Python Programming

Flow Control

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Outline

task 1

task 2

task 3
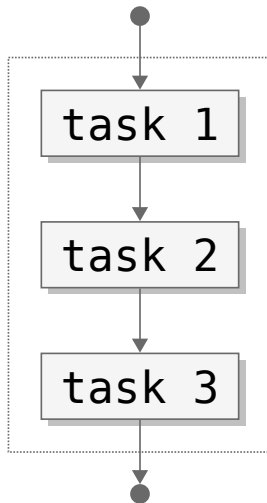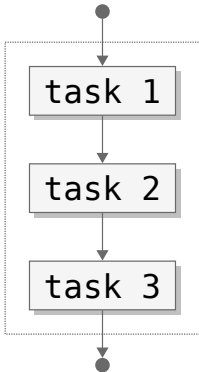
sum.py

```
1  a = 100
2  b = 200
3  print(a+b)
```

terminal

```
$ python sum.py
300
```

Intermezzo - User input

Performed with the `input([prompt])` built-in function:

- If the `prompt` argument is present, it is written to the standard output.
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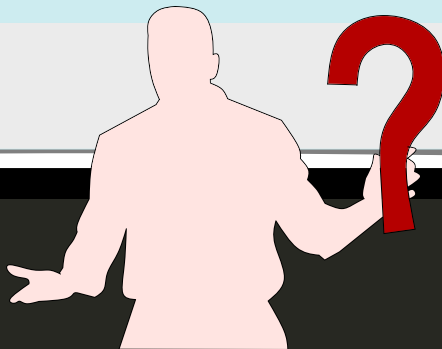Performed with the `input([prompt])` built-in function:

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- If the `prompt` argument is present, it is written to the standard output.
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sum.py

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1   a = int(input('a = '))
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```

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```

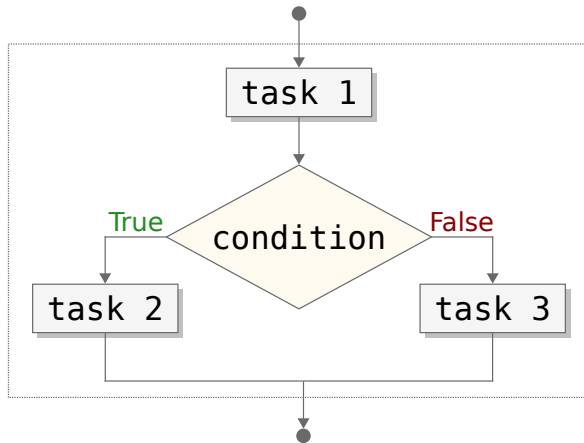## Intermezzo - **Comments**

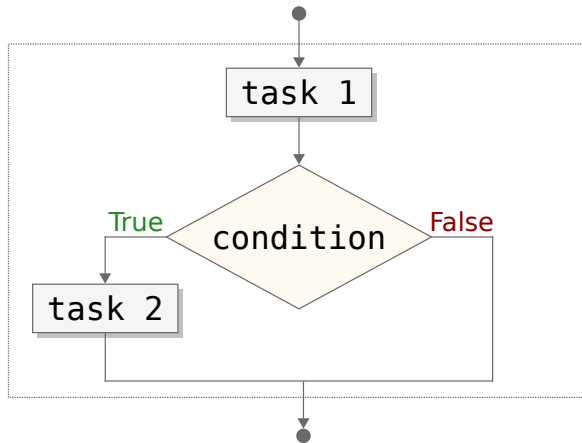Comments are prepended by `#` and completely ignored.

```python
sum.py
1   # Retrieve the input
2   a = int(input('a = '))
3   b = int(input('b = '))
4
5   # Compute and display the result
6   print(a+b)
```
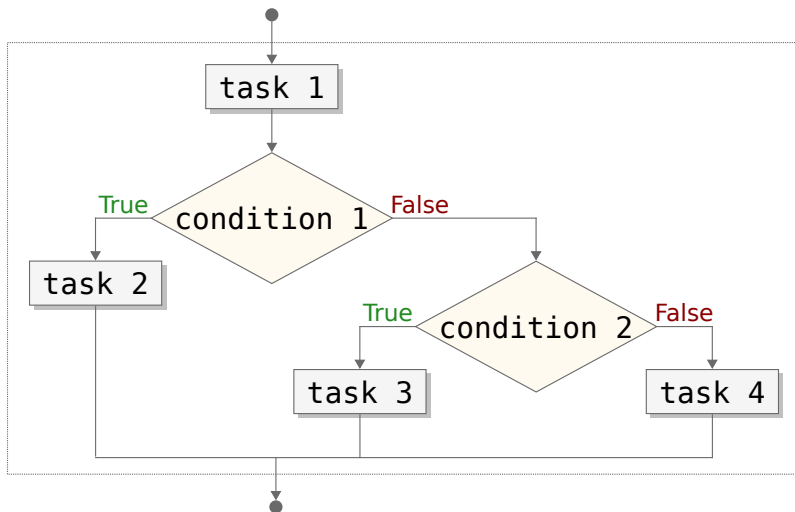
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```
IPython

In [13]: bool(0)
Out[13]: False

In [14]: bool(1)
Out[14]: True

In [15]: bool([False])
Out[15]: True
```

Comparisons

Operation	Meaning	Example
`<`	strictly less than	`x < y`
`<=`	less than or equal	`x <= y`
`>`	strictly greater than	`x > y`
`>=`	greater than or equal	`x >= y`
`==`	equal	`x == y`
`!=`	not equal	`x != y`
`is`	object identity	`x is y`
`is not`	negated object identity	`x is not y`

Comparisons

```
IPython

In [16]: 3 < 4
Out[16]: True

In [17]: 3 <= 3.5
Out[17]: True

In [18]: 3 == 3.0
Out[18]: True

In [19]: 3 is 3.0
Out[19]: False

In [20]: 3 is 3
Out[20]: True
```

Boolean (Logical) Operations

Operation	Result	Notes
x or y	if `x` is false, then `y`, else `x`	(1)
x and y	if `x` is false, then `x`, else `y`	(2)
not x	if `x` is false, then `True`, else `False`	(3)

1. It evaluates `y` only if `x` is false.
2. It evaluates `y` only if `x` is true.
3. `not x == y` is interpreted as `not (x == y)` and `x == not y` is a syntax error.

Boolean (Logical) Operations

x	y	x or y	x and y
True	True	True	True
True	False	True	False
False	True	True	False
False	False	False	False

Boolean (Logical) Operations

```
IPython

In [21]: 3 < 4 and 5 <= 10
Out[21]: True

In [22]: 3 < 4 or 5 <= 10
Out[22]: True

In [23]: 3 < 4 and 5 > 10
Out[23]: False

In [24]: 3 < 4 and 5 > 10
Out[24]: True
```
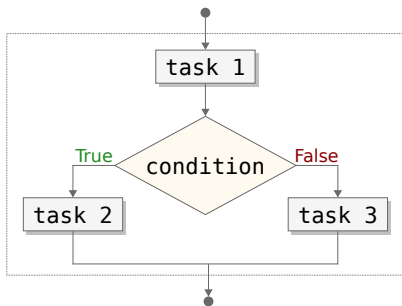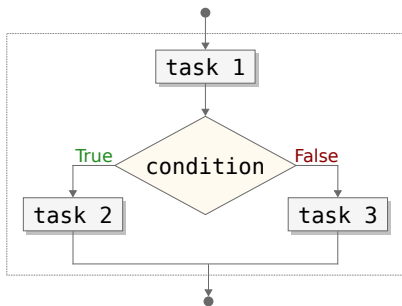
`if` **statement**


```
if  condition :
    task 2
else:
    task 3
```

`if` statement

max.py

```
1  a = int(input('a = '))
2  b = int(input('b = '))
3
4  if a > b:
5      print(a)
6  else:
7      print(b)
```
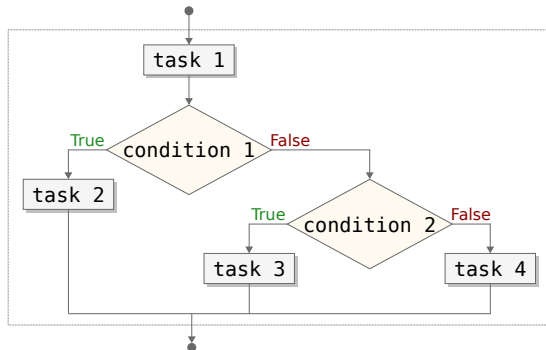
terminal

```
$ python max.py
a = 100
b = 200
200
```

`if` statement


```
compare.py
1  a = int(input('a = '))
2  b = int(input('b = '))
3
4  if a > b:
5      print(a)
6  elif a == b:
7      print('equal')
8  else:
9      print(b)
```

```
terminal
$ python compare.py
a = 100
b = 100
equal
```

Indentation

Python uses indentation to delimit blocks

- Instead of `begin ... end` or `{ ... }` in other languages.
- Always increase indentation by 4 spaces, never use tabs.
  - In any case, be consistent.

indentation_example.py

```python
if False:
    if False:
        print('Why am I here?')
    else:
        while True:
            print('When will it stop?')
    print("And we're back to the first indentation level")
```
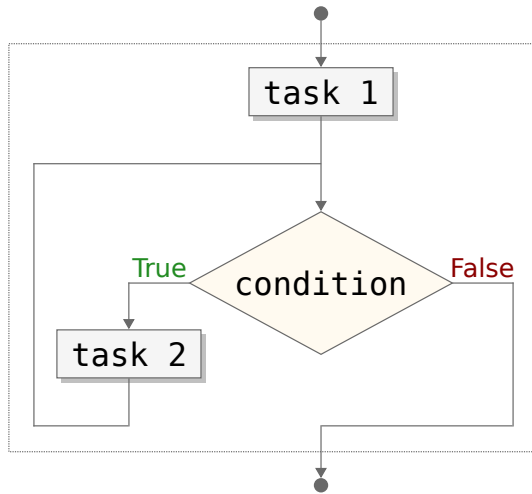
Loops

`while` statement
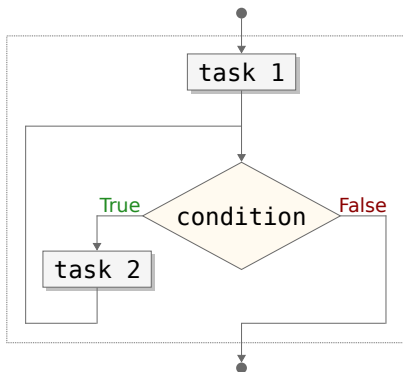

```
while  condition :
    task 2
```
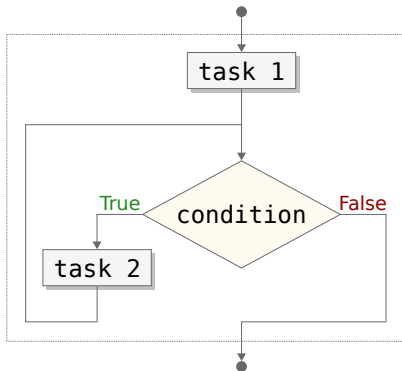
`while` statement


```
while_example.py
1  i = 0
2  while i < 5:
3      print(i)
4      i += 1
```

```
terminal
$ python while_example.py
0
1
2
3
4
```

Infinite loop

---

infinite_loop.py

```
1  while True:
2      print('yes')
```

---

terminal

```
$ python infinite_loop.py
yes
yed
yes
yes
...
```

Loops

`for` **statement**

Used to iterate over a sequence.

```python
colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue', 'orange']

for color in colors:
    print(color)
```

Loops

`for` statement

Used to iterate over a sequence.

```
for_example.py
1  colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue', 'orange']
2
3  for color in colors:
4      print(color)
```

```
terminal
$ python for_example.py
red
white
blue
orange
```

Python anti-patterns

These are common for programmers coming from other languages.

```python
unpythonic.py

colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue']

i = 0
while i < len(colors):
    print(colors[i])
    i += 1

for i in range(len(colors)):
    print(colors[i])
```

We call them unpythonic.

Python anti-patterns

These are common for programmers coming from other languages.

```
unpythonic.py
1  colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue']
2
3  i = 0
4  while i < len(colors):
5      print(colors[i])
6      i += 1
7
8  for i in range(len(colors)):
9      print(colors[i])
```

We call them unpythonic.

The Pythonic way:

```
for_example.py
1  colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue']
2
3  for color in colors:
4      print(color)
```

`break` **and** `continue` **statements**

Loops

`break` **and** `continue` **statements**

`break` will immediately exit a loop.

break_example.py

```python
1  # Print up to the first negative
2  for i in [6, 3, -1, 7, -2, 5]:
3      if i < 0:
4          break
5      print(i)
```

Loops

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```

```
terminal

$ python break_example.py
6
3
```

Loops

break **and** **continue** **statements**

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1  # Print up to the first negative
2  for i in [6, 3, -1, 7, -2, 5]:
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```

terminal

```
$ python break_example.py
6
3
```

continue will skip the current block.

continue_example.py

```python
1  # Print only positive numbers
2  for i in [6, 3, -1, 7, -2, 5]:
3      if i < 0:
4          continue
5      print(i)
```

Loops

`break` and `continue` statements

`break` will immediately exit a loop.

break_example.py

```python
1  # Print up to the first negative
2  for i in [6, 3, -1, 7, -2, 5]:
3      if i < 0:
4          break
5      print(i)
```

terminal

```
$ python break_example.py
6
3
```

`continue` will skip the current block.

continue_example.py

```python
1  # Print only positive numbers
2  for i in [6, 3, -1, 7, -2, 5]:
3      if i < 0:
4          continue
5      print(i)
```

terminal

```
$ python continue_example.py
6
3
7
5
```

Loops

Additionals

iteration.py

```python
1   # Iteration with values and indices:
2   for i, color in enumerate(['red', 'yellow', 'blue']):
3       print(i, '->', color)
4
5   # Taking two sequences together:
6   for city, population in zip(['Delft', 'Leiden'], [101030, 121562]):
7       print(city, '->', population)
8
9   # Iterating over a dictionary yields keys:
10  for key in {'a': 33, 'b': 17, 'c': 18}:
11      print(key)
12
13  # Iterating over a file yields lines:
14  for line in open('data/short_file.txt'):
15      print(line)
```

The `pass` statement

If you need a statement syntactically, but don't want to do anything yet, use `pass` :

```
pass_statement.py
1   age = int(input('Please enter your age: '))
2
3   if age < 18:
4       # This is to be decided.
5       pass
6   else:
7       print('You can apply for a driver\'s permit in most of the countries.')
```

Lists

Similar to mathematical set notation (e.g., $x|x \in R \land x > 0$), we can create lists.

```
IPython

In [25]: [(x, x * x) for x in range(10) if x % 2]
Out[25]: [(1, 1), (3, 9), (5, 25), (7, 49), (9, 81)]
```

Sets and dictionaries

```
IPython

In [26]: {c for c in 'LUMC-standard' if 'a' <= c <= 'z'}
Out[26]: 'a', 'd', 'n', 'r', 's', 't'
```

Dictionaries

```
IPython

In [27]: colors = ['red', 'white', 'blue', 'orange']
In [28]: {c: len(c) for c in colors}
Out[28]: {'blue':  4, 'orange':  6, 'red':  3, 'white':  5}
```

Python `print`

```
In [29]: print('{} {}'.format('one', 'two'))
Out[29]: one two
```

More information:

- https://pyformat.info/

Write a python program for each of the following exercises:

1. **Special numbers**
   Print only those numbers which are divisible by `13` and multiple of `5`, between `10` and `1313` (both included).

2. **Bank account simulator**
   Take as input an initial bank account balance (e.g., `1000`). Next, accept inputs consisting of either expenses (e.g., `-13.99`) or revenues (e.g., `20`) until the user introduces `exit`. After each input, in case the balance is about to go negative, print an error message (e.g., `Operation not permitted: insufficient funds.`). Otherwise, print the new balance value.