

Chapter 1 outline:

- ▶ Introduction, sets and elements (this past Monday)
- ▶ Python expressions (**Today**)
- ▶ Python functions; denoting sets (Friday)
- ▶ Set operations; visual verification of set propositions (next week Wednesday)
- ▶ Cardinality, Cartesian products, powersets (next week Friday)

Today:

- ▶ The Jupyter notebook environment
- ▶ Expressions
- ▶ Types
- ▶ Variables
- ▶ Functions

- ▶ A set can contain the same element more than once. ✓
- ▶ A set is unordered.
- ▶ A set can contain elements other than numbers.
- ▶ A set can be empty.

- ▶ An **expression** is a programming construct that evaluates to a value.
- ▶ A **literal** is the simplest expression that evaluates to a specific value.
- ▶ A **type** is a set of values associated because of how they are stored in computer memory and what operations are available for them.
- ▶ A **subexpression** is an expression that is part of a larger expression.
- ▶ An **operator** is a symbol that can be applied to one or more expressions to make a larger expression.

Type	Kind of information
int	whole numbers and their opposites
float	real numbers
str	text
bool	true or false
type	types

Which of the following is **not** a str operator?

- ▶ // ✓
- ▶ +
- ▶ *
- ▶ in

Which of the following is **not** true about types?

- ▶ *Literal* is a kind of type. ✓
- ▶ type is itself a type.
- ▶ Types are themselves values.
- ▶ In some cases, you can convert a value from one type to another.

For next time:

Pg 7: Exercises 1.1.(1-3)

Pg 13-15: Exercises 1.2.(1, 2, 6, 10)

Review Section 1.2 as necessary

Read Sections 1.(3 & 4)

Take quiz