

Conditional Execution

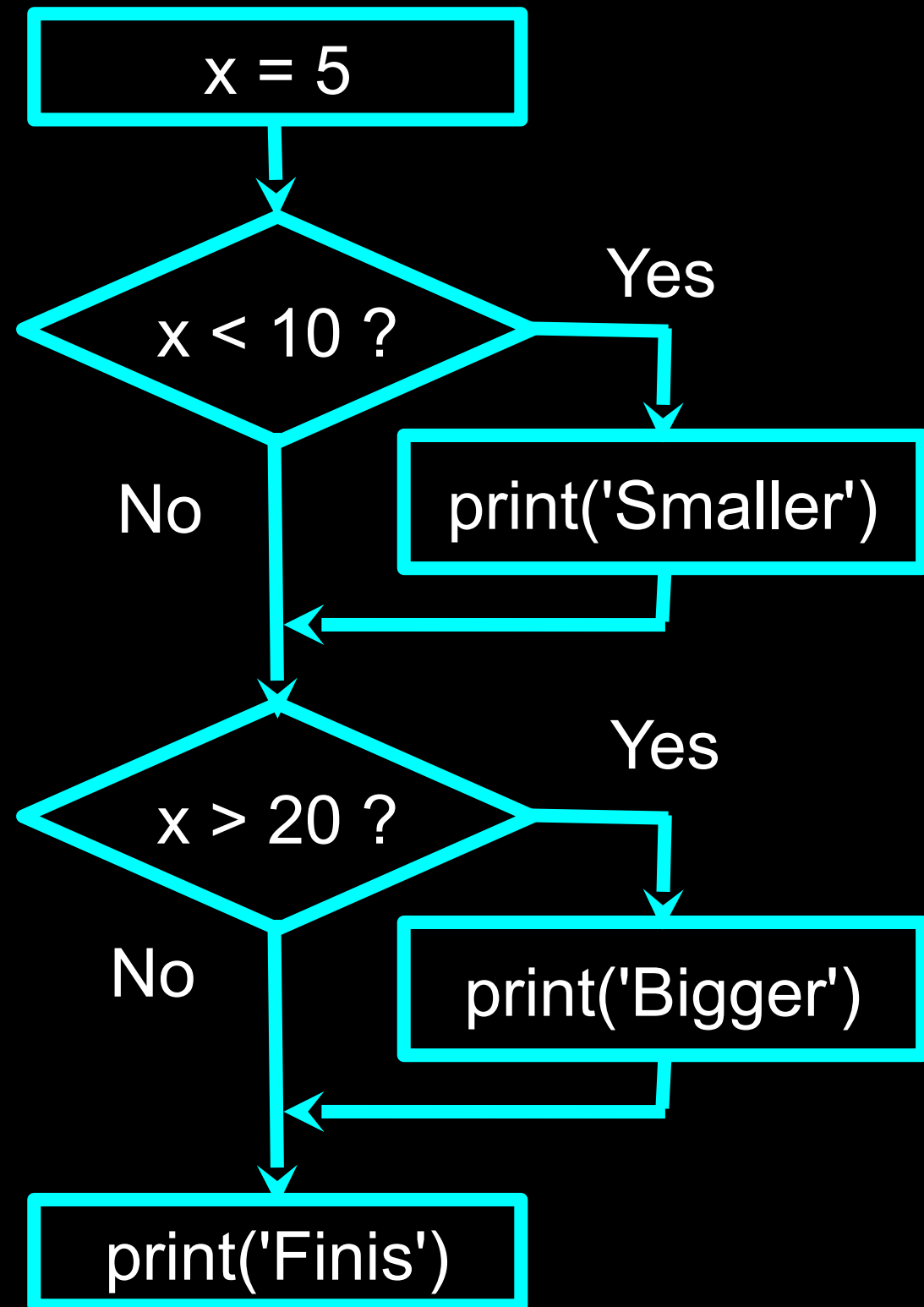
Chapter 3



Python for Everybody
www.py4e.com



Conditional Steps



Program:

```
x = 5
if x < 10:
    print('Smaller')
if x > 20:
    print('Bigger')
print('Finis')
```

Output:

Smaller
Finis

Comparison Operators

- **Boolean expressions** ask a question and produce a Yes or No result which we use to control program flow
- **Boolean expressions** using **comparison operators** evaluate to True / False or Yes / No
- Comparison operators look at variables but do not change the variables

Python	Meaning
<	Less than
<=	Less than or Equal to
==	Equal to
>=	Greater than or Equal to
>	Greater than
!=	Not equal

Remember: “=” is used for assignment.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Boole

Comparison Operators

<pre>x = 5</pre>	
<pre>if x == 5 :</pre>	
<pre> print('Equals 5')</pre>	Equals 5
<pre>if x > 4 :</pre>	
<pre> print('Greater than 4')</pre>	Greater than 4
<pre>if x >= 5 :</pre>	
<pre> print('Greater than or Equals 5')</pre>	Greater than or Equals 5
<pre>if x < 6 : print('Less than 6')</pre>	Less than 6
<pre>if x <= 5 :</pre>	
<pre> print('Less than or Equals 5')</pre>	Less than or Equals 5
<pre>if x != 6 :</pre>	
<pre> print('Not equal 6')</pre>	Not equal 6

One-Way Decisions

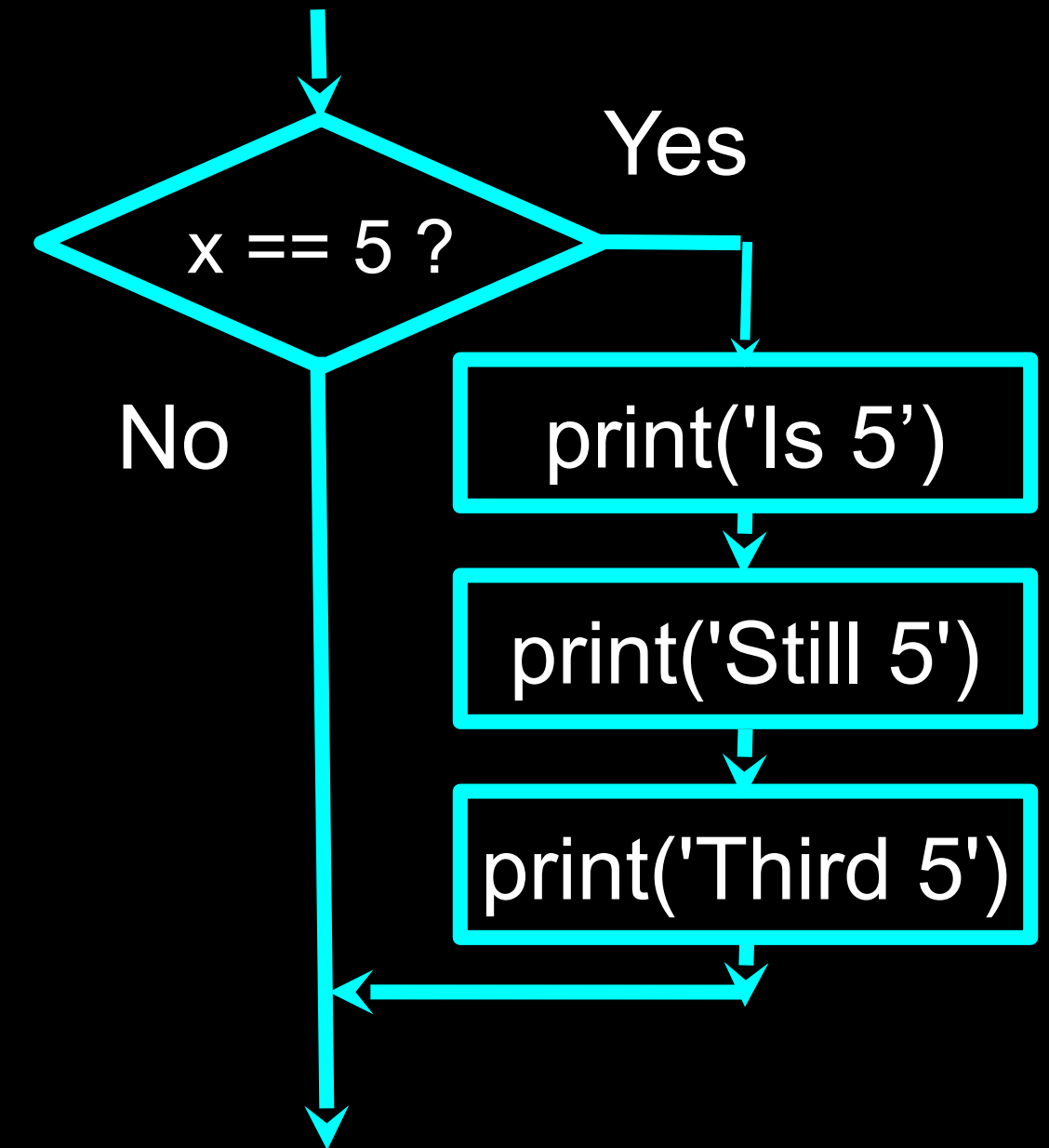
```
x = 5
print('Before 5')
if x == 5 :
    print('Is 5')
    print('Is Still 5')
    print('Third 5')
print('Afterwards 5')
print('Before 6')
if x == 6 :
    print('Is 6')
    print('Is Still 6')
    print('Third 6')
print('Afterwards 6')
```

Before 5

Is 5
Is Still 5
Third 5

Afterwards 5
Before 6

Afterwards 6

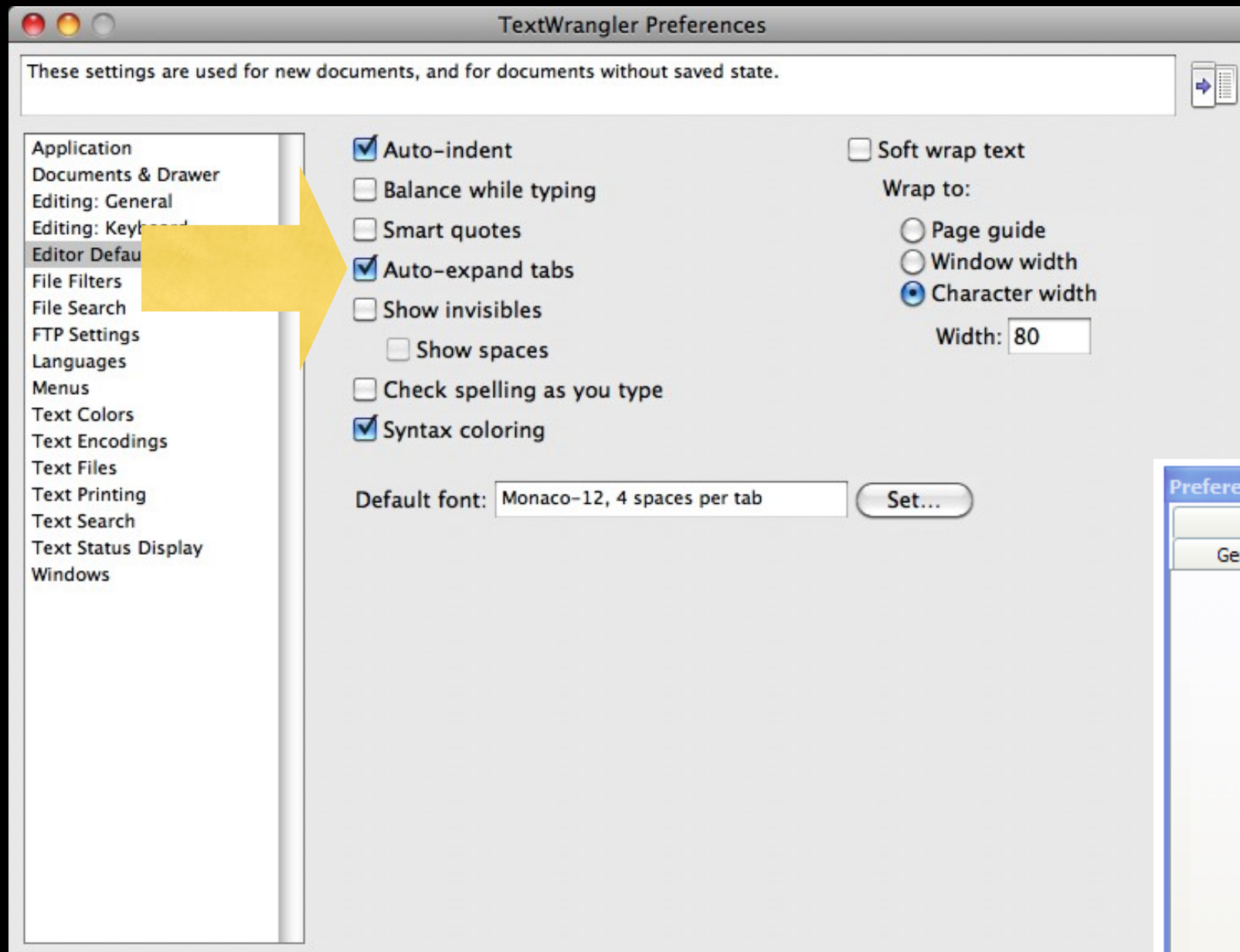


Indentation

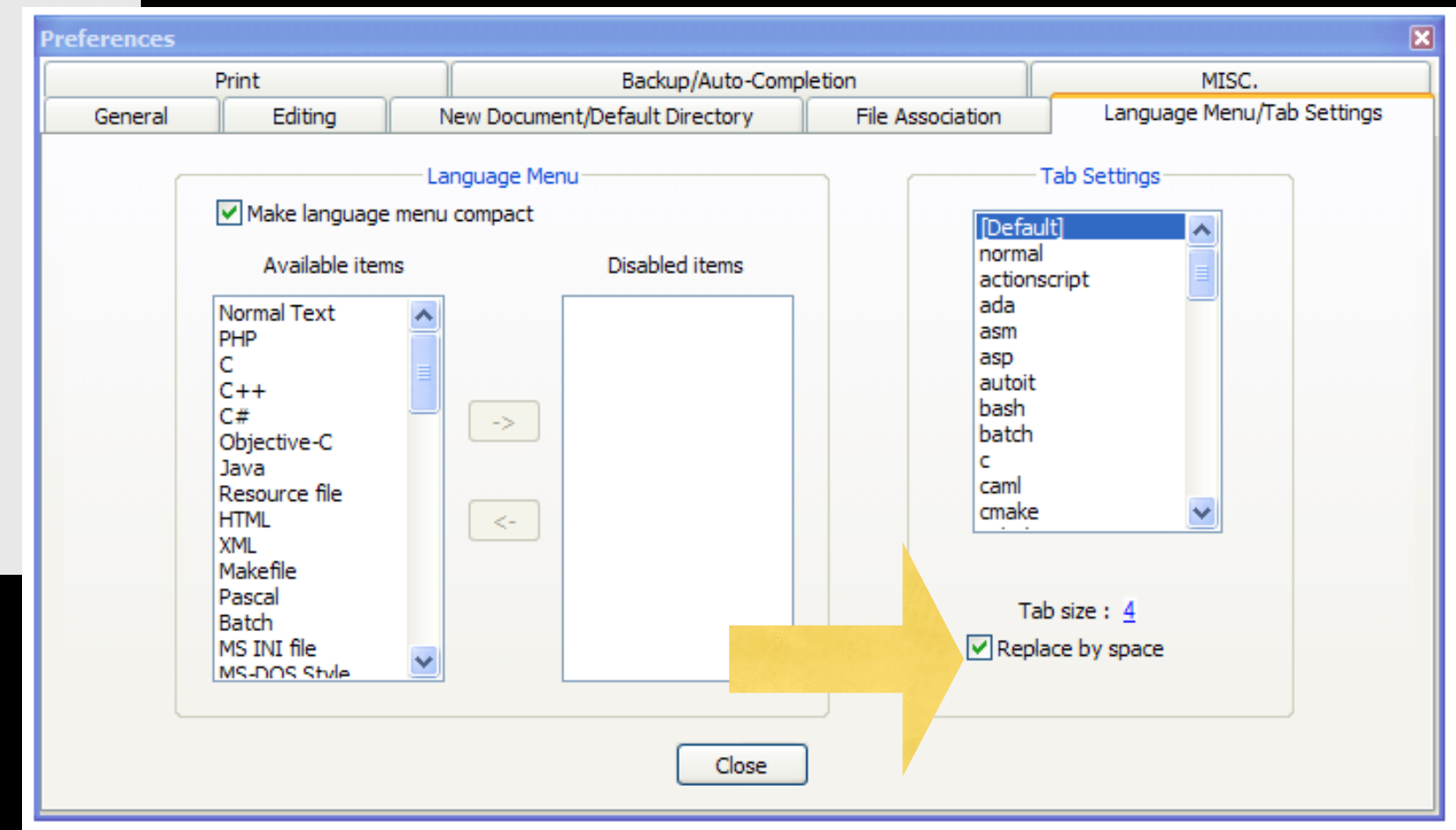
- **Increase indent** indent after an **if** statement or **for** statement (after :)
- **Maintain indent** to indicate the **scope** of the block (which lines are affected by the **if/for**)
- **Reduce indent** back to the level of the **if** statement or **for** statement to indicate the end of the block
- **Blank lines** are ignored - they do not affect **indentation**
- **Comments** on a line by themselves are ignored with regard to **indentation**

Warning: Turn Off Tabs!!

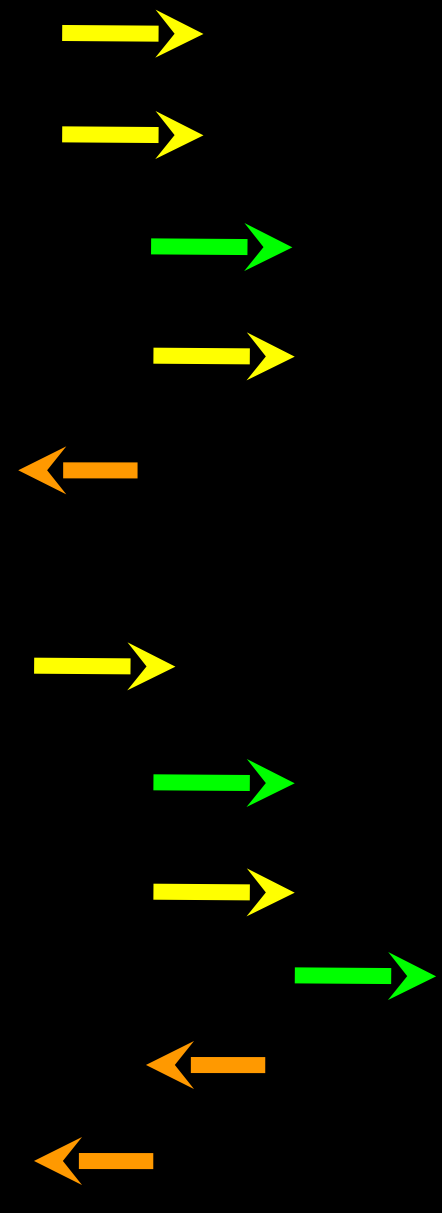
- Atom automatically uses spaces for files with ".py" extension (nice!)
- Most text editors can turn **tabs** into **spaces** - make sure to enable this feature
 - Notepad++: Settings -> Preferences -> Language Menu/**Tab** Settings
 - TextWrangler: TextWrangler -> Preferences -> Editor Defaults
- Python cares a *lot* about how far a line is indented. If you mix **tabs** and **spaces**, you may get "**indentation errors**" even if everything looks fine



This will save you
much unnecessary
pain.



increase / maintain after if or for
decrease to indicate end of block



The diagram on the left uses arrows to show the flow of execution and block structure. Yellow arrows point right for 'increase / maintain' and orange arrows point left for 'decrease'. Green arrows highlight specific lines within the blocks.

```
x = 5
if x > 2 :
    print('Bigger than 2')
    print('Still bigger')
print('Done with 2')

for i in range(5) :
    print(i)
    if i > 2 :
        print('Bigger than 2')
    print('Done with i', i)
print('All Done')
```

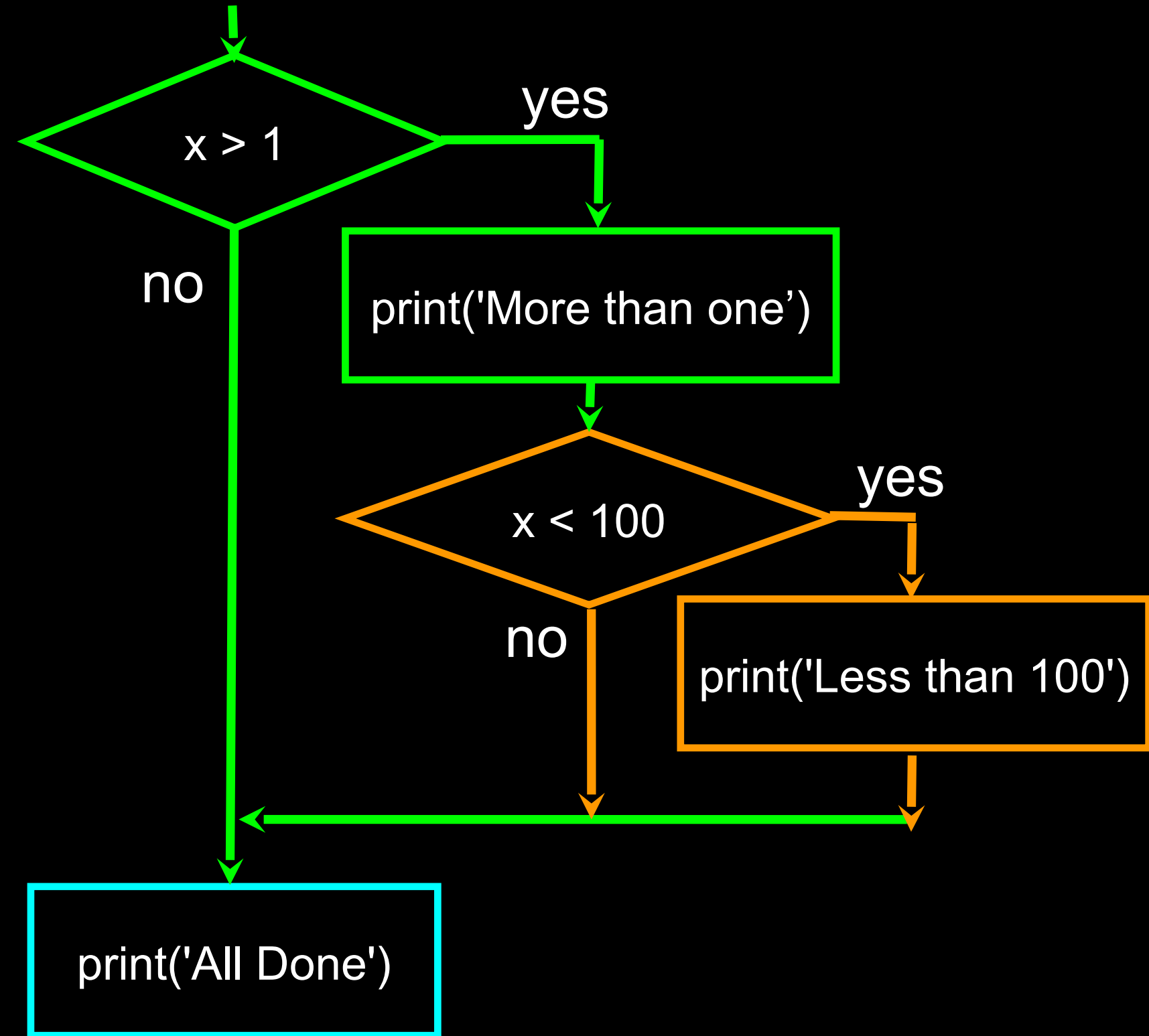
Think About begin/end Blocks

```
x = 5
if x > 2 :
    print('Bigger than 2')
    print('Still bigger')
print('Done with 2')
```

```
for i in range(5) :
    print(i)
    if i > 2 :
        print('Bigger than 2')
    print('Done with i', i)
print('All Done')
```

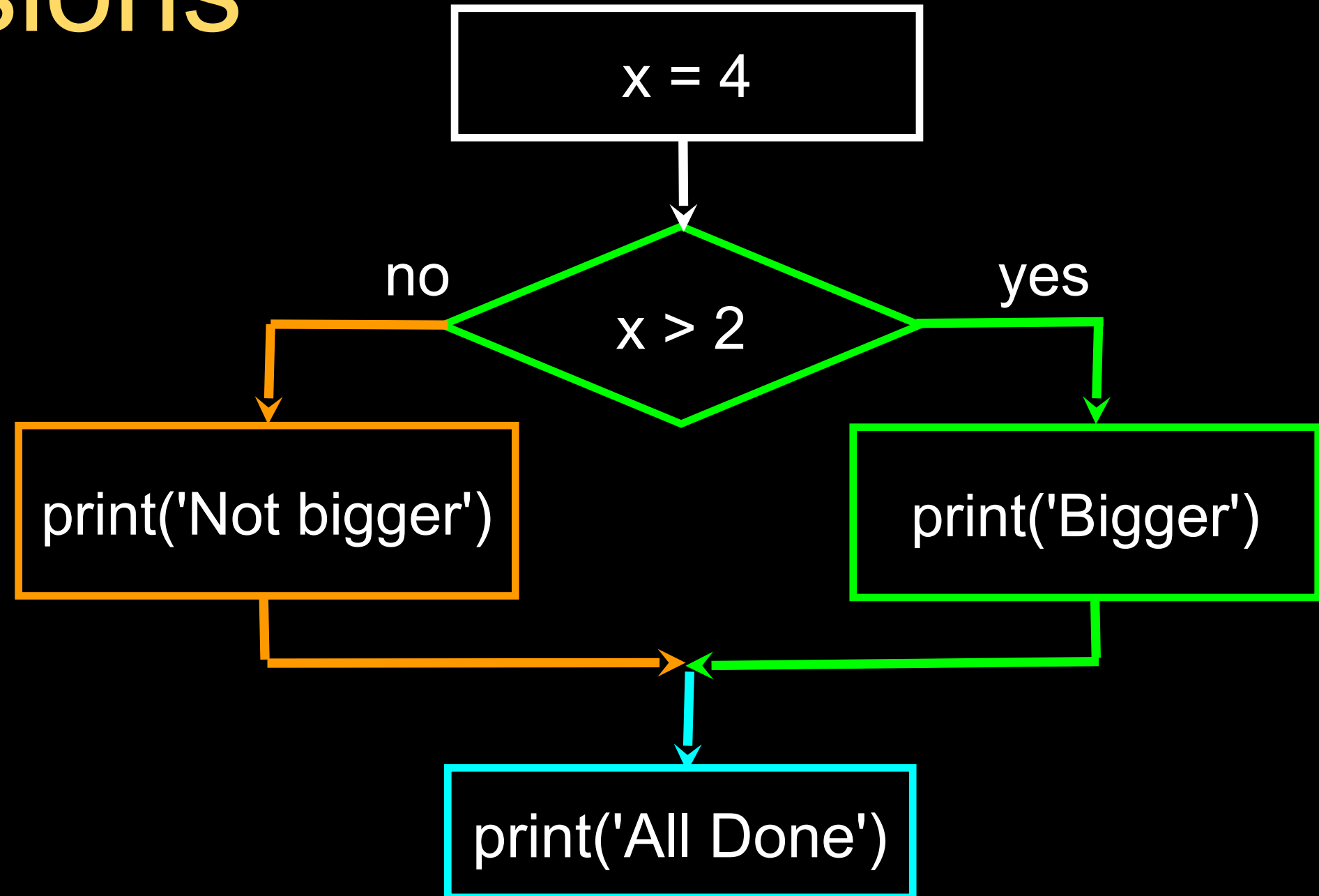
Nested Decisions

```
x = 42
if x > 1 :
    print('More than one')
    if x < 100 :
        print('Less than 100')
print('All done')
```



Two-way Decisions

- Sometimes we want to do one thing if a logical expression is true and something else if the expression is false
- It is like a fork in the road - we must choose **one or the other** path but not both

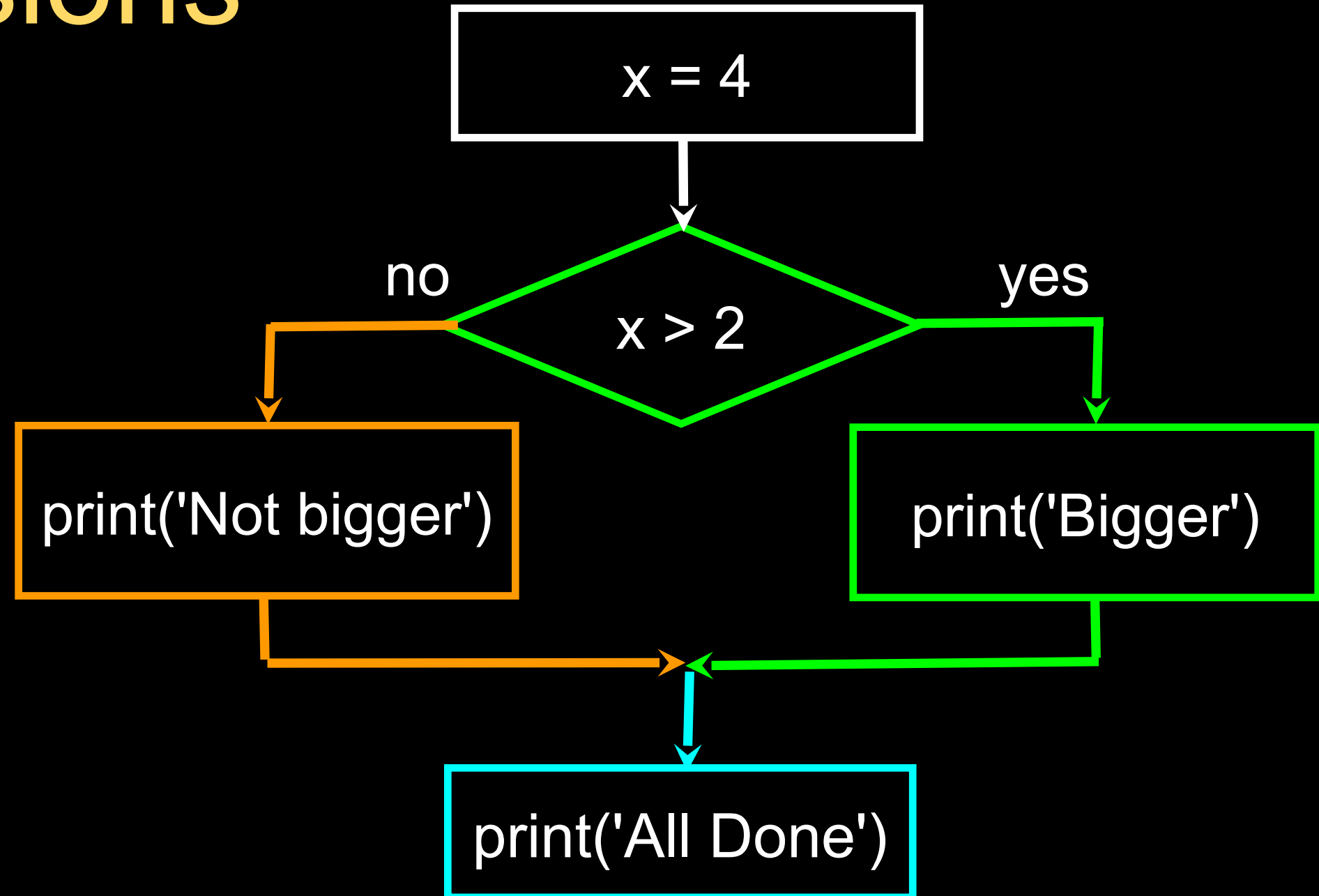


Two-way Decisions with else:

```
x = 4
```

```
if x > 2 :  
    print('Bigger')  
else :  
    print('Smaller')
```

```
print('All done')
```

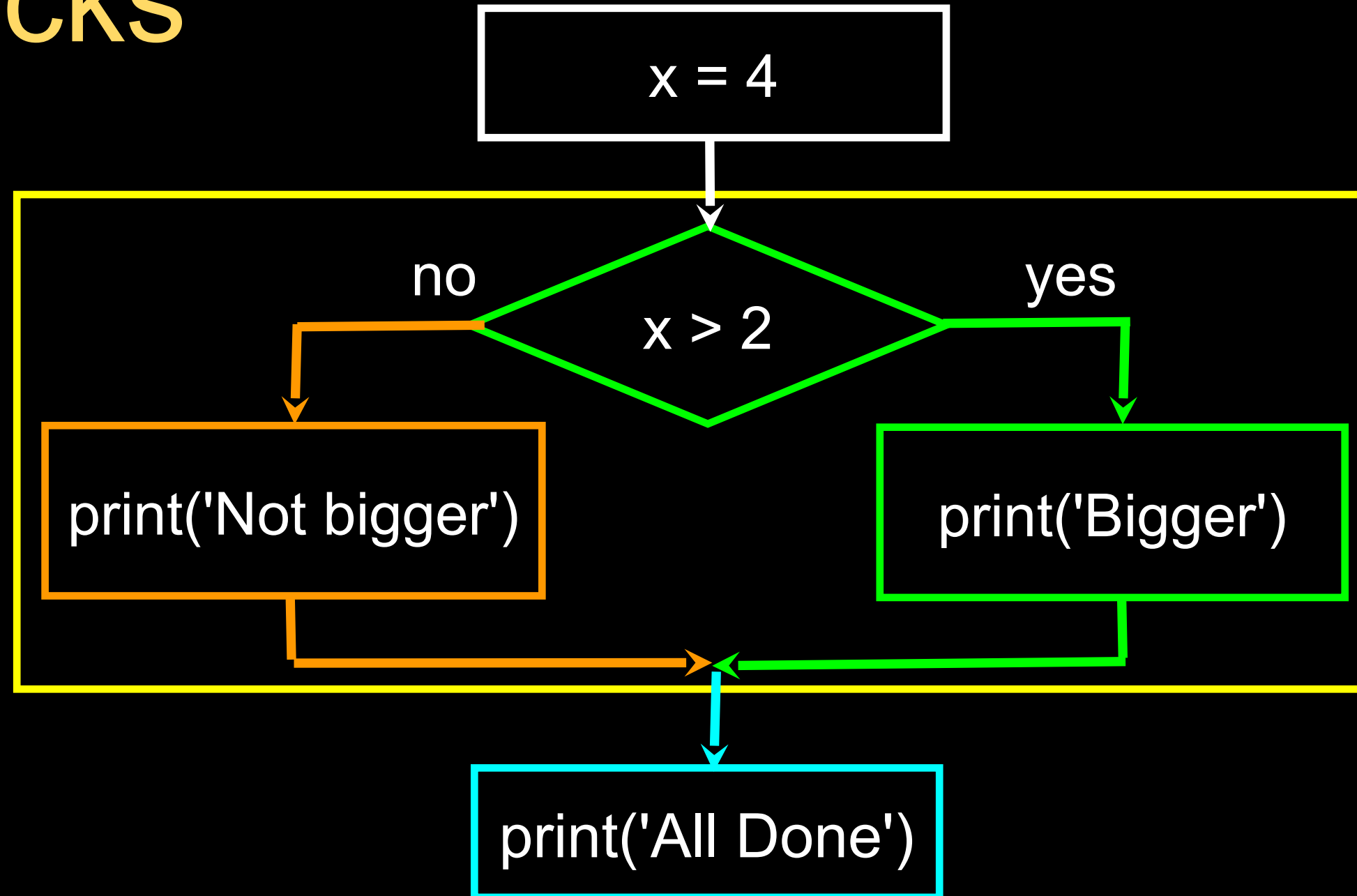


Visualize Blocks

x = 4

```
if x > 2 :  
    print('Bigger')  
else :  
    print('Smaller')
```

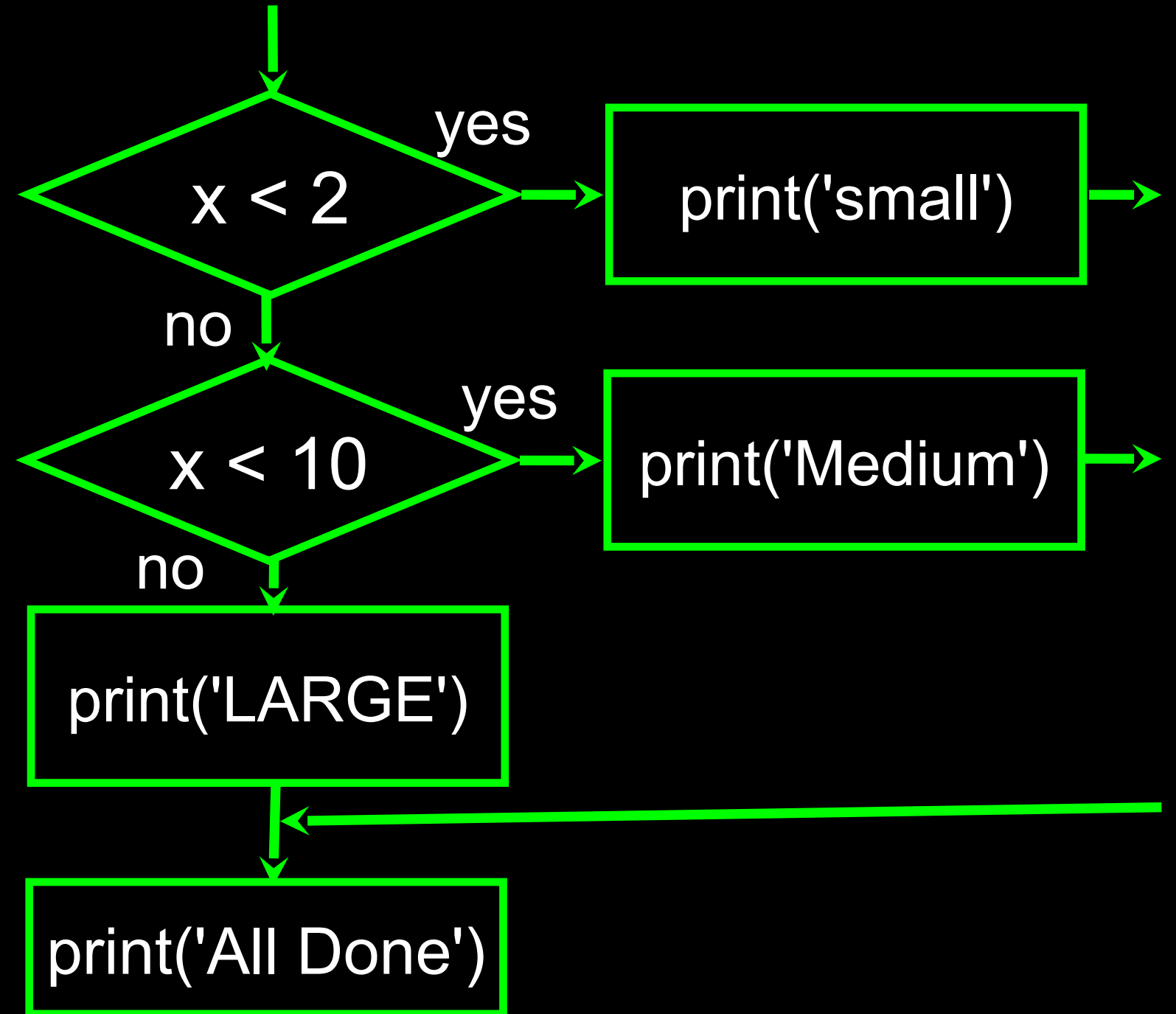
```
print('All done')
```



More Conditional Structures...

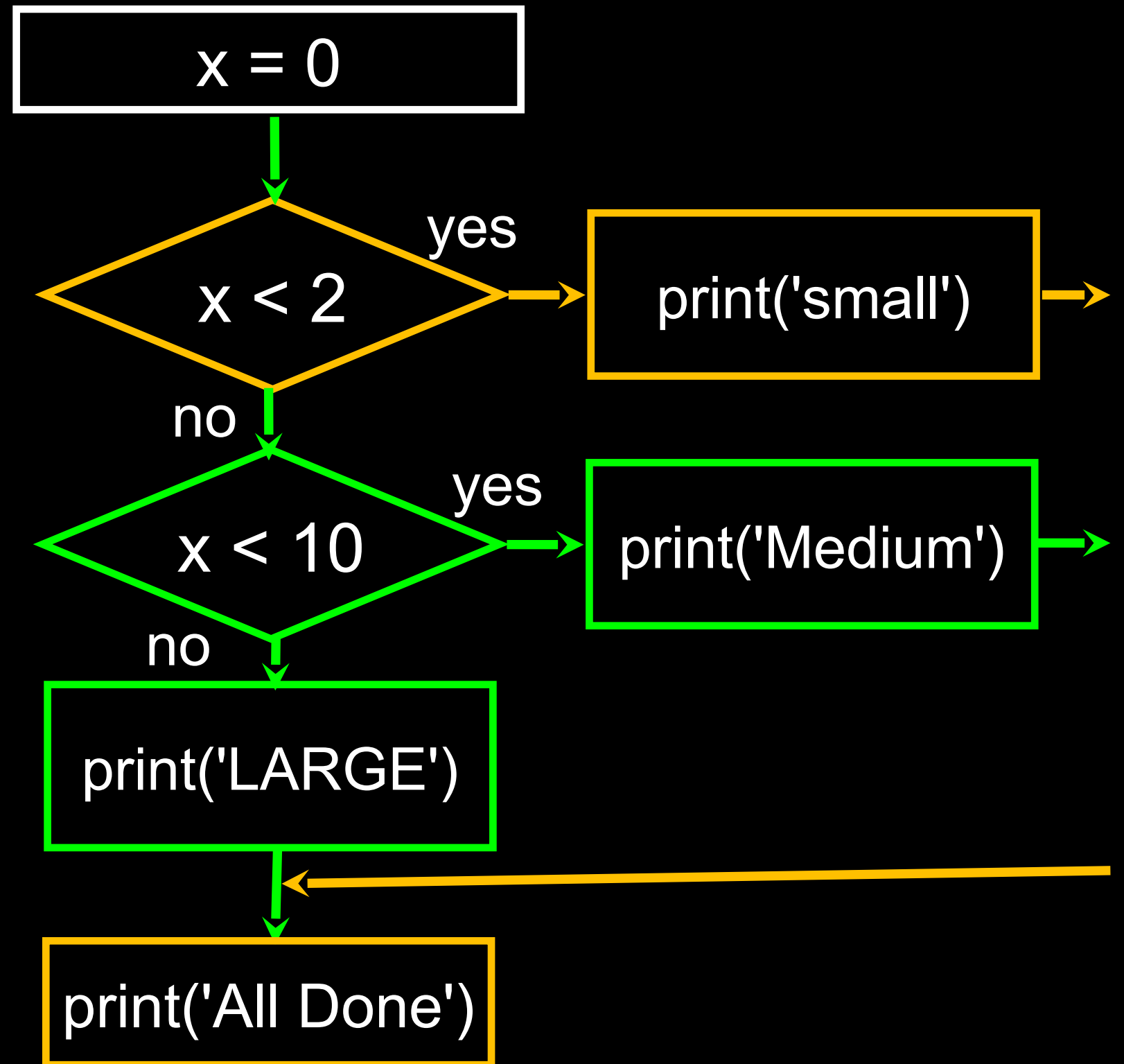
Multi-way

```
if x < 2 :  
    print('small')  
elif x < 10 :  
    print('Medium')  
else :  
    print('LARGE')  
print('All done')
```



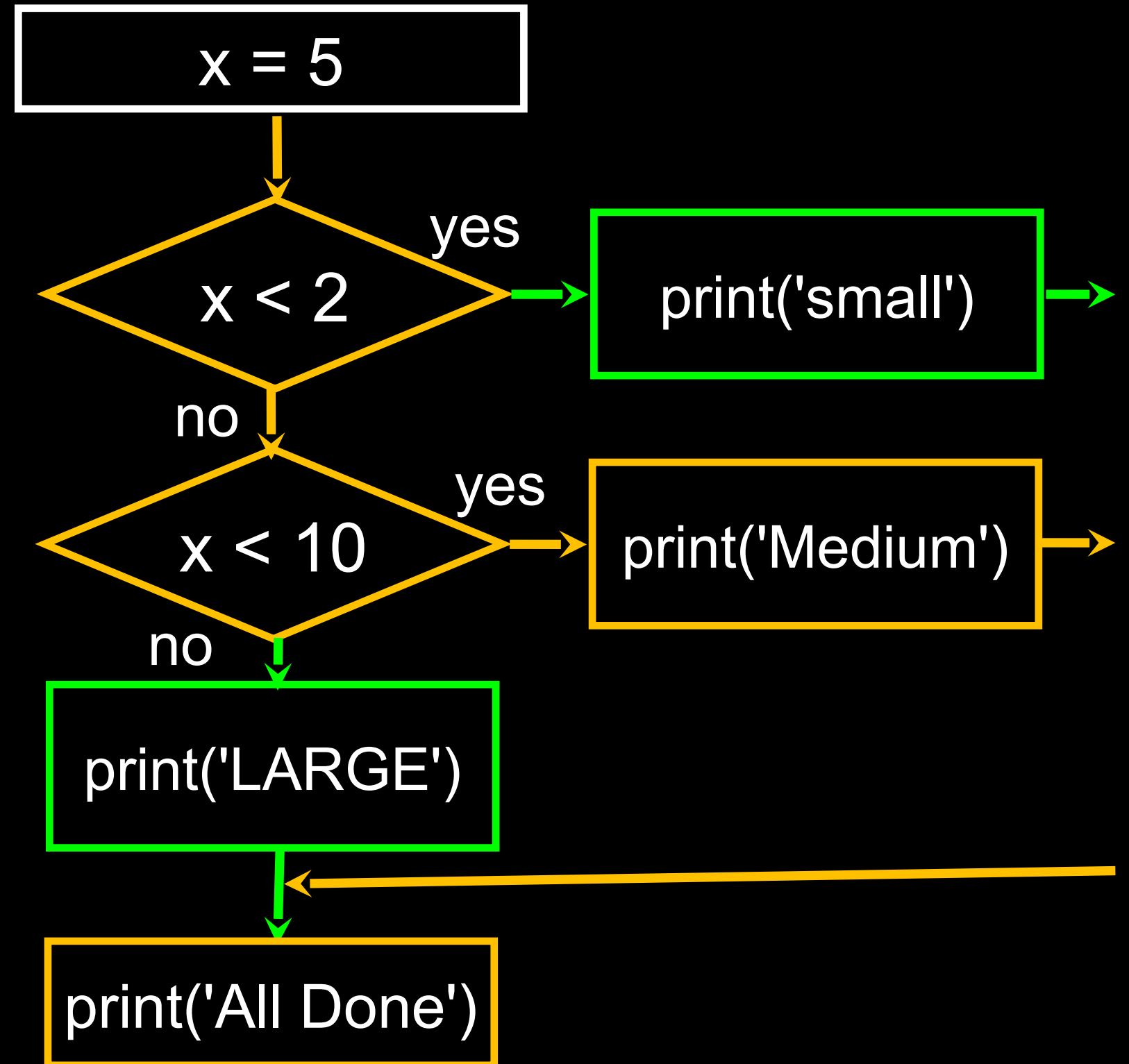
Multi-way

```
x = 0
if x < 2 :
    print('small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')
else :
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
```



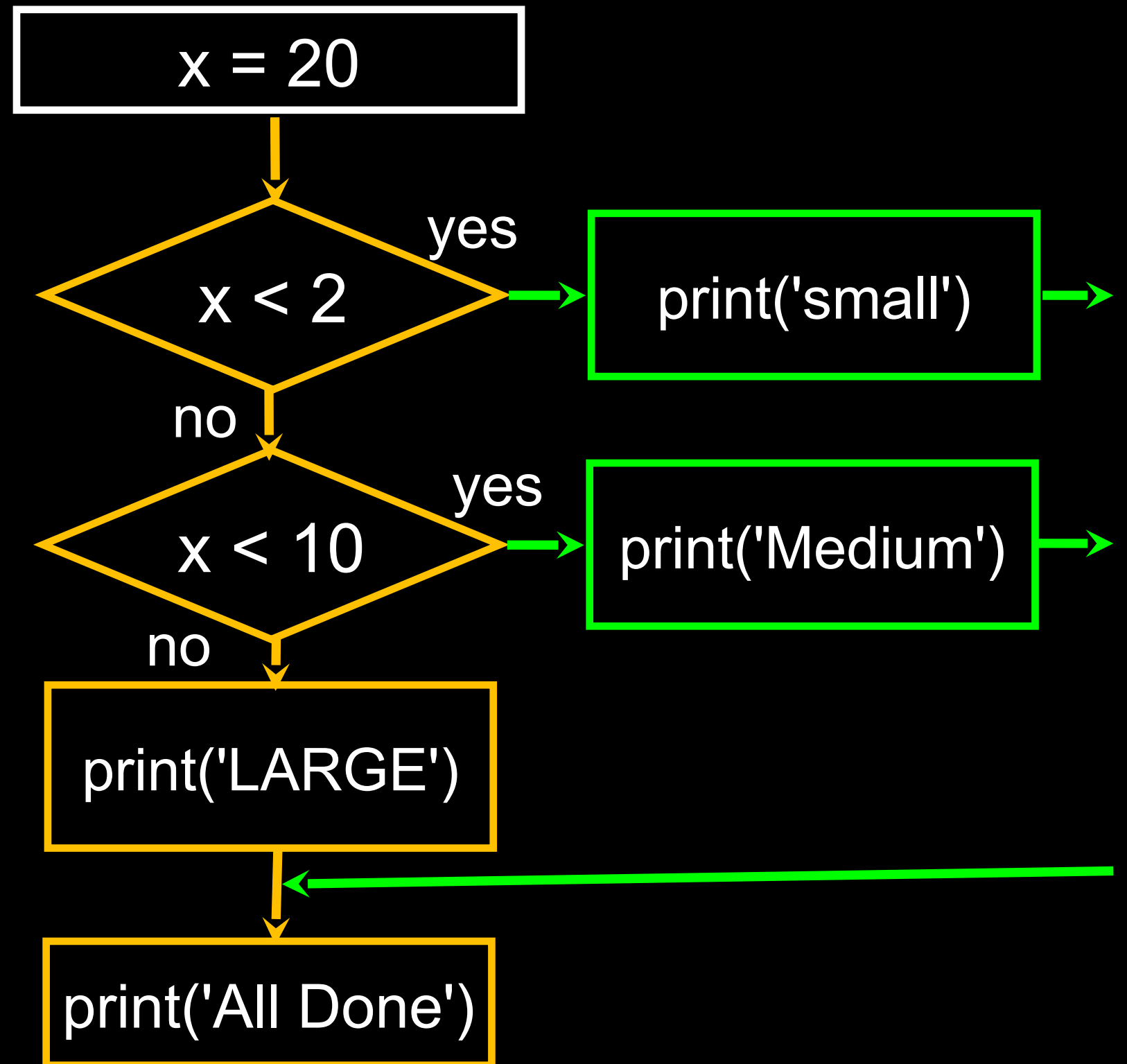
Multi-way

```
x = 5
if x < 2 :
    print('small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')
else :
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
```



Multi-way

```
x = 20
if x < 2 :
    print('small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')
else :
    print('LARGE')
print('All done')
```



Multi-way

```
# No Else
x = 5
if x < 2 :
    print('Small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')

print('All done')
```

```
if x < 2 :
    print('Small')
elif x < 10 :
    print('Medium')
elif x < 20 :
    print('Big')
elif x < 40 :
    print('Large')
elif x < 100:
    print('Huge')
else :
    print('Ginormous')
```

Multi-way Puzzles

Which will never print
regardless of the value for x?

```
if x < 2 :  
    print('Below 2')  
elif x >= 2 :  
    print('Two or more')  
else :  
    print('Something else')
```

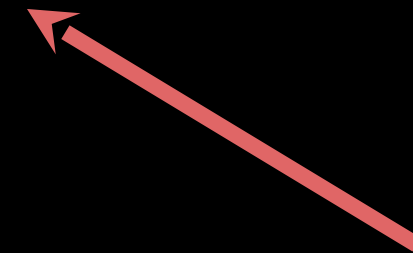
```
if x < 2 :  
    print('Below 2')  
elif x < 20 :  
    print('Below 20')  
elif x < 10 :  
    print('Below 10')  
else :  
    print('Something else')
```

The try / except Structure

- You surround a dangerous section of code with `try` and `except`
- If the code in the `try` works - the `except` is skipped
- If the code in the `try` fails - it jumps to the `except` section

```
$ cat notry.py
astr = 'Hello Bob'
istr = int(astr)
print('First', istr)
astr = '123'
istr = int(astr)
print('Second', istr)
```

```
$ python3 notry.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "notry.py", line 2, in <module>
istr = int(astr)ValueError: invalid literal
for int() with base 10: 'Hello Bob'
```



All
Done

The
program
stops
here

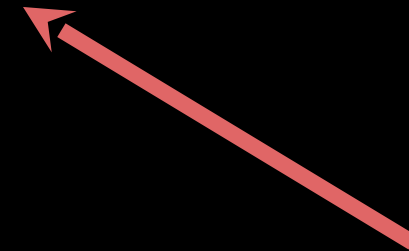


```
$ cat notry.py
astr = 'Hello Bob'
istr = int(astr)
```

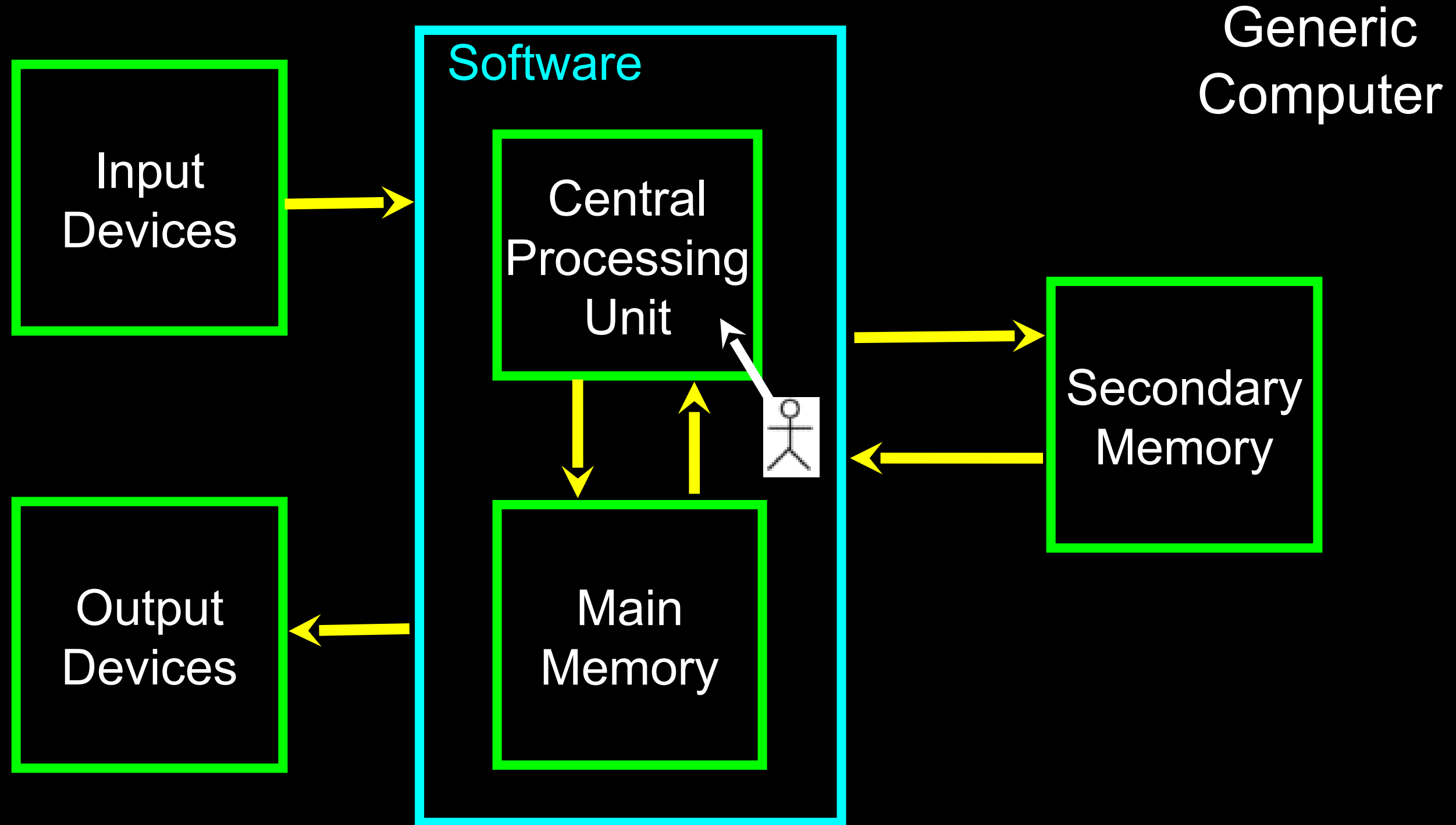


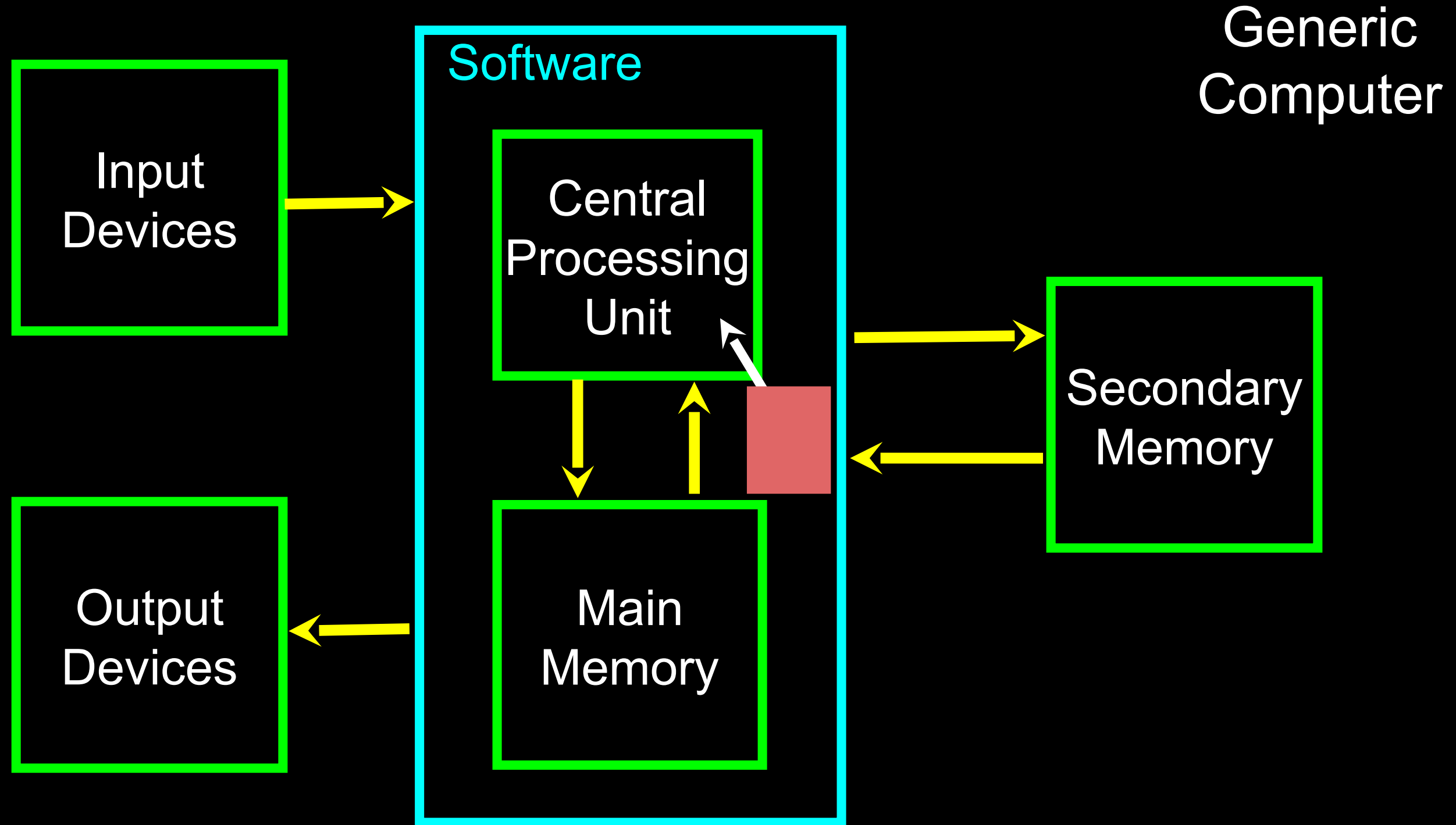
```
$ python3 notry.py
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "notry.py", line 2, in <module>
istr = int(astr)ValueError: invalid literal
for int() with base 10: 'Hello Bob'
```



All
Done





```
astr = 'Hello Bob'
try:
    istr = int(astr)
except:
    istr = -1
print('First', istr)
```

```
astr = '123'
try:
    istr = int(astr)
except:
    istr = -1
print('Second', istr)
```

When the first conversion fails - it just drops into the except: clause and the program continues.

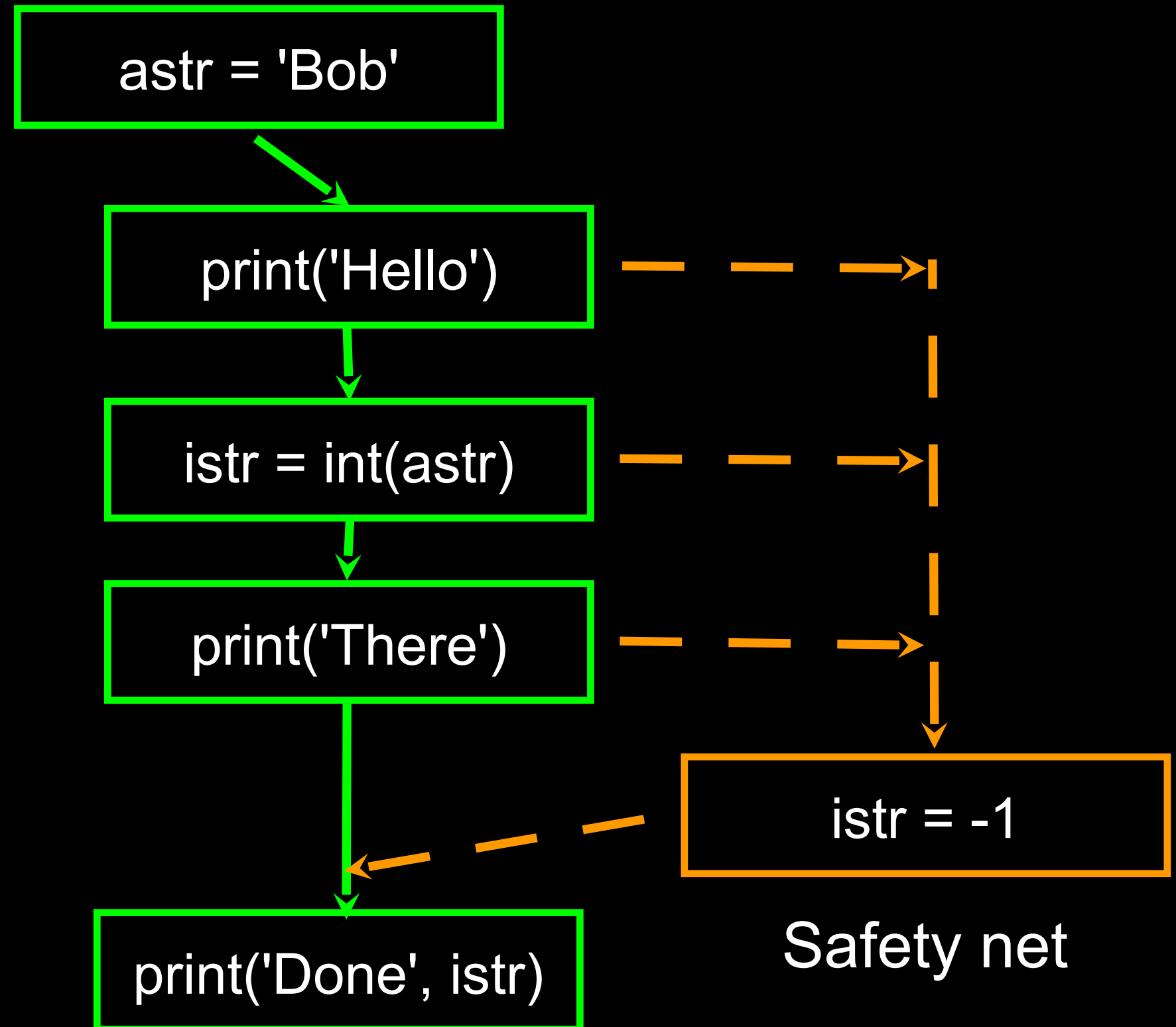
```
$ python tryexcept.py
First -1
Second 123
```

When the second conversion succeeds - it just skips the except: clause and the program continues.

try / except

```
astr = 'Bob'
try:
    print('Hello')
    istr = int(astr)
    print('There')
except:
    istr = -1

print('Done', istr)
```



Sample try / except

```
rawstr = input('Enter a number:')
try:
    ival = int(rawstr)
except:
    ival = -1

if ival > 0 :
    print('Nice work')
else:
    print('Not a number')
```

```
$ python3 trynum.py
Enter a number:42
Nice work
$ python3 trynum.py
Enter a number:forty-two
Not a number
$
```

Summary

- Comparison operators
`==` `<=` `>=` `>` `<` `!=`
- Indentation
- One-way Decisions
- Two-way decisions:
`if:` and `else:`
- Nested Decisions
- Multi-way decisions using `elif`
- `try` / `except` to compensate for errors

Exercise

Rewrite your pay computation to give the employee 1.5 times the hourly rate for hours worked above 40 hours.

Enter Hours: 45

Enter Rate: 10

Pay: 475.0

$$475 = 40 * 10 + 5 * 15$$

Exercise

Rewrite your pay program using try and except so that your program handles non-numeric input gracefully.

```
Enter Hours: 20
```

```
Enter Rate: nine
```

```
Error, please enter numeric input
```

```
Enter Hours: forty
```

```
Error, please enter numeric input
```




Acknowledgements / Contributions



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Initial Development: Charles Severance, University of Michigan School of Information

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