

Web Application Development using Python

Introduction to Flow Control

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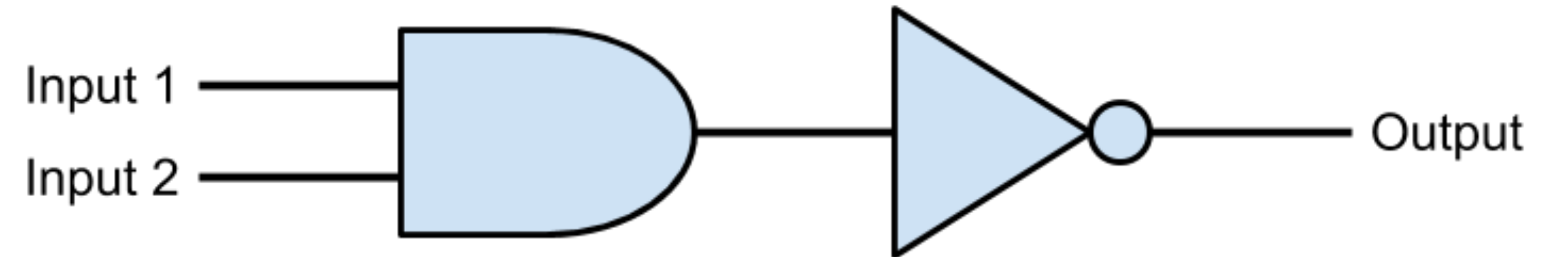


Outline

- Comparison and logical operators
- **Decisions**
 - `if` statements
- **Loops**
 - `for` statements
 - `while` statements
- `range()` and `enumerate()`
- `break`, `continue`, `pass` statements



Comparison and Logical Operators



Comparison Operators

W1/S3/ex0.py

Operator	Meaning	Example
>	Greater than	x > y
<	Less than	x < y
==	Equal to	x == y
!=	Not equal to	x != y
>=	Greater than or equal to	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to	x <= y

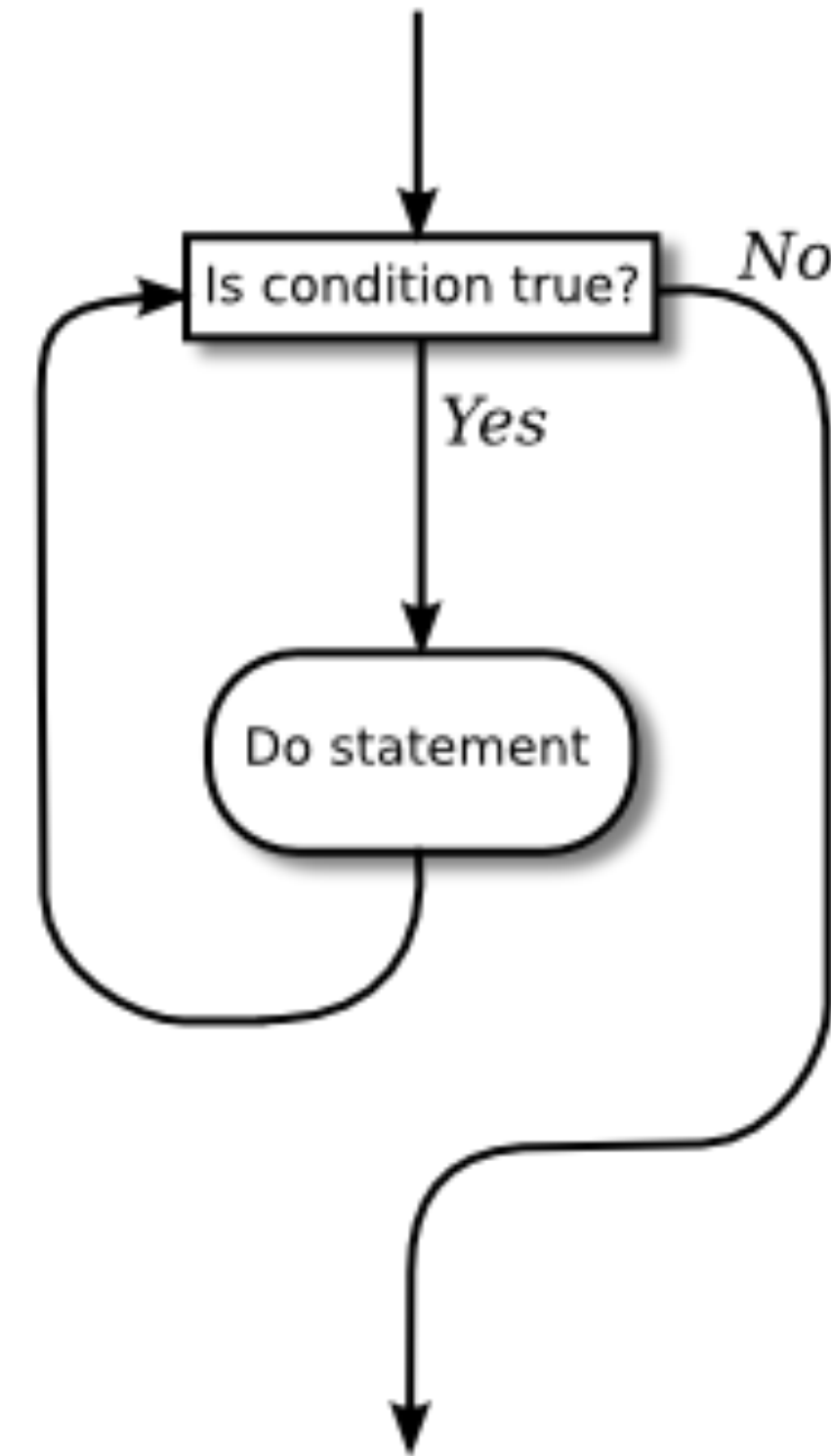
Logical Operators

W1/S3/ex0.py

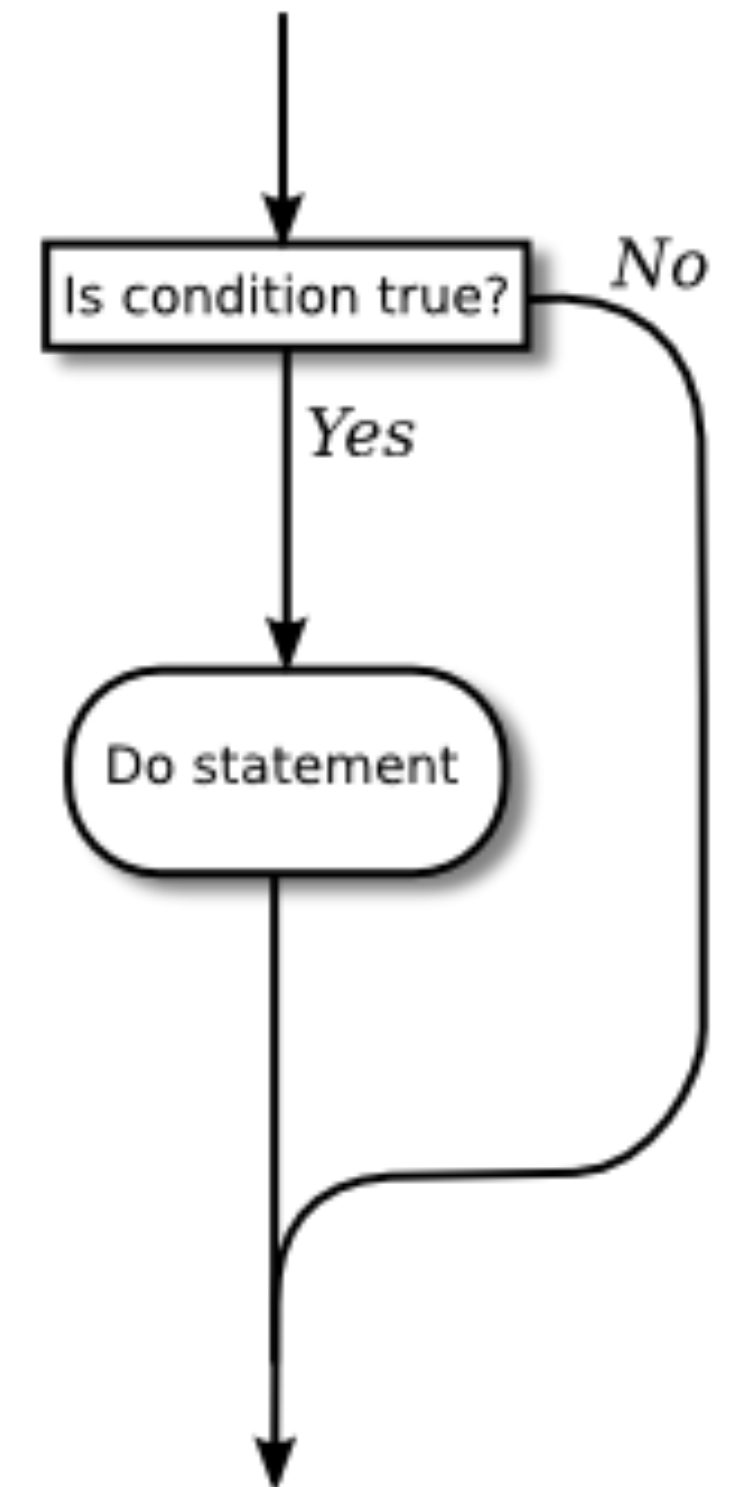
Operator	Meaning	Example
and	True if both operands are true	x and y
or	True if either of operands is true	x or y
not	True if operand is false	not x

Flow Control

While Loop Flow of Control



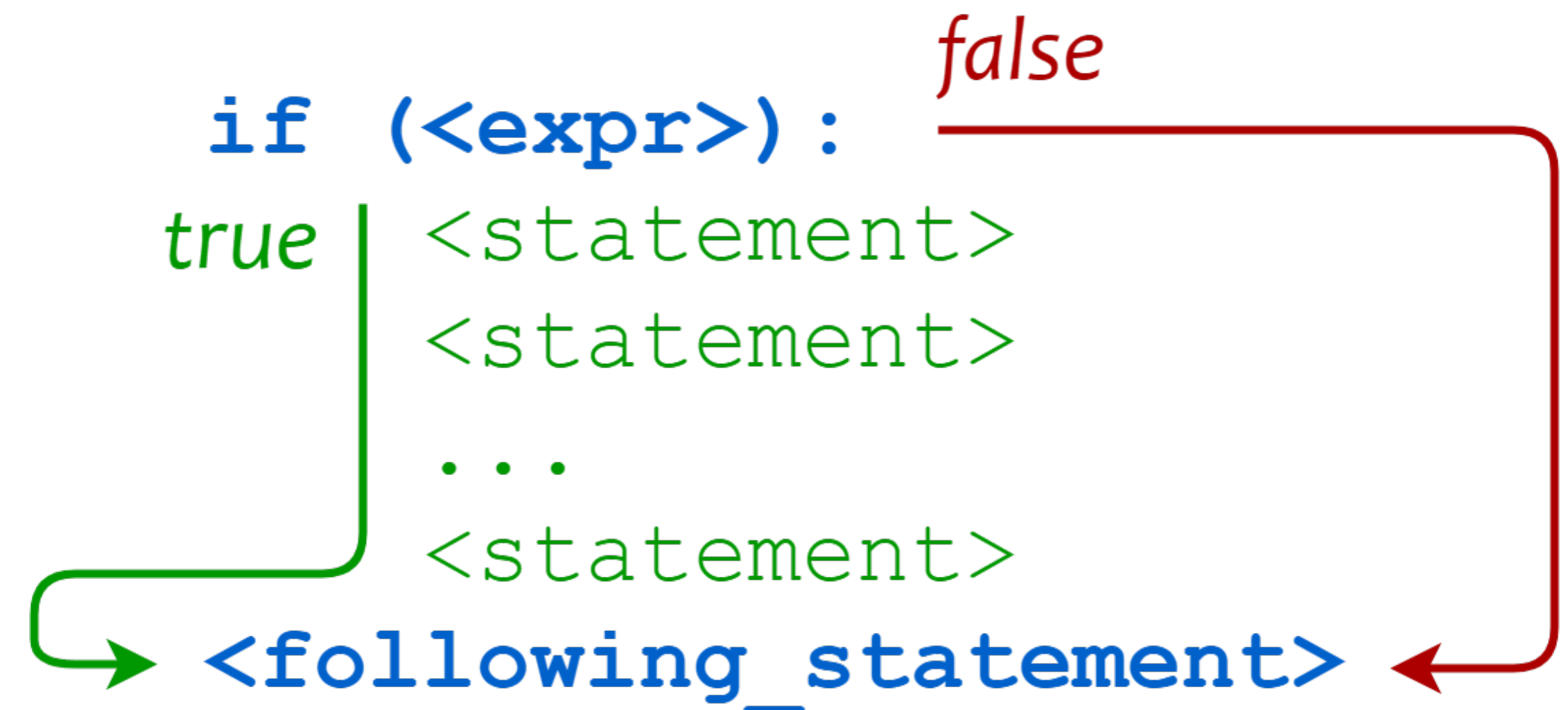
If Statement Flow of Control



Decisions

W1/S3/ex1.py

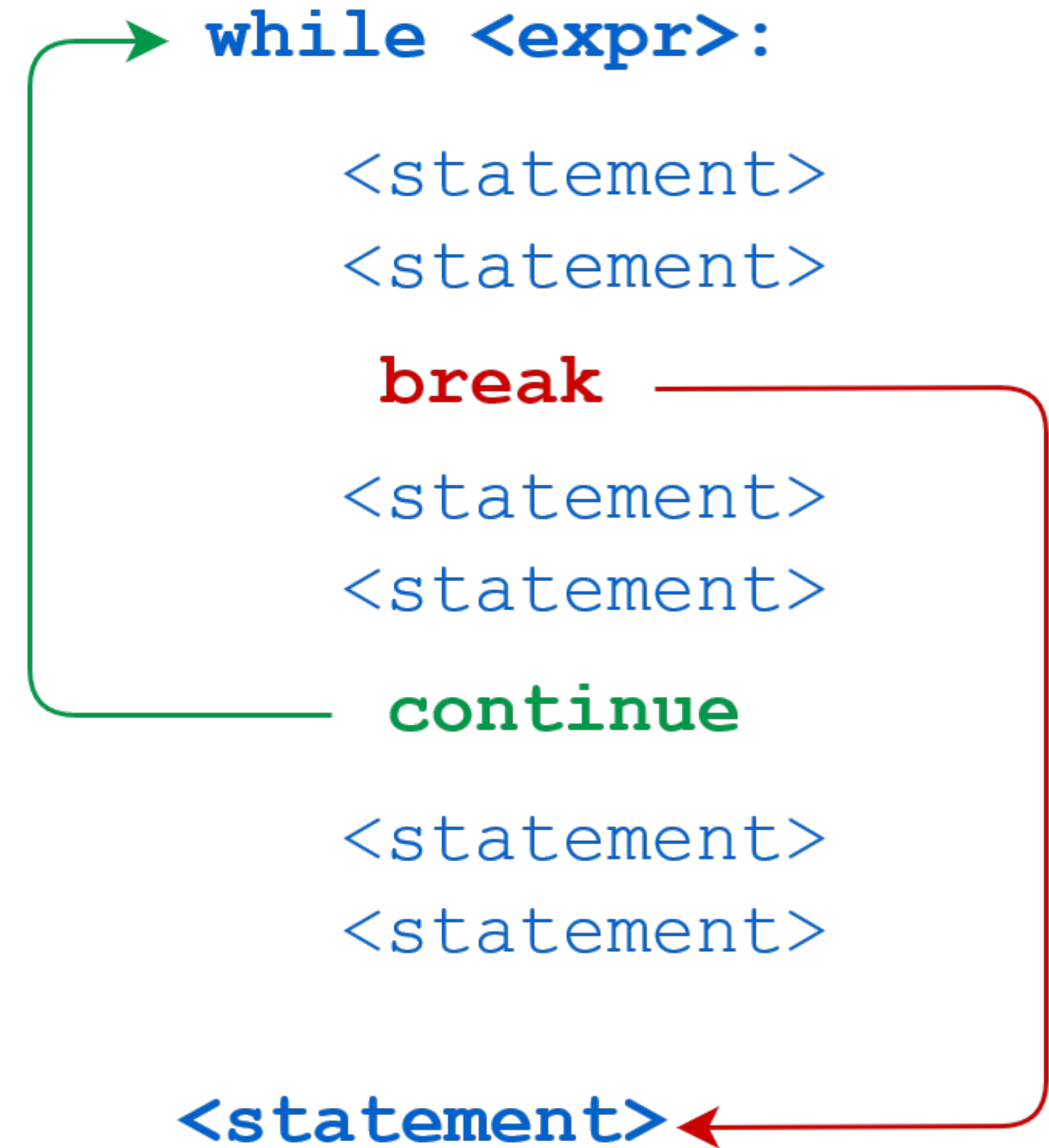
- Decisions are an important part of flow control.
- Decisions allow us to execute certain blocks of code when a particular condition is met.
- In Python we use `if` statements to make decisions.
- **Indentation for the `if` block is very crucial in Python.**



Loops

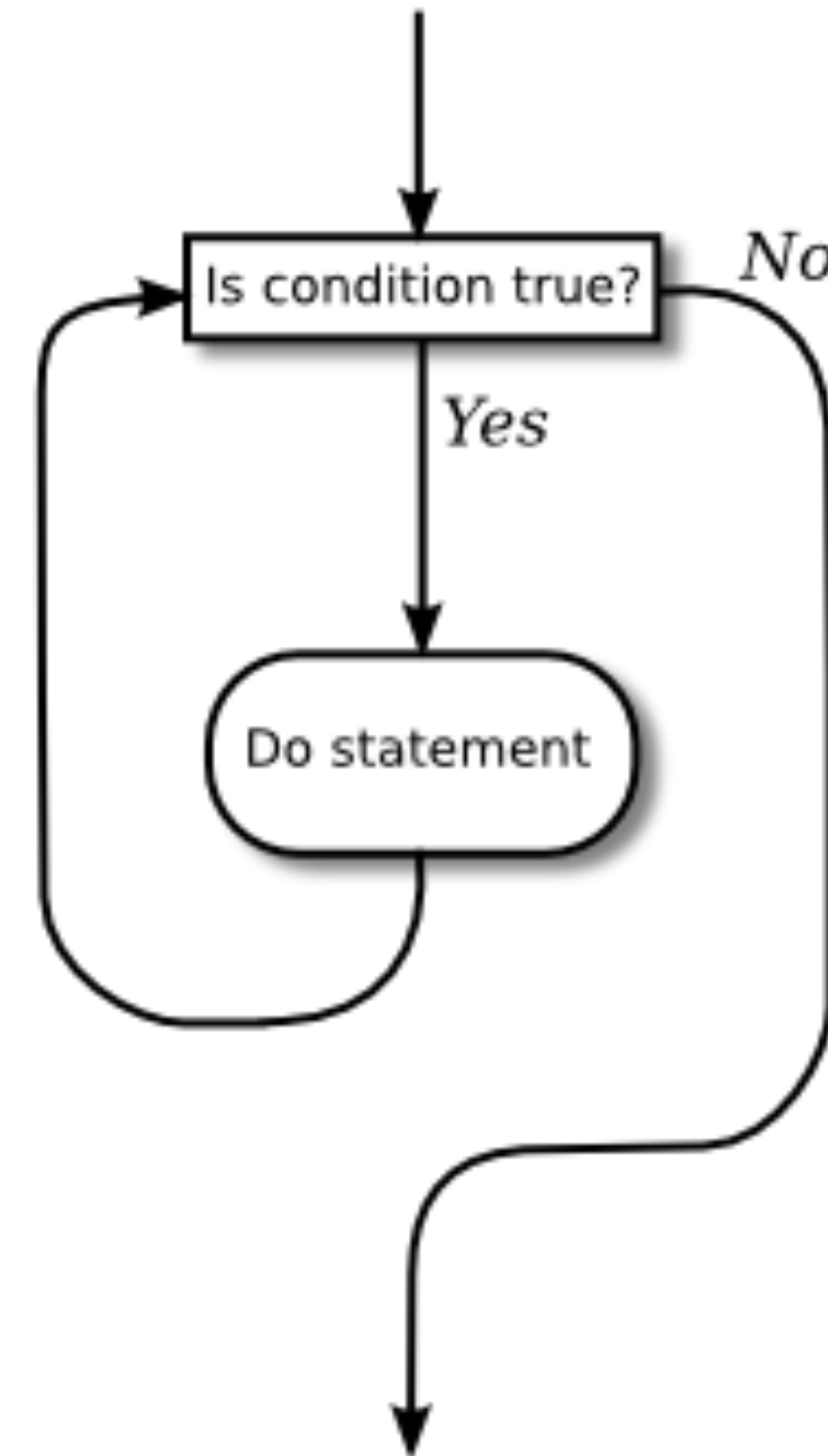
W1/S3/ex2.py

- Many Python objects are “iterable”.
 - Which ones did we learn so far?
- Loops allow us to execute certain blocks of code over a controlled number of iterations.
- **Indentation for the `for` or `while` block is very crucial in Python.**

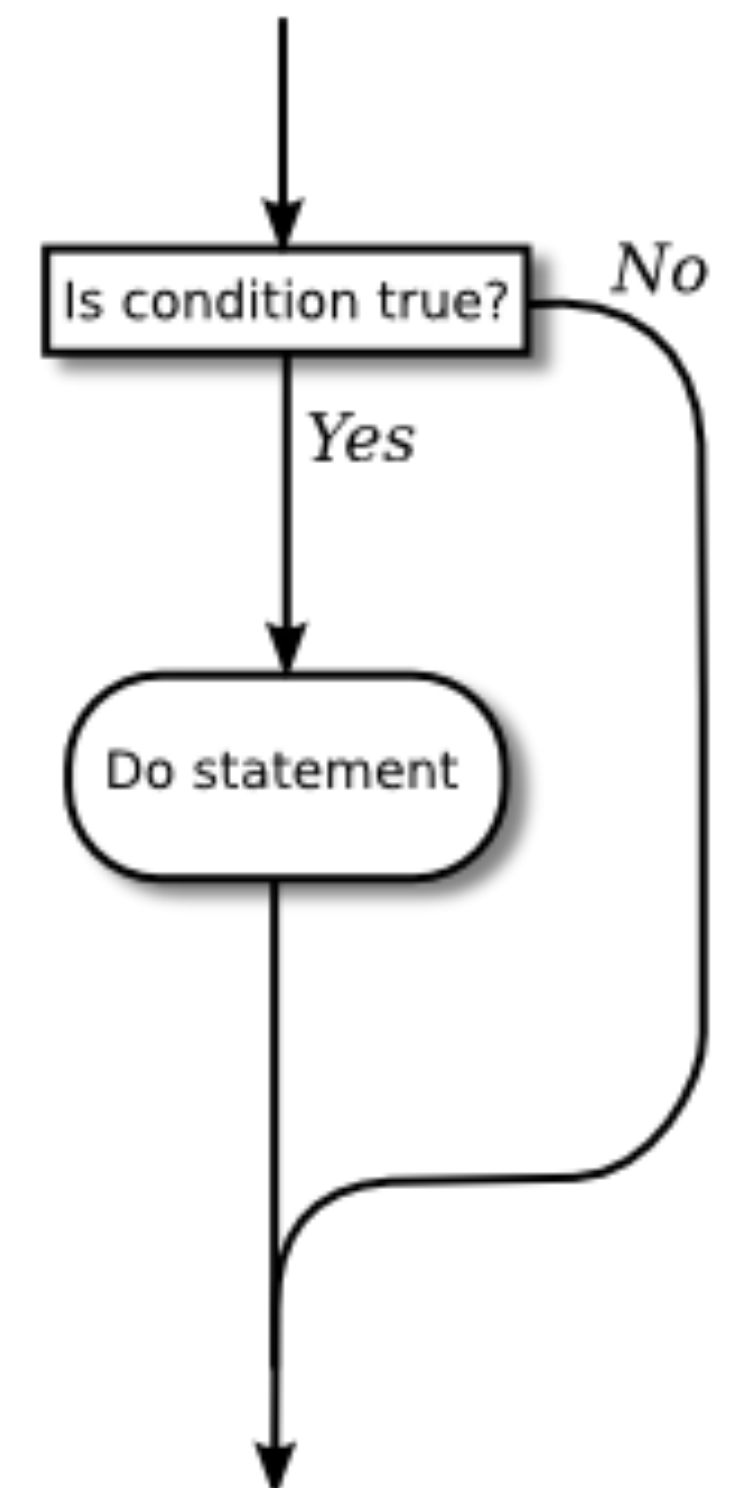


`range()` and
`enumerate()`

While Loop Flow of Control



If Statement Flow of Control



range ()

W1/S3/ex3.py

- If you need to iterate over a sequence of numbers, the `range ()` function can help you generate arithmetic progressions.
- The upper bound is never part of the generated sequence
 - `range (10)` generates 10 values, the legal indices for items of a sequence of length 10.

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$$

a_n is the *n^{th} term in the sequence* (green arrow).

a_1 is the *1st term in the sequence* (blue arrow).

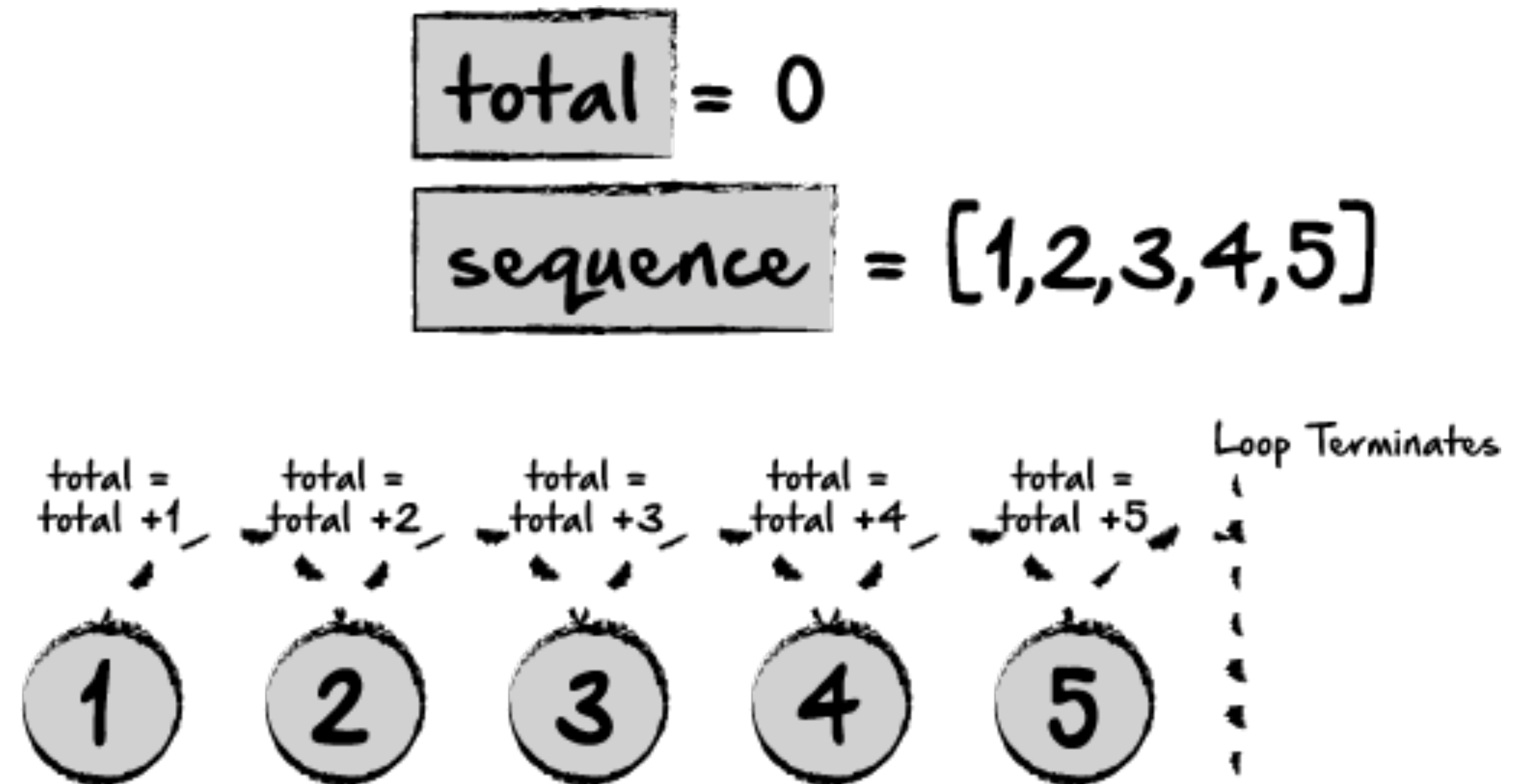
n is the *number of terms in the sequence* (orange arrow).

d is the *common difference* (red arrow).

enumerate()

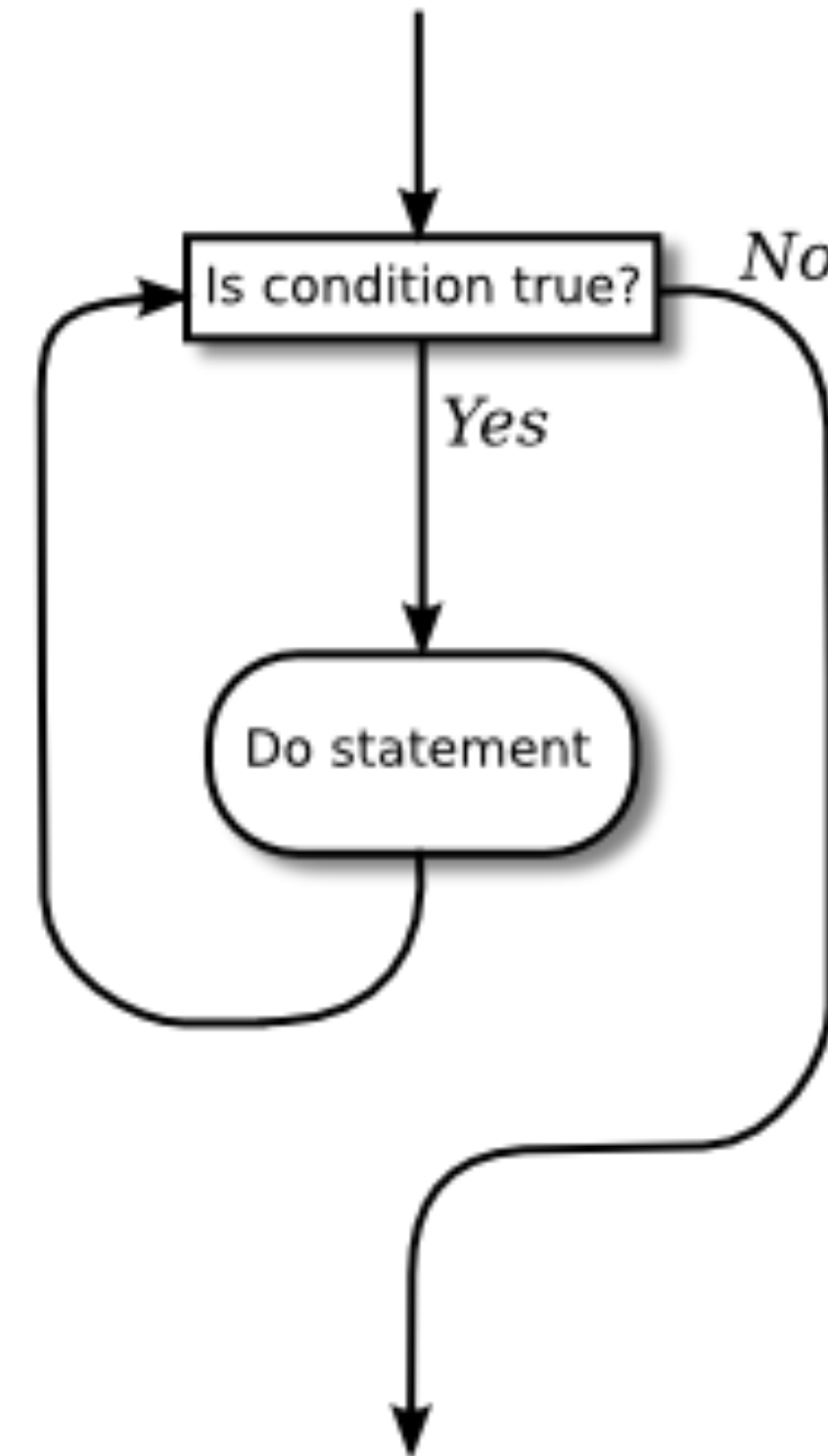
W1/S3/ex3.py

- Python `enumerate()` function can be used to iterate the list in an optimized manner.
- The `enumerate()` function adds a counter to the list or any other iterable and returns it as an `enumerate` object by the function.
- Thus, it reduces the overhead of keeping a count of the elements while the iteration operation.

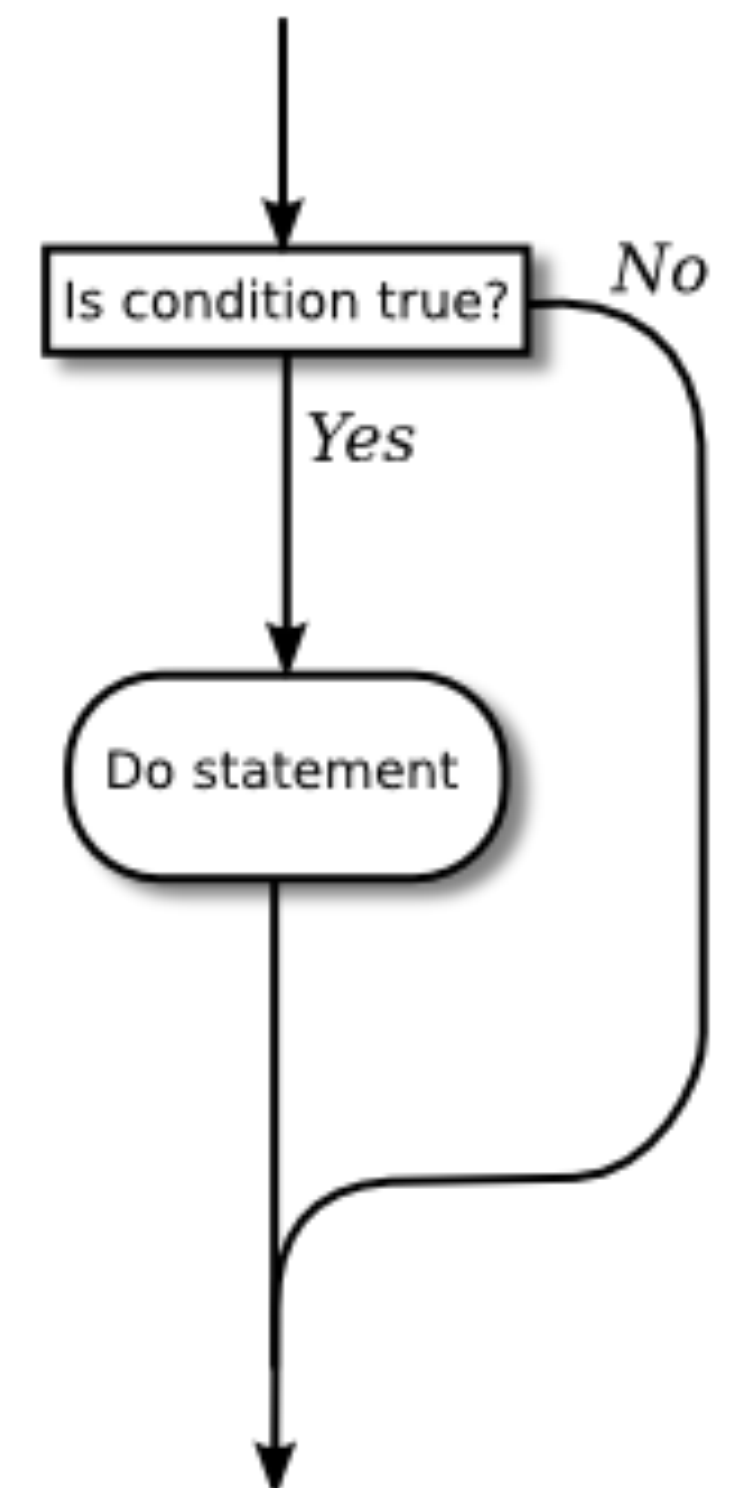


break, continue,
pass **statements**

While Loop Flow of Control



If Statement Flow of Control




break **and** continue

W1/S3/ex3.py


- The `break` statement, like in C, breaks out of the innermost enclosing `for` or `while` loop.
- The `continue` statement, also borrowed from C, continues with the next iteration of the loop.

```
for var in sequence:
    # codes inside for loop
    if condition:
        break
    # codes inside for loop
# codes outside for loop
```



The diagram illustrates the execution of a `break` statement within a `for` loop. A horizontal line connects the `break` statement to a vertical line that then turns right into an arrow pointing to the code block outside the loop, indicating an immediate exit from the loop.

```
while test expression:
    # codes inside while loop
    if condition:
        break
    # codes inside while loop
# codes outside while loop
```




The diagram illustrates the execution of a `break` statement within a `while` loop. A horizontal line connects the `break` statement to a vertical line that then turns right into an arrow pointing to the code block outside the loop, indicating an immediate exit from the loop.

pass statements

W1/S3/ex3.py

- The pass statement does nothing.
- It can be used when a statement is required syntactically but the program requires no action.
- It can also be used as a placeholder for a function or conditional body when you are working on new code, allowing you to keep thinking at a more abstract level.
- The pass is silently ignored.


```
for var in sequence:  
    # codes inside for loop  
    if condition:  
        break
```



```
    # codes inside for loop  
# codes outside for loop
```

The diagram shows a horizontal line representing the loop body. An arrow starts from the end of this line, goes down, then right, and finally down again to point at the code outside the loop.

```
while test expression:  
    # codes inside while loop  
    if condition:  
        break
```



```
    # codes inside while loop  
# codes outside while loop
```

The diagram shows a horizontal line representing the loop body. An arrow starts from the end of this line, goes down, then right, and finally down again to point at the code outside the loop.

Learning Resources

- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#if-statements>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#for-statements>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#the-range-function>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#enumerate>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#break-and-continue-statements-and-else-clauses-on-loops>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#tut-loopidioms>