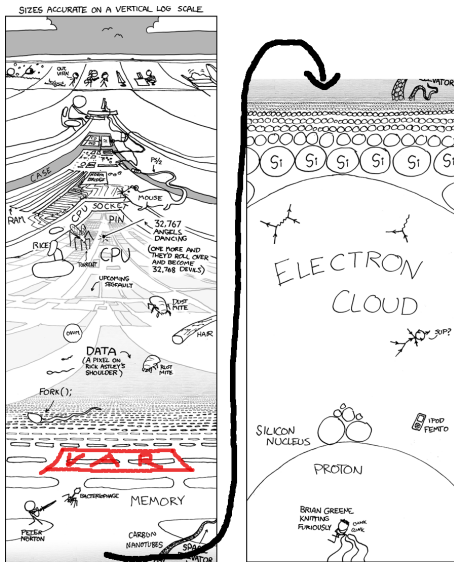
```
[glacier:~] grapenthin% echo "Hello World"
Hello World
```



# Memory interlude



# Memory interlude



## Variables (2) – name

USE VALID NAME: follow programming language rules – Python variable names must **begin with a letter**, followed by any **combination of letters, digits, and underscores**. Uppercase different from lowercase. **Don't use reserved keywords!**

USE MEANINGFUL NAMES, i.e. names that speak:

'lengthGlacier' or 'glacier\_length' ... **Don't use 'a'** – avoid ambiguity (Unless following a paper, textbook)

USE CONSISTENT FORMATTING, i.e.: 'my\_cool\_var' vs. 'myCoolVar' –supports reading

Many style guides exist – punchline: use meaningful names, be consistent (that's hard enough)!

## Variables (3) – type

**What is a type?** – Think of sets of numbers in math:  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ , ... The type refers to how **values** are being represented in a computer's memory, i.e. the meaning of each bit, and how many bits are necessary

### Two kinds of Types

- primitive, built-in types – for Python e.g.: 'boolean', 'int', 'float', 'complex' (important for `print` function)
- non-primitive (built-in or self made) – sequences, iterators, classes, ... <https://docs.python.org/2.7/library/stdtypes.html>

### Types in Programming Languages

- some languages, e.g. Python, Shells, Matlab are weakly typed: implicit type conversions (OR one type can be treated as another)
- this is nice at first, occasionally this leads to nasty/hard to fix problems (e.g. string interpreted as number, etc.)

## Variables (4) – value

### Value

- a value of the type of the variable: 23, 3.1415926..., false
- i.e., the thing we stuff in the box
- can/should change during the runtime of the program, otherwise use a constant (if possible)

### Declaring a variable and Assigning a value:

**In General:** `(type) name = value;` or `(type) name = expression;`

**Python:** `myNewVar=10;` **TC-Shell (differs)** `set myNewVar = 10;`  
Access to the values (de-referencing):

**Python:** use `myNewVar`; **TC-Shell (differs)** use '\$': `$myNewVar`

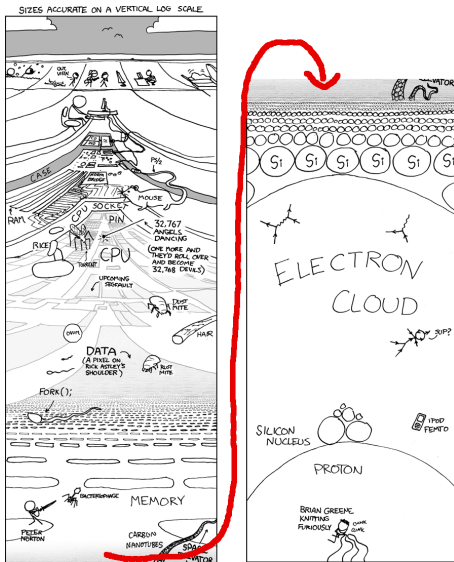
### What's that?

```
myNewVar = myNewVar + 1;
```

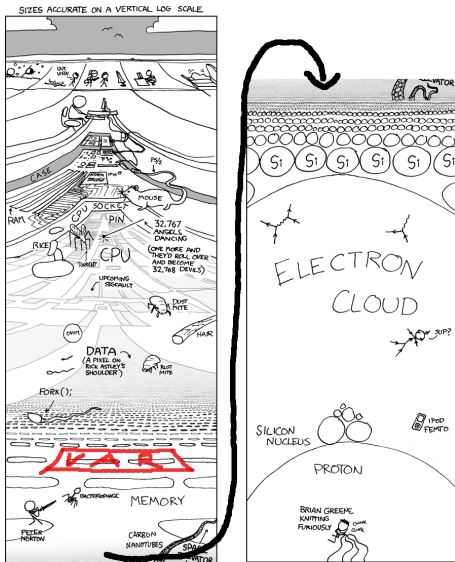
## Array variables

- are lists, vectors, matrices of data (1 to n dimensional – book keeping can become a hassle)
- therefore instead of one value they hold a **list of values**
- linked to a chunk of memory (a sequence of boxes)
- access by index number
- Difference between Python List and Numpy array!
- Shells allow only vectors.

# Memory interlude (2)

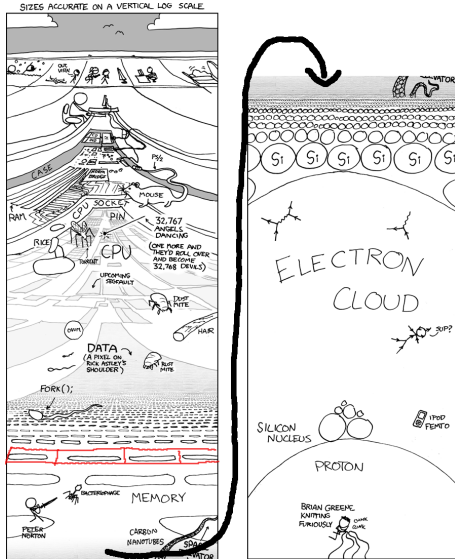


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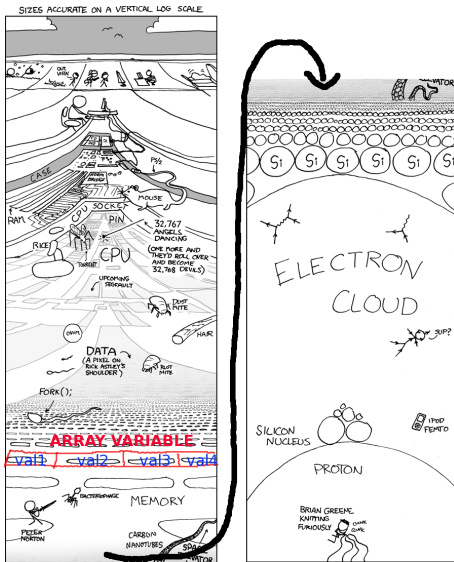




# Memory interlude (2)



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## Advanced Variables: Vectors and Matrices (2)

### Example: Numeric Vector

index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vector:	12	23.3	23.3	nan	nan	1	42	42.1	23	5	nan	nan	0	0	0

# Advanced Variables: Vectors and Matrices (2)

## Example: Numeric List

index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vector:	12	23.3	23.3	nan	nan	1	42	42.1	23	5	nan	nan	0	0	0

## Example: String

index:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
string:	h	e	l	l	o		w	o	r	l	d	!	!	!	!

```
>>> x="hello world!!!!"
>>> x(1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'str' object is not callable
>>> x[1]
'e'
```

# Logic 101

Use logic to connect multiple conditions and **test** for certain cases (0 is false, 1 is true):

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(`~`, `!`):

a	!a
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**'AND' ('&&'):**

a	b	a && b
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
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0	0	0
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**'OR'** (`||`):

a	b	a    b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
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**'OR'** (`'||'`):

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0	0	0
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**'XOR'**:

a	b	a xor b
0	0	0
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## Examples

- 'Friday Beer' if **not** younger than 21 **and** it is Friday.

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## Examples

- 'Friday Beer' if **not** younger than 21 **and** it is Friday.
- 'Discard data' if outlier **or** affected by unmodeled processes.