COMP1730/COMP6730
Programming for Scientists

Data: Values, types and expressions.

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Announcements

* Tomorrow lecture in **HC Coombs** lecture theatre!
* Complete the **Demographic Information Questionnaire** on Wattle, which helps us know your background/knowledge.
* Labs start this week. If your final mark is close to the next grade, **we may push it** if you:
  - attend your lab and engage with tutor(s), and
  - take the weekly quiz on Wattle, and
  - submit your code to lab exercises on CodeBench.
* Homework 1 is open and due by **Sunday 6/8/2023**! It's about *robot*.

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Lecture outline

* Data and data types.
* Expressions: computing values.
* Variables: remembering values.

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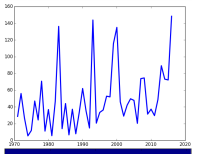
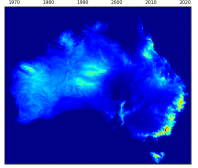
What is "data"?





* Loan interest rates (lecture 1)
* The number of students enrolled in the course.
* The words typed into a web search engine.
* A time series of total rainfall in Canberra for the month of June since 1971.
* An elevation map of Australia.

* Most (scientific) applications of computing involve summarising or deriving information from data.

Example: Data analysis

* *In 2020, enrolment in COMP1730/6730, at its peak, was 556 students. This year, the enrolment (so far) is 506 students. How big an decrease, in percent, is this?*
* The decrease is: `506 - 556`
* The relative decrease is: `(506 - 556) / 556`
* in percent: `((506 - 556) / 556) * 100`

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Expressions

* `((506 - 556) / 556) * 100` is an *expression*;
* it *evaluates* to `-8.992805755395683`;
* `506`, `556`, `100` and `-8.992805755395683` are all *values*.
* In interactive mode, the python interpreter will print the result of evaluating an expression:

```
>>> ((506 - 556) / 556) * 100
-8.992805755395683
```

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python syntax (recap)

* A python program is a sequence of statements:
  - `import` a module;
  - function definition;
  - ~~function call~~ expression.
    - Every function call is an expression.
  - ...and more we'll see later.
* Comment: # to end-of-line.
* Whitespace:
  - end-of-line ends statement (except for function definition, which ends at the end of the suite);
  - indentation defines extent of a (function) suite.

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python expressions

* Expressions are built up of:
  - constants ("literals"): 506, 556
  - variables: P, r, n, ...
  - operators: +, -, *, /, **, ...
  - function calls.
* When an expression is executed, it *evaluates to* a *value* (a.k.a. the *return value*).
* **Expressions can act as statements** (the return value is ignored), **but statements cannot act as expressions**.

Continuation

- end-of-line marks the end of a statement.
- *Except* that,
  - adding a "\" (back-slash) at the end makes the statement continue onto the next line, e.g.,

```
(2 ** 0) + (2 ** 1) + (2 ** 2) \
  + (2 ** 3) + (2 ** 4)
```

  - an expression enclosed in parentheses continues to the closing parenthesis, e.g.,

```
math.sqrt((x2 - x1) ** 2 +
          (y2 - y1) ** 2)
```

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Values and Types

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Every value has a type

- Value (data) types in python:
  - Integers (type `int`): 0, 1, -3, ...
  - Floating-point numbers (type `float`): 1.0, 0.2, ...
  - Text (a.k.a. "string", type `str`): "cool", 'zero', "1.03", ...
  - Truth values (type `bool`): `False` and `True`.
  - ...and many more we'll see later.
- Types determine what we can do with values (and sometimes what the result is).

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- The `type` function tells us the type of a value:

```
>>> type(2)
int

>>> print(type(2))
<class 'int'>

>>> type(2 / 3)
float

>>> print(type("zero"))
<class 'str'>

>>> type("1")
str

>>> type(1 < 0)
bool
```

Numeric types

* Integers (type `int`) represent positive and negative whole numbers (0, 1, 2, −1, −17, 4096, ...).
* Values of type `int` have no inherent size limit.

```
>>> 2 ** (2 ** 2)
16
>>> 2 ** (2 ** (2 ** 2))
65536
>>> 2 ** (2 ** (2 ** (2 ** 2)))
...
```

* Note: Can't use commas to "format" integers (must write `1282736`, not `1,282,736`).

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* Floating-point numbers (type `float`) represent decimal numbers.
* Values of type `float` have limited range and limited precision.
  - Min/max value: $\pm 1.79 \cdot 10^{308}$.
  - Smallest non-zero value: $2.22 \cdot 10^{-308}$.
  - Smallest value > 1: $1 + 2.22 \cdot 10^{-16}$.

  (These are typical limits; actual limits depend on the python implementation.)
* Type `float` also has special values $\pm$ `inf` (infinity) and `nan` (not a number): `math.inf`, `math.nan`

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* Every decimal number is a `float`:

```
>>> type(1.5 - 0.5)
float
>>> type(1.0)
float
```

* The result of division is always a `float`:

```
>>> type(4 / 2)
float
```

* `float`s can be written (and are sometimes printed) in "scientific notation":
  - `2.99e8` means $2.99 \cdot 10^{8}$.
  - `6.626e-34` means $6.626 \cdot 10^{-34}$
  - `1e308` means $1 \cdot 10^{308}$.

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Strings

* Strings (type `str`) represent text.
* A string literal is enclosed in single or double quote marks:

```
>>> "Hello world"
'Hello world'
>>> '4" long'
'4" long'
```

  - A string can contain other types of quote mark, but not the one used to delimit it.
* More about strings in week 4.

Type conversion

* Explicit conversions use the type name like a function call:

```
>>> int(2.0)
>>> float(" -1.05")
>>> str(0.75 * 1.75)
```

* Conversion from `str` to number only works if the string contains (only) a numeric literal.
* Conversion from `int` to `float` is automatic.
  - E.g., `int` times `float` becomes a `float`.
  - Can cause OverflowError

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Expressions: Operators and Functions

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Numeric operators in python

`+, -, *, /`	standard arithmetic
`**`	power (`x ** n` means x^n)
`//`	floor division
`%`	remainder

* Some operators can be applied also to values of other (non-numeric) types, but with a different meaning (this is called “operator overloading”).

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Precedence

* There is an order of precedence on operators, that determines how an expression is read:
  - `2 * 3 - 1` means `(2 * 3) - 1`, not `2 * (3 - 1)`.
  - `-1 ** 5` means `-(1 ** 5)`, not `(-1) ** 5`.
* Operators with equal precedence associate left:
  - `d / 2 * pi` means `(d / 2) * pi`, not `d / (2 * pi)`
* ...except exponentiation, which associates right.
* Whenever it is not obvious, *use parentheses to make it clear*.

Math functions

- The `math` module provides standard math functions, such as square root, logarithm, etc.

```
>>> import math
>>> help(math) # read documentation
...
>>> math.sqrt(3 ** 2 + 4 ** 2)
5.0
```

- Almost all math functions take and return values of type `float`.

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Comparison operators

`<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`	ordering (strict and non-strict)
`==`	equality (note double '=' sign)
`!=`	not equal

- Can compare two values of the same type (for almost any type).
- Comparisons return a *truth value* (type `bool`), which is either `True` or `False`.
- *Caution:* Conversion from any type to type `bool` happens automatically, but the result may not be what you expect.

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Variables

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Variables

- A *variable* is a name that is associated with a value in the program.
  - The python interpreter stores name–value associations in a *namespace*.
    (More about namespaces later in the course.)
- A variable can be an expression: evaluating it returns the associated value.
- A name–value association is created by the first *assignment* to the name.

Valid names in python (reminder)

- A (function or variable) name in python may contain letters, numbers and underscores (_), but must begin with a letter or undescore.
- Reserved words cannot be used as names.
- Names are *case sensitive*: upper and lower case letters are not the same.
  - `Length_Of_Rope` and `length_of_rope` are different names.

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Variable assignment

- A variable assignment is written

  `var_name = expression`

  - Reminder: Equality is written == (two ='s).
  - Assignment is a statement.
- When executing an assignment, the interpreter
  1. evaluates the right-hand side expression;
  2. associates the left-hand side name with the resulting value.

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The `print` function

- `print` prints text to the console:

```
>>> print("The answer is:", 42)
The answer is: 42
```

  - Non-text arguments are converted to type `str` before printing.
  - `print` takes a number of arguments, and prints them all followed by a newline.
- Print the result, and intermediate steps, when a program is run in script mode.

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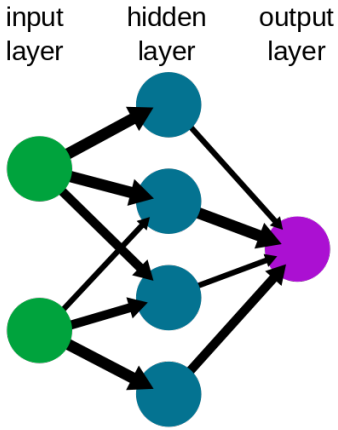
Machine Learning: an example

A simple neural network

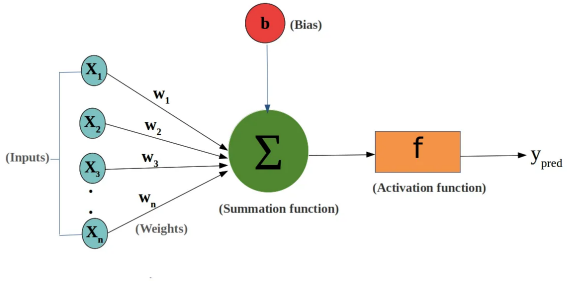


(source: wikipedia)

- Each node represents a **neuron**
- Arrows show signals going from one neuron to another
- Arrow thickness represents the strength of signals.

Programming problem

Write a code that describes the activity of a single neuron:



activation $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$
(sigmoid function)

(source: towardsdatascience.com)