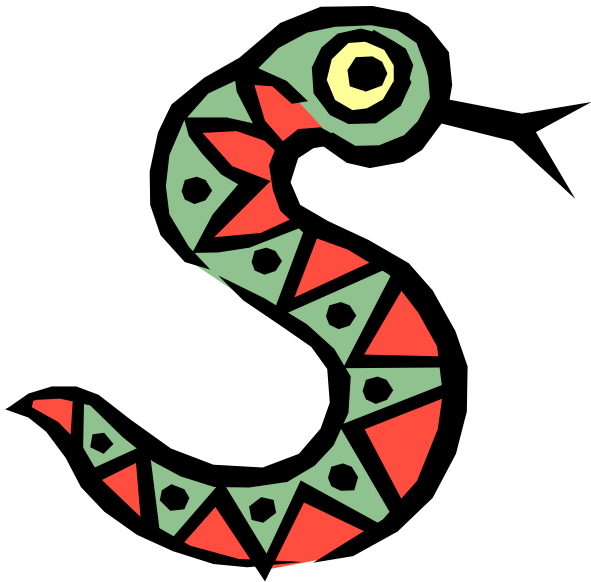


Python Control of Flow



if Statements

```
if x == 3:
    print "X equals 3."
elif x == 2:
    print "X equals 2."
else:
    print "X equals something else."
print "This is outside the 'if'."
```

Be careful! The keyword *if* is also used in the syntax of filtered *list comprehensions*. Note:

- Use of indentation for blocks
- Colon (:) after boolean expression

Another if form

- An alternative if form returns a value
- This can simplify your code
- Example:
 - `return x+1 if x < 0 else x -1`
 - `return 'hold' if delta==0 else sell if delta < 0 else 'buy'`
- Added in Python v 2.6 (?)

while Loops

```
>>> x = 3
```

```
>>> while x < 5:
```

```
    print x, "still in the loop"
```

```
    x = x + 1
```

```
3 still in the loop
```

```
4 still in the loop
```

```
>>> x = 6
```

```
>>> while x < 5:
```

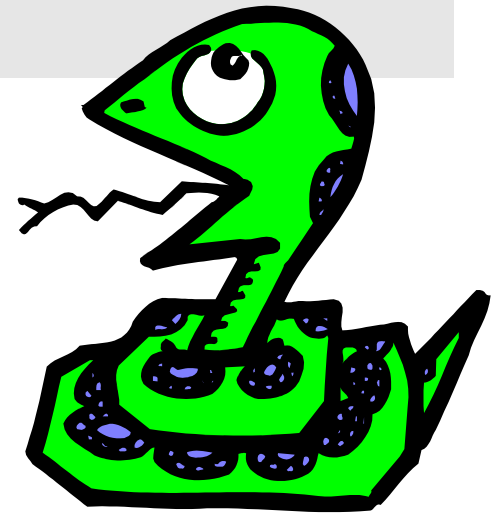
```
    print x, "still in the loop"
```

```
>>>
```

break and continue

- You can use the keyword *break* inside a loop to leave the *while* loop entirely.
- You can use the keyword *continue* inside a loop to stop processing the current iteration of the loop and to immediately go on to the next one.

For Loops



For Loops / List Comprehensions

- Python's list comprehensions provide a natural idiom that usually requires a for-loop in other programming languages.
 - As a result, Python code uses many fewer for-loops
 - Nevertheless, it's important to learn about for-loops.
- *Take care!* The keywords *for* and *in* are also used in the syntax of list comprehensions, but this is a totally different construction.

For Loops 1

- A for-loop steps through each of the items in a collection type, or any other type of object which is “iterable”

```
for <item> in <collection>:  
    <statements>
```

- If <collection> is a list or a tuple, then the loop steps through each element of the sequence
- If <collection> is a string, then the loop steps through each character of the string

```
for someChar in "Hello World":  
    print someChar
```


For Loops 2

```
for <item> in <collection>:  
    <statements>
```

- <item> can be more than a single variable name
- When the <collection> elements are themselves sequences, then <item> can match the structure of the elements.
- This multiple assignment can make it easier to access the individual parts of each element

```
for (x,y) in  
    [(a,1) , (b,2) , (c,3) , (d,4)] :  
    print x
```

For loops & the *range()* function

- Since a variable often ranges over some sequence of numbers, the *range()* function returns a list of numbers from 0 up to but not including the number we pass to it.
- `range(5)` returns `[0,1,2,3,4]`
- So we could say:

```
for x in range(5):  
    print x
```
- (There are more complex forms of *range()* that provide richer functionality...)

For Loops and Dictionaries

```
>>> ages = { "Sam" : 4, "Mary" : 3, "Bill" : 2 }
```

```
>>> ages
```

```
{'Bill': 2, 'Mary': 3, 'Sam': 4}
```

```
>>> for name in ages.keys():  
    print name, ages[name]
```

```
Bill 2
```

```
Mary 3
```

```
Sam 4
```

```
>>>
```