

○ Hands-on Tests!
○ Quizzes

CONTROL FLOW STATEMENTS

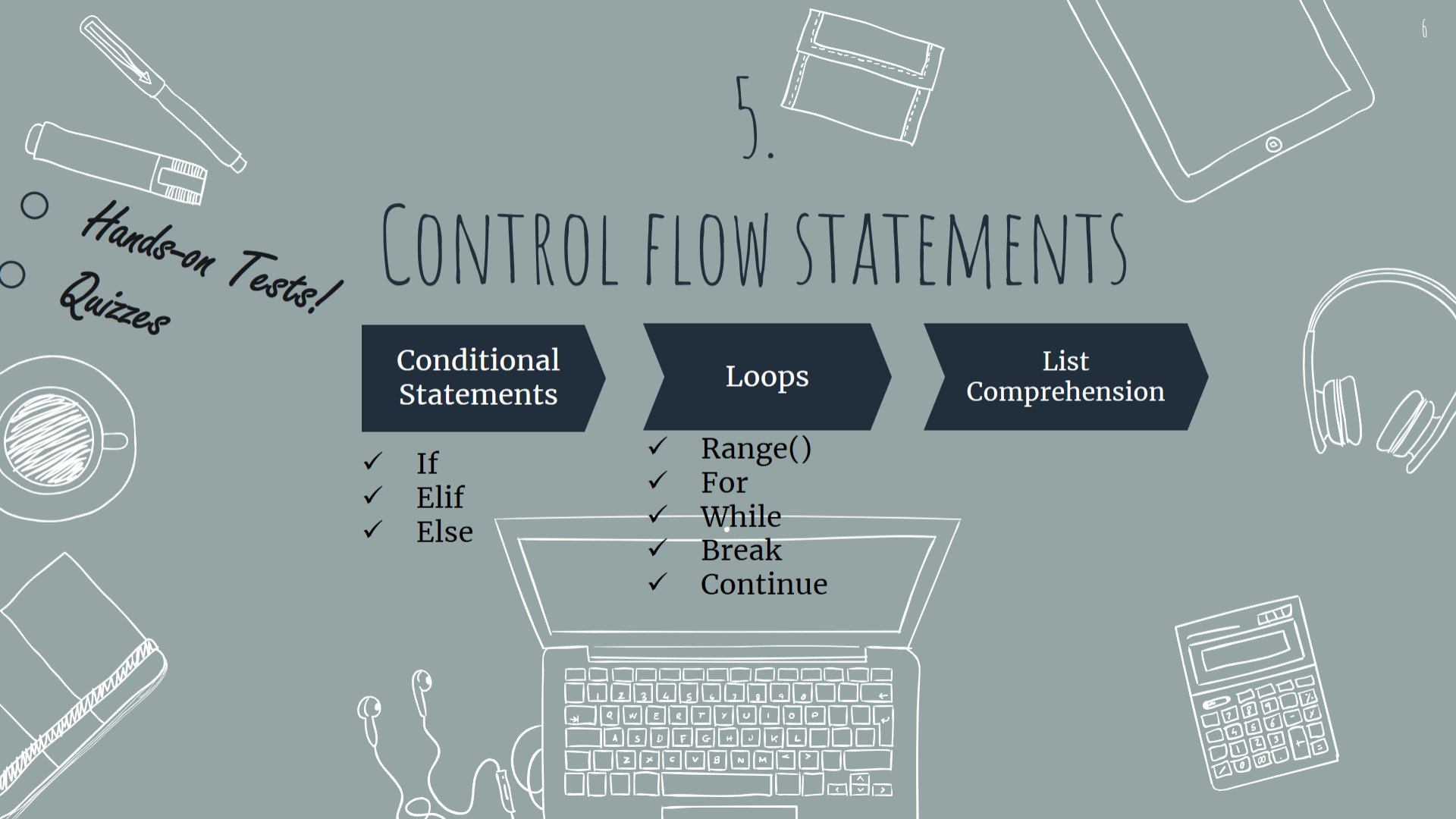
Conditional Statements

- ✓ If
- ✓ Elif
- ✓ Else

Loops

- ✓ Range()
- ✓ For
- ✓ While
- ✓ Break
- ✓ Continue

List Comprehension



Previously on the course...

- ✓ We learnt how to make different data structures and variables in python:
 - int , float , str , bool
 - list, dictionary, set , tuple
- ✓ We learnt how to calculate and operate different operations between variables:
 - $X + Y$, $X * Y$, $X // Y$...
 - $X \text{ in } Y$, $X \text{ is } Z$
 - ...

And now...



- But how can we change control flow?
 1. How to run only a specific parts of the code? → Conditional Statements
 2. How to run some parts of the code more than once? → Loops

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Conditional Statements

if ... elif ... else

2

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List Comprehension

A way to make lists quickly

Conditional Statements

- Sometimes we just want to execute certain parts of the code,
 - For example
 - if my salary < expenses → Send a warning for me.
 - If my salary >= equal to my expenses → Print “You’re fine!”
- Three important key words:
 - *if*
 - *elif*
 - *else*

if Syntax

The key word to start conditional statements

```
if some_condition:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code
```

Always this notation comes after each conditional statement

Indentation is really important for all statements inside the conditional scope

A simple example...

```
if salary < expense:  
    debt = salary - expense  
    print("Warning!")
```

if-else Syntax

If and else notations
are lined up with each
other

```
if some_condition:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code  
else:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code
```

if-elif-else Syntax

If and else and elif notations are all lined up with each other again

You can have as many elif statements as you want!

```
if some_condition:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code  
elif some_other_condition:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code  
else:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code
```

A simple example...

```
if salary < expense:  
    debt = expense - salary  
    print("Warning!")  
elif salary > expense:  
    saving = salary - expense  
    print("Great")  
else:  
    debt = 0  
    saving = 0  
    print("Not Bad")
```


Now let's get back to the code...

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While loops

- With while loops in python, we can execute a set of lines of code as long as the condition is true:

This notation is used to start a while-loop.

while **some_condition**:

#some_code

#some_code

Always this notation comes after each conditional statement

Indentation is really important, it separates all the statements inside and outside the loop

A simple example...

```
i = 1
while i < 4:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

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

While loops

- With while loops → You can execute a set of commands as many times as you want.
- break – continue - pass
- Be careful about using while loops!
 - You need to make sure that at some point, the condition in while loop will be True! Otherwise your program keeps running with no ending.
 - These errors are called run-time errors.

**Now let's see some examples
using 'while' in code...**

For loops - Iteration

- Some objects in Python are iterable ,
 - it's possible to iterate in every element of the object
 - **Mylist = ["hey" , 1 , 2 , 3]**
 - **#Some Iteration Code →**

```
>> hey  
>> 1  
>> 2  
>> 3
```
- For iteration in python we use for loops

For loops - Iteration

This notation is used for for-loops

```
for i in iterable_object:  
    #some_code  
    #some_code
```

Don't forget to use `""` here too!

Indentation is really important, it separates all the statements inside and outside the loop

A simple example...

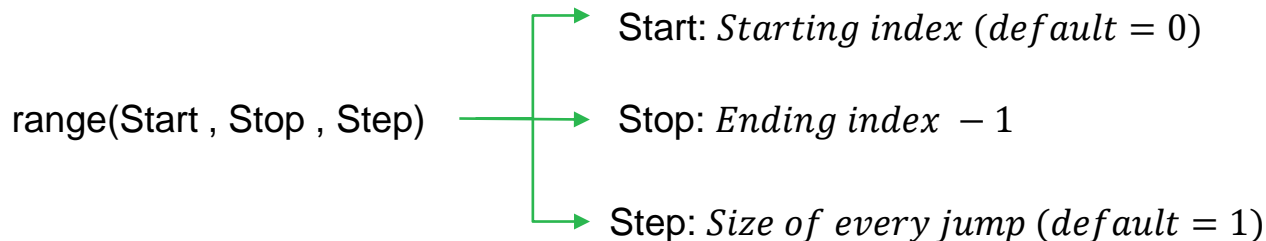
```
iterable_object = (1 , 5 , 3, 2)  
for i in iterable_object:  
    print(i ** 2)
```

```
>> 1  
>> 25  
>> 9  
>> 4
```

**Now let's see the iteration
concept in code...**

For loops – range() function

- The range() function returns a sequence of numbers.



- We can use range() function to make another type of loops.

For loops – range() function

- Here's an example:

```
for i in range(0, 5, 1):
```

```
    print(i)
```

```
>> 0
```

```
>> 1
```

```
>> 2
```

```
>> 3
```

```
>> 4
```

"in" operator is used here again.

Don't forget to use ":" here too!

- Let's return to the code for more examples...

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List Comprehension

- List comprehension is one of the special ways of creating lists in python.
- Other ways like using *.append()* method is also available.
- But, list comprehension is easier and includes less lines of code.
- Let's see some examples...

Thanks!

Got any questions or suggestions?

Here's some contact info:

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