Week 3 - Friday **COMP 1800**

Last time

- What did we talk about last time?
- Strings
 - Concatenation (+)
 - Length (len())
 - Indexing ([])
 - Slicing ([:])
 - Checking for a substring (in)

Questions?



We've got output

To output stuff, we just use print()

```
print('Flip mode is the squad!')
print(35)
```

- What about input?
- Input isn't much harder! It uses a function called input()

Using input()

To read input from the keyboard, you call the input() function, putting the message you want the user to respond to

name = input('What is your name? ')

- This code, for example, will print What is your name? and allow the user to type a response
- Once the user types the response, he or she should hit enter
- The line typed in by the user will be stored into whatever variable you use on the right of the equal sign, in this case name

Converting input

- Reading the input is easy, but it only gives back a string, that is, text information
 - If the user enters 42, you don't get the number 42, you get the string
 '42'
- If you want to convert the text to an integer, you use the int() function

```
years = int(input('How old are you? '))
```

If you want to convert the text to a floating-point value, you use the float() function

rate = float(input('What is the interest rate? '))

Type conversion

- The str() conversion function turns other types into text
- These conversion functions can be used to convert different types into each other, not only during input

```
x = 3.1459
n = int(x) # n now contains 3
text = '6.02'
number = float(text)
moreText = str(number) # back to string
word = 'goats'
value = int(word) # causes error
```

Putting it all together

number = int(input('What number do you want? '))
result = number * number
print('Your number squared is', result)

Work Time for Assignments

Upcoming

Next time...

- Character functions
- Encryption

Reminders

- Read Sections 3.2.7 and 3.4 of the textbook
- Finish Assignment 2
 - Due tonight by midnight
- Start on Assignment 3