Confirmation of qualifications

How can we create a simple logical expression ?

What values can it take?

Confirmation of qualifications

Simple logical expression

A logical expression accepts only the value `True` or `False`.

Comparison operators can be used to make up logical expressions.

Logical type					
>	<	==	!=	<=	>=
Greater than	Less than	Equal	Not equal	Less than or equal	Greater than or equal

Confirmation of qualifications

Name the values of the expressions

```
1 == 2
```

```
2 == 1 + 1
```

```
a == 5
```

```
15 == '15'
```

```
3.14 > 3
```

```
'Hello' != 'hello'
```

```
(3 + 2) * 0.1 == 0.5
```

Confirmation of qualifications

Name the values of the expressions

`1 == 2`	**False**	
`2 == 1 + 1`	**True**	
`a == 5`	**True**	If the value of the variable **a** is 5, otherwise False.
`15 == '15'`	**False**	The string is not equal to the number.
`3.14 > 3`	**True**	
`'Hello' != 'hello'`	**True**	Two strings are equal only if all characters in them are exactly the same.
`(3 + 2) * 0.1 == 0.5`	**True**	

Confirmation of qualifications

How can we create a compound logical expression ?

Confirmation of qualifications

Compound logical expression

A **compound** logical expression can be made up **of simple ones** by linking them using logical operators:

Operator	*Name*	*Used when we need to:*
and	Logical AND	require two simple conditions to be met at the same time.
or	Logical OR	require at least one of two simple conditions to be met.

order of execution

**Subexpressions connected by logical AND are executed first, then those linked by logical OR.*

Confirmation of qualifications

Name the values of the expressions

```
'Yes' != 'Yes' and 3 > 2
```

```
1 > 2 and 3 > 2
```

```
1 > 2 or 3 > 2
```

```
ans == 'Yes' and 2 == '2'
```

```
5 > 3 and 6 > 3
```

```
ans == 'Yes' or ans != 'Yes'
```

Confirmation of qualifications

Name the values of the expressions

'Yes' != 'Yes' and 3 > 2	**True**	
1 > 2 and 3 > 2	**False**	Expression 1 is false (the first ***and*** second must be true).
1 > 2 or 3 > 2	**True**	Expression 2 is true (the first ***or*** second must be true).
ans == 'Yes' and 2 == '2'	**False**	Expression 2 is false.
5 > 3 and 6 > 3	**True**	
ans == 'Yes' or ans != 'Yes'	**True**	Indeed, the value of a variable is either equal to some value or not.

Confirmation of qualifications

What is a conditional statement ?

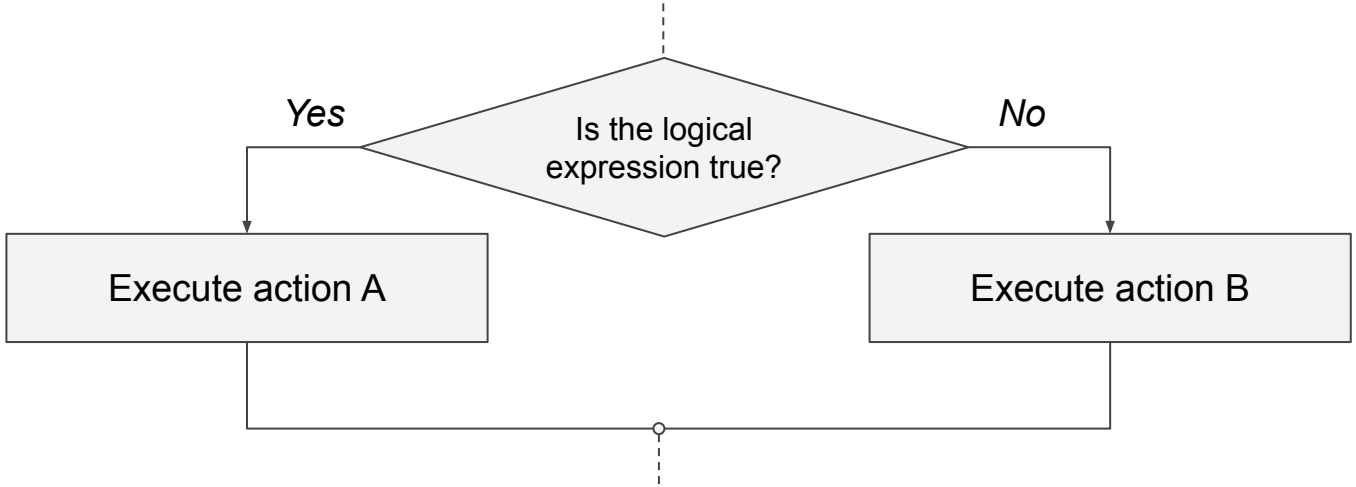
What is it used for?

Confirmation of qualifications

A conditional statement

is a command that executes or does not execute an action depending on the value of the logical expression.

Usage example:
executing action A if the expression is true and action B is false.



Confirmation of qualifications

How do we write a conditional statement ?

What service words do we use?

Confirmation of qualifications

Conditional statement

To program a conditional statement, the following commands are used:

```
if
else
```

```
if Expression is true :
    Execute action 1
    Execute action 2
    Execute action 3
```

An action block starts with a colon

4 spaces

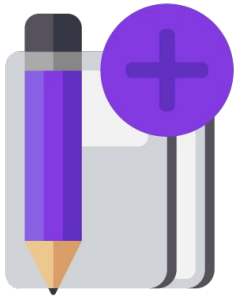
```
if Expression is true :
    Execute action 1
else :
    Execute action 2
```

4 spaces

Confirmation of qualifications

Brainstorm:

Nested conditional statement

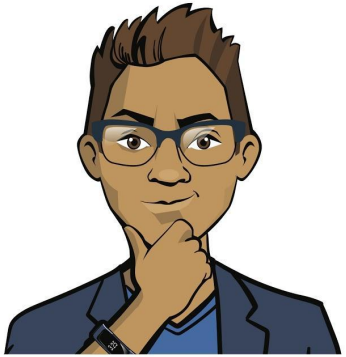


What is the special feature of a nested conditional statement?

You have made sure that a nested conditional statement can be replaced with a compound logical expression.

On the other hand, nesting:

- reduces condition checking;
- optimizes the program code;
- makes the code more logical and readable.

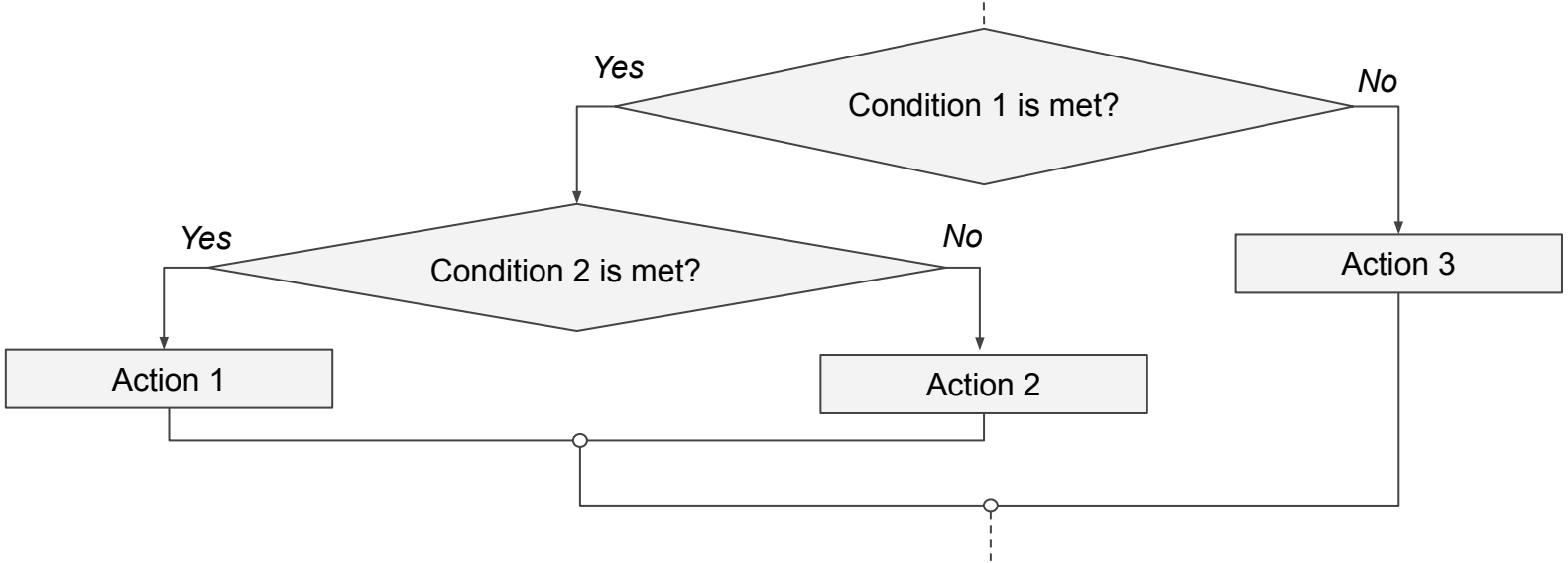


Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

To use a nested conditional statement, you need to:

- determine the order in which the conditions will be checked;
- know how to write a conditional statement.



Brainstorm

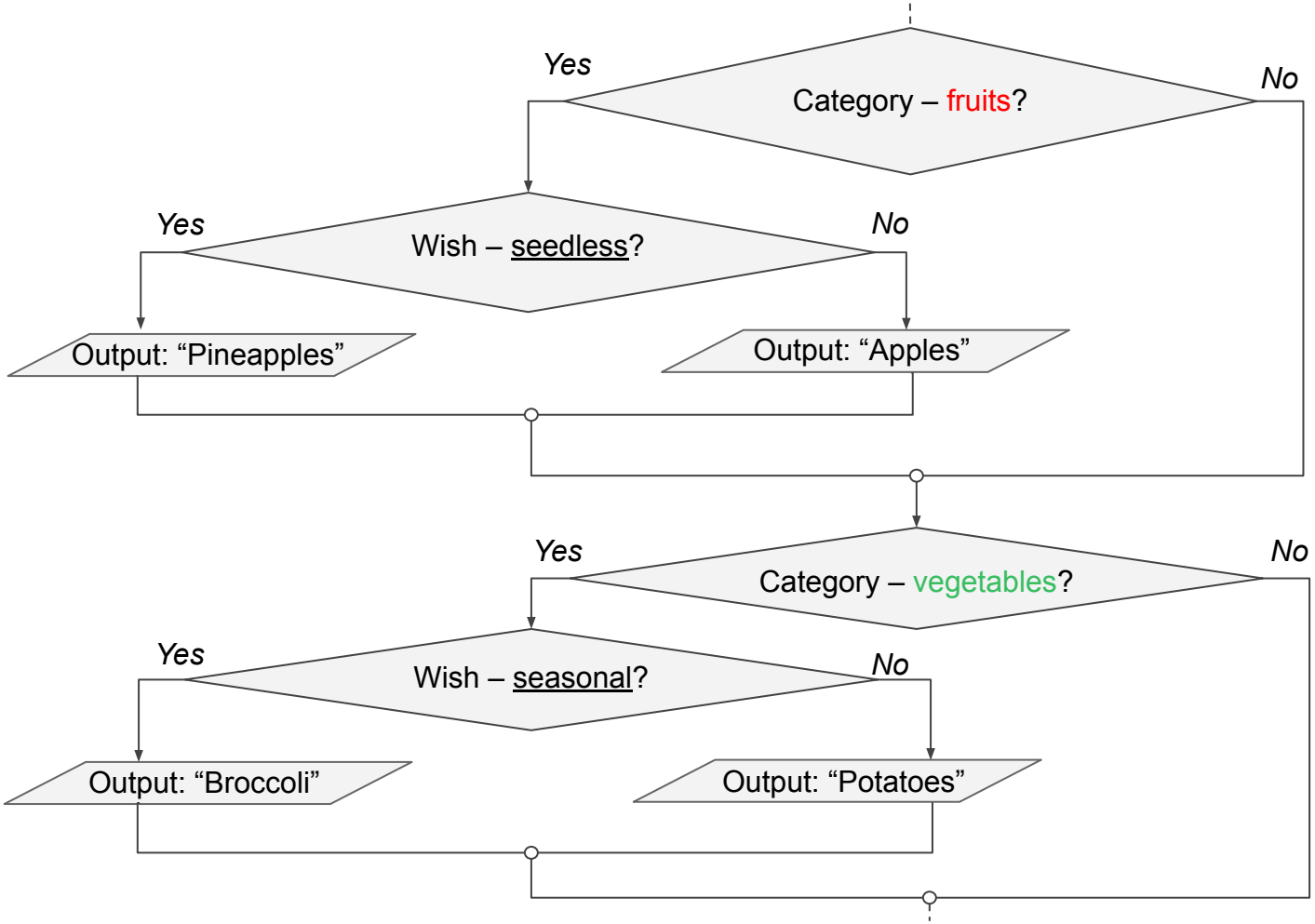
Order of checking conditions

Task. Create an algorithm for printing recommendations for fruits and vegetables. For those who want seedless fruits, print “Pineapples”. For others, print “Apples”. For those who want seasonal vegetables, print “Broccoli”. For others, print “Potatoes”.

What conditions should we specify? Which condition would it make sense to check first?

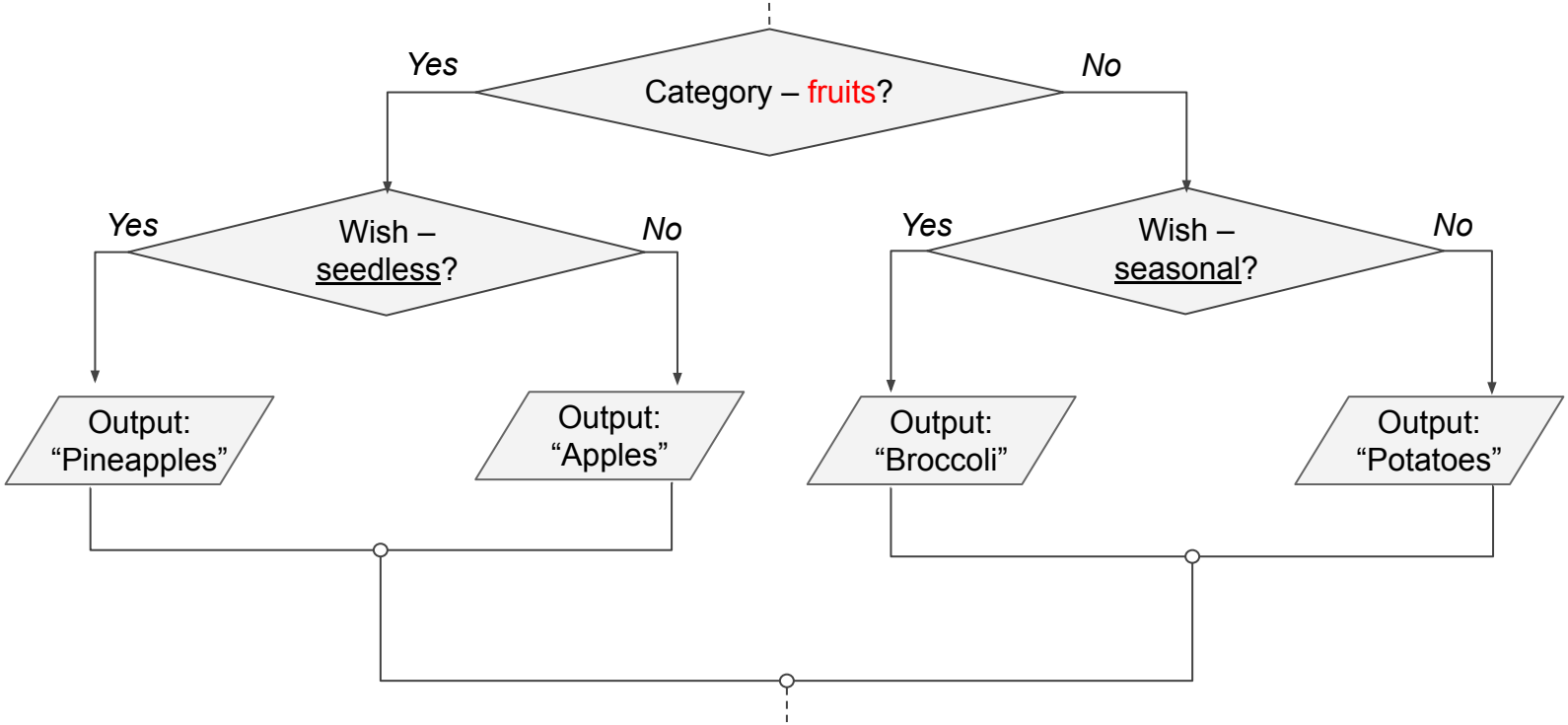
Brainstorm

Possible algorithm of the program:



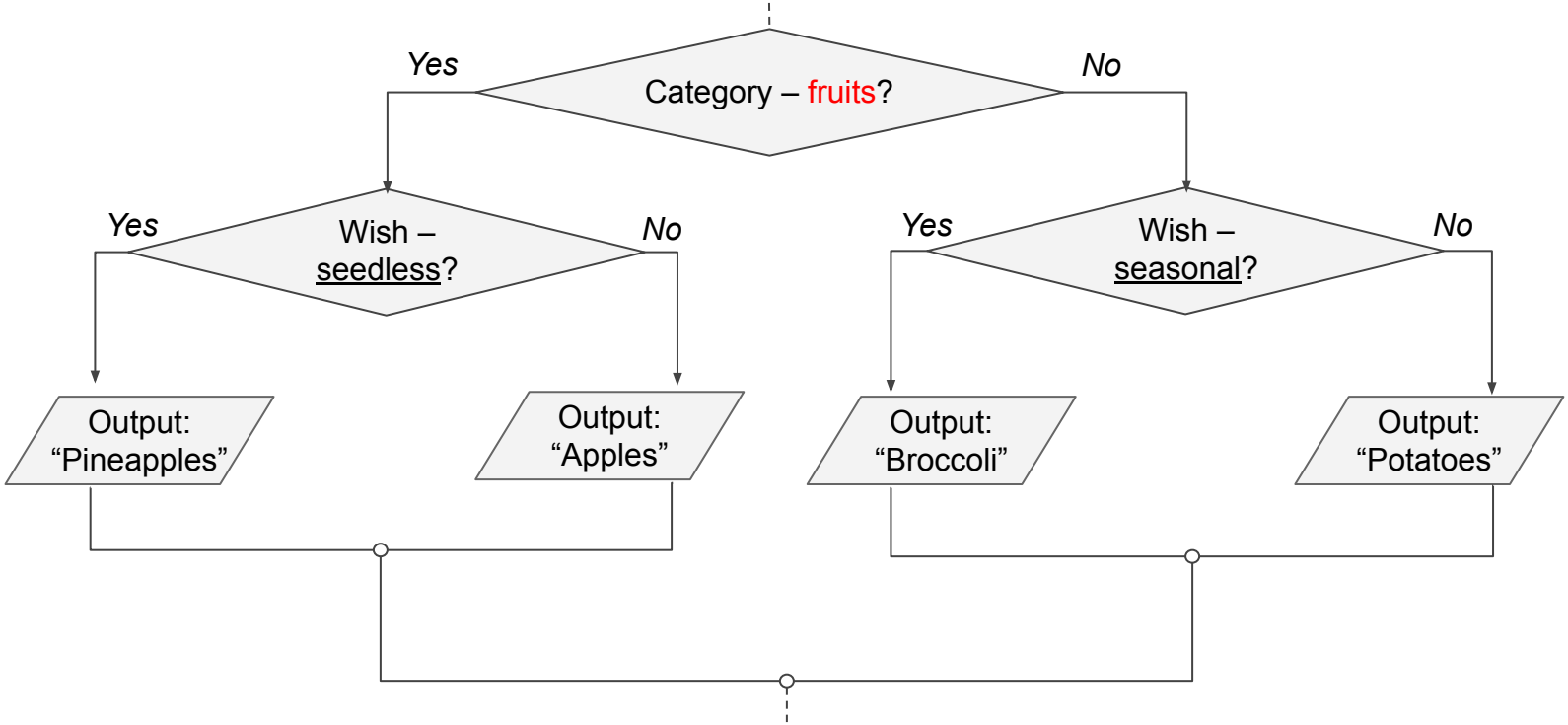
Brainstorm

Will such an algorithm work?



Brainstorm

Will such an algorithm work?



Yes, but <u>not always correctly</u>.

If the customer types the category “Bread” and the wish “With seeds”, they will be recommended potatoes.

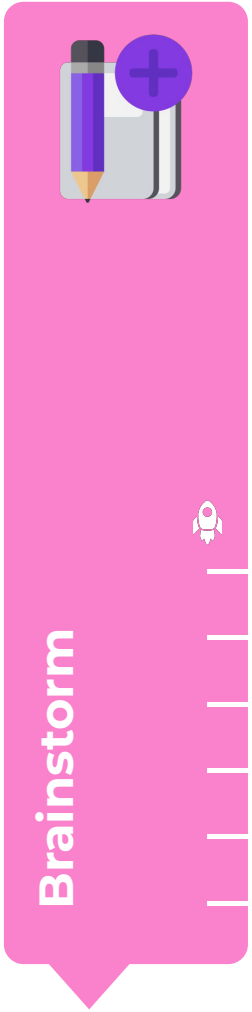
Brainstorm

Nesting design

There are no new design rules. You must adhere very carefully to the rules you already know.

```
if Expression_1 is true :
    if Expression_2 is true :
        Execute action 1
    Execute action 2
```

4 spaces



Nesting design

There are no new design rules. You must adhere very carefully to the rules you already know.

```
if Expression_1 is true :
    if Expression_2 is true :
        Execute action 1
    else :
        Execute action 2
else :
    Execute action 3
```

Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

Task. Write a program that offers ready-to-eat dishes for meals.
If the customer enters “Breakfast”, then recommend porridge. For other meals, if the customer wants to eat a hearty meal, recommend pilaf; in other cases, recommend a cutlet with mashed potatoes.

Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

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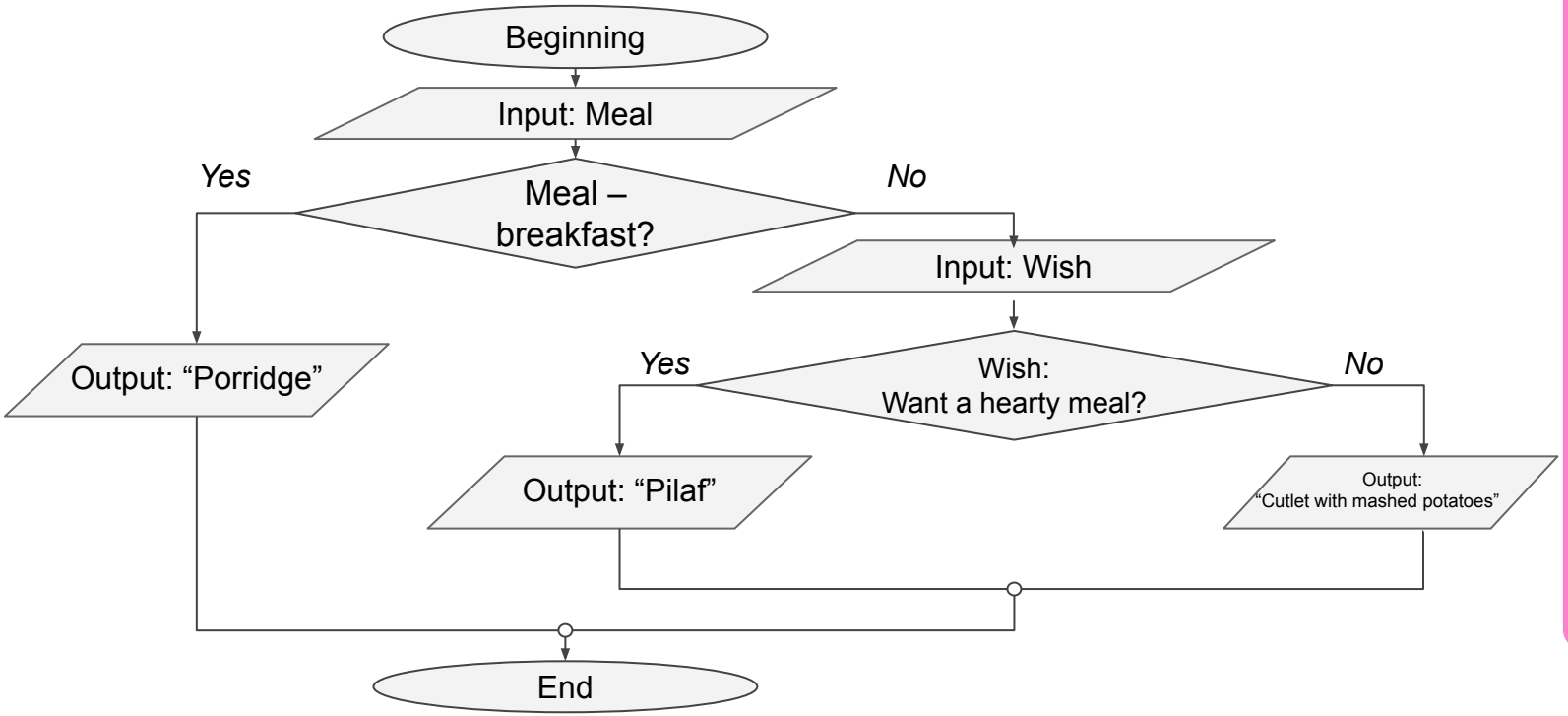
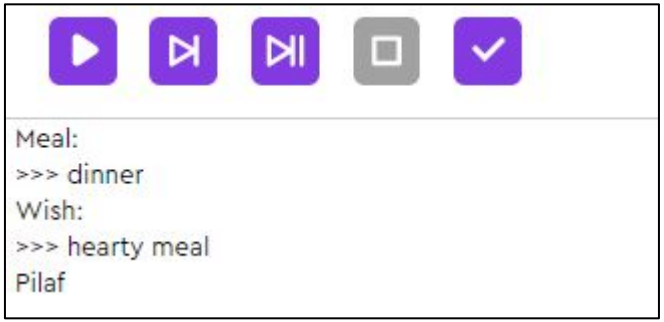


Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

Task. Write a program that offers ready-to-eat dishes for meals.
If the customer enters “Breakfast”, then recommend porridge. For other meals, if the customer wants to eat a hearty meal, recommend pilaf; in other cases, recommend a cutlet with mashed potatoes.

```
meal = input('Meal:')
meal = meal.lower()
if meal == 'breakfast':
    print('Porridge')
else:
    wish = input('Wish:')
    wish = wish.lower()
    if wish == 'hearty meal':
        print('Pilaf')
    else:
        print('Cutlet with mashed potatoes')
```



Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

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    wish = wish.lower()
    if wish == 'hearty meal':
        print('Pilaf')
    else:
        print('Cutlet with mashed potatoes')
```

What the program will print on sequential data input:

- Breakfast
- Dinner – Japanese cuisine
- Dinner – hearty meal
- Supper – no wishes

Brainstorm

Nested conditional statement

Task. Write a program that offers ready-to-eat dishes for meals.
If the customer enters “Breakfast”, then recommend porridge. For other meals, if the customer wants to eat a hearty meal, recommend pilaf; in other cases, recommend a cutlet with mashed potatoes.

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    else:
        print('Cutlet with mashed potatoes')
```

What the program will print on sequential data input:

- Breakfast
- Dinner – Japanese cuisine
- Dinner – hearty meal
- Supper – no wishes

Give an example of input data so that the program prints:

- Cutlet with mashed potatoes
- Porridge
- Pilaf

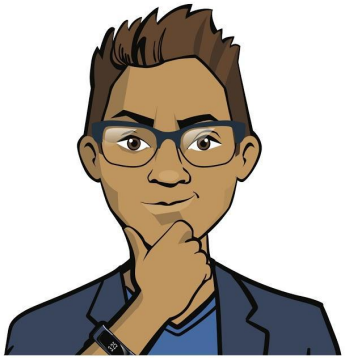
Brainstorm

Conclusions:

1. **The idea of nested constructs** applies to the conditional statement as well. This helps avoid the unnecessary complexity of condition checks.

2. To **program** a nested conditional statement, you need to:

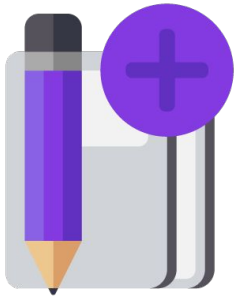
   - determine the order in which the conditions will be checked;
   - know how to down a conditional construct.



Brainstorm

Brainstorm:

Conditional statement with multiple branches



Let’s go over a task

“Happy Hours” Task . Write a program that requests input of the amount due and the current time. If goods are bought from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., the amount is reduced 2 times. From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., reduce it 4 times. The Longevity Store works from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

?

```
Amount:
>>> 1700
Current time (hour):
>>> 21
Promo! Amount due: 425.0
```

How do we write such a program?

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Happy Hours" Task . Write a program that requests input of the amount due and the current time. If goods are bought from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., the amount is reduced 2 times. From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., reduce it 4 times. The Longevity Store works from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

```
total = int(input('Amount:'))
time = int(input('Current time (hour):'))
if time >= 10 and time <= 12:
    total = total/2
    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
if time >= 20 and time <= 22:
    total = total/4
    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
if time > 8 and time < 10 or time > 12 and time < 20:
    print('Amount due:', total)
```

```
Amount:
>>> 1700
Current time (hour):
>>> 21
Promo! Amount due: 425.0
```

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

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    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
if time >= 20 and time <= 22:
    total = total/4
    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
if time > 8 and time < 10 or time > 12 and time < 20:
    print('Amount due:', total)
```

Sometimes it becomes difficult to combine parts of a condition into an expression.
Is there an easier way to describe all the remaining cases?

Brainstorm

Multiple branch conditional statement

As in the case of a nested conditional statement, this construct can be replaced with compound expressions, but using it can make your code simpler and more efficient.

```
if Expression_1 is true :
    Execute action 1
elif Expression_2 is true :
    Execute action 2
else :
    Execute action 3
```

If Expression_1 is true,

then execute action 1.

Else if Expression_2 is true,

then execute action 2.

In all other cases,

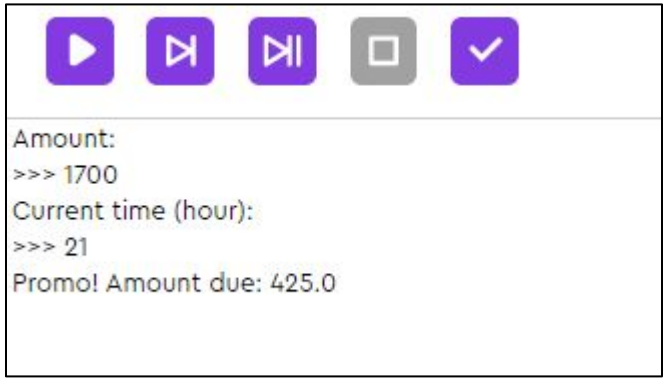
execute action 3.

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Happy Hours" Task . Write a program that requests input of the amount due and the current time. If goods are bought from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., the amount is reduced 2 times. From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., reduce it 4 times.

```
total = int(input('Amount:'))
time = int(input('Current time (hour):'))
if time >= 10 and time <= 12:
    total = total/2
    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
elif time >= 20 and time <= 22:
    total = total/4
    print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
else:
    print('Amount due:', total)
```



Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Happy Hours" Task . Write a program that requests input of the amount due and the current time. If goods are bought from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., the amount is reduced 2 times. From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., reduce it 4 times.

```
total = int(input('Amount:'))
time = int(input('Current time (hour):'))
if time >= 10 and time <= 12:
   total = total/2
   print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
elif time >= 20 and time <= 22:
   total = total/4
   print('Promo! Amount due:', total)
else:
   print('Amount due:', total)
```

What the program will print on sequential data input:

- 1000 — 9
- 1000 — 12
- 1000 — 15
- 1000 — 22
- 1000 — 23

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Meal" Task . Write a program that offers dishes for meals. If the user enters “Breakfast”, then offer “Porridge”. If “Dinner”, then “Meatball soup”. In all other cases, print “Pancakes with fish”.

?

```
Meal:
>>> lunch
Pancakes with fish
```

How do we write such a program?

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Meal" Task . Write a program that offers dishes for meals. If the user enters “Breakfast”, then offer “Porridge”. If “Dinner”, then “Meatball soup”. In all other cases, print “Pancakes with fish”.

```
meal = input('Meal:')
if meal == 'breakfast':
   print('Porridge')
if meal == 'Dinner':
   print('Meatball soup')
if meal != 'Breakfast' and meal != 'Dinner':
   print('Pancakes with fish')
```

Option 1. Using a compound logical expression.

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Meal" Task . Write a program that offers dishes for meals. If the user enters “Breakfast”, then offer “Porridge”. If “Dinner”, then “Meatball soup”. In all other cases, print “Pancakes with fish”.

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meal = input('Meal:')
if meal == 'breakfast':
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elif meal == 'Dinner':
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else:
   print('Pancakes with fish')
```

Option 2. Using a conditional statement with multiple branches.

Brainstorm

Let’s go over a task

"Meal" Task . Write a program that offers dishes for meals. If the user enters “Breakfast”, then offer “Porridge”. If “Dinner”, then “Meatball soup”. In all other cases, print “Pancakes with fish”.

```
meal = input('Meal:')
if meal == 'breakfast':
   print('Porridge')
elif meal == 'Dinner':
   print('Meatball soup')
else:
   print('Pancakes with fish')
```

What the program will print upon data input:

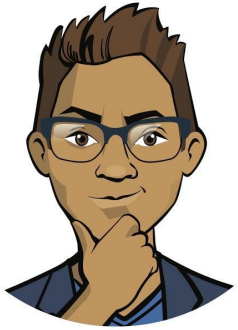
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- I don’t know

Option 2. Using a conditional statement with multiple branches.

Brainstorm

Conclusions:

1. There are **many ways** to program a conditional construct:
   - conditional statement;
   - nested conditional statement;
   - conditional statement with multiple branches.
2. Any task can be solved through the “standard” conditional operator. But:
   - **nesting allows us to reduce** condition checking;
   - **multiple branches make it easier** to check the remaining conditions.



Cole,
Senior Developer

Brainstorm