

Expressions

- **Expressions** are a fundamental building block in programs
- Expressions are analogous to the idea of clauses in English
 - Single clause sentence:
"I am a student."
 - Multiple clause sentence:
"I am a student and I am currently in COMP110."
 - In English, *prose* is *more expressive* through the creative use of *clauses*
- In code, ***programs*** are *more expressive* through creative uses of ***expressions!***

Expressions

There are two **big ideas** behind expressions:

1. *Every expression **evaluates** to a single value at runtime*
 - Thus, every expression has a *single type*.
 - This occurs *only* when the program runs (runtime) and when the processor *evaluates* the expression.
2. Anywhere you can write an expression you can substitute any other expression *of the same type*

Expressions of Various Kinds

- Literal Values
 - 110
 - 3.14
 - True
 - "hi"
- Variable Access
 - x
 - comp_course_number
- "Unary" operators
 - -x (number *negation*)
 - not True (boolean negation)
- Function Calls
 - abs(x) - absolute value of x
- "Binary" Operators
 - Arithmetic
 - 1 + 2
 - Concatenation
 - "Hello " + name
 - Equality
 - x == 1
 - x != 1
 - Relational
 - age >= 21
 - age < 13

Use *type casting* expressions to convert types

- When you have a value of one type but need to use it as another type
- A *type casting expression* can help you convert between types:
`[desired type]([expression of starting type])`
- Examples:
 - `str(110)` evaluates to the string value `"110"`
 - `str(100 + 10)` evaluates to the string value `"110"`
 - `int("3000")` evaluates to the integer value `3000`
 - `float("3.14")` evaluates to the floating-point value `3.14`
 - `int(3.99)` evaluates to the integer `3`
 - float to integer conversions truncate, or get rid of, the decimal component "rounds down"
- Warning: if a value cannot be cast to the desired type a `ValueError` will result.
 - Try: `int("hello, world")`
- In Python, a *type casting expression* is a special *function call* we'll discuss soon!