

## Topic 5: Conditionals

**David H Smith IV**

**University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign**

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# Announcements

# Weekly Reminders

- Ⓐ Don't forget to register with the CBTF to take the quiz this week.
- Ⓑ Homework 4 is posted and homework 3 has entered it's grace period week.
- Ⓒ Post reading 6 due tomorrow.

## Poll Questions

# Poll Question: Boolean Expressions

Expressions that evaluate to True or False.

```
1 (1 + 6) < (2 + 5)
```

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C TypeError
- ☐ D SyntaxError

# Poll Question: Boolean Expressions

Expressions that evaluate to True or False.

```
1 "cat" < "Dog"
```

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C TypeError
- ☐ D SyntaxError

# Poll Question: If Statements

What does this code print?

```
1 x = 1
2 if x < 7:
3     print(x)
4 print(7)
```

- ☐ A 1
- ☐ B 7
- ☒ C 

1  
7
- ☐ D SyntaxError

# Poll Question:

What does this code print?

```
1 age = 17
2 young = age < 30
3 if young == true:
4     print(age)
```

- ☐ A Nothing
- ☐ B 17
- ☐ C 30
- ☐ D SyntaxError



# Poll Question: If-Else Statements

What does this code print?

```
1 x = 2
2 if x > 8:
3     x = x - 2
4     print(x)
5 else:
6     print(8)
```

- ☒ A 0
- ☐ B 8
- ☐ C 

0  
8
- ☐ D SyntaxError

# Poll Question:

```
1 grade = 98
2 if grade >= 90:
3     print("You got an A!")
4 if grade >= 80:
5     print("You got a B!")
6 else:
7     print("You got something else")
```

- ☐ A You got an A!
- ☐ B You got a B!
- ☐ C You got something else
- ☐ D The correct answer is not listed

# Poll Question:

```
1 grade = 98
2 if grade >= 90:
3     print("You got an A!")
4 if grade >= 80 and grade < 90:
5     print("You got a B!")
6 else:
7     print("You got something else")
```

- ☐ A You got an A!
- ☐ B You got a B!
- ☐ C You got something else
- ☐ D The correct answer is not listed

# Poll Question: If Statements

What's the result of running the following code?

```
1 x = 5
2 if x == 3 or 4:
3     print(x)
```

- ☐ A 3
- ☐ B 4
- ☐ C 5
- ☐ D SyntaxError

# Boolean Operators

# Boolean Operators

- Ⓐ Why is `x == 3 or 4` always True?
- Ⓑ Alternatives:
  - ① `x == 3 or x == 4`
  - ② `x in [3, 4]`
- Ⓒ Types of operators:
  - ① **Binary operators:** `and`, `or`
  - ② **Unary Operators:** `not`

# Truthy and Falsy

- Ⓐ Python will convert non-Boolean types to Booleans.  
`if "hello":`
- Ⓑ Accomplished via the use of the `bool()` function.  
`boo("hello")`
- Ⓒ All values are truthy (convert to `True`) except those displayed to the right:

- `None`
- `False`
- `0`
- `0.0`
- `0j`
- `Decimal(0)`
- `Fraction(0, 1)`
- `[]`
- `{}`
- `()`
- `,`
- `b''`
- `set()`
- `range(0)`

## More Poll Questions



# Poll Question:

What does `test(7)` return?

```
1 def test(num):  
2     if num > 0:  
3         return True  
4     return False
```

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C First True then False.
- ☐ D The tuple (True, False)

# Poll Question: Printing with Bools

What does the following segment of code produce?

```
1 print("George") and print("Boole")
```

- ☐ A George
- ☐ B Boole
- ☐ C George  
Boole
- ☐ D SyntaxError

## Short Circuit

# Short Circuiting

- Python is **lazy**
- It won't evaluate Boolean expressions it doesn't need to

```
1 True or anything() # This is True
2 False and anything() # This is False
```

- Python won't evaluate the `anything()` part.
- You can use this to prevent errors from occurring in your code or having to next if statements:

```
1 if (len(my_str) > 10) and (my_str[10] == 'a'):
2     print("the tenth character of my string is ", my_str[10])
```

# Poll Question:

1

2

A



# Poll Question:

1

2

