

CS 106  
Introduction to Computer Science I

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Instructor: Michael Eckmann

# Today's Topics

- More assignment operators:  $+=$ ,  $-=$ ,  $*=$ , etc.
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# More assignment operators besides =

- $+=$ ,  $-=$ ,  $*=$ ,  $/=$ ,  $\%=$
- Here's what they mean. Suppose we have:  
     $a=7$   
     $a = a + 6$     # is equivalent to:     $a += 6$
- These assignment operators are used only if the LHS (left hand side of the assignment) is also the first variable on the RHS.

# More assignment operators besides =

- +=, -=, \*=, /=, %=

More examples:

```
degrees -= 5
```

```
# subtract 5 from degrees and store this new value
```

```
# in degrees.
```

```
halve_me /= 2
```

```
# divides the value in halve_me by 2 and stores
```

```
# this new value in itself */
```

```
fine *= 3 # value in fine is tripled
```

# Clarification of some function terminology

- function call
- Parameter / argument
- What a function returns
  - How to “capture” what a function returns

# function terminology

- **None** – another type in Python which is used when no value is needed.

# function terminology

- **Parameter** – functions have 0 or more parameters. They are a way to pass data INTO a function, when it is called.
- **Calling a function** – invoking a function by giving its name in a statement in your program:
  - e.g.
  - `print(“Hey”) # function call for print`
  - `height = int(height)`
- **Note:** A str is being passed in as an argument print and int.

# function terminology

- **What a function returns** – This is what the result of a method call gives.

- e.g.

```
print("Hey")           # None is returned  
height = int(height)  # an int is returned
```



# function terminology

- Let's take a look at that projected homeruns and look at each line and use the function terminology to describe them