Lesson 05 – Notes

Flow Control Statements 🡪 If & Else

* If the condition is true – execute the code
* If the condition is false – skip over the code
* Visualizing Tool -- > pythontutor.com

Blocks: group of indented lines at the same level

* Colons begin new blocks
* Blank string, 0 🡪 Falsey

1. In this video, the author states that a *condition* and an *expression* are the same thing. Well, my problem with this statement is that you can have an expression that has nothing to do with a condition. (1 + 1) is an expression - but it is not, necessarily, a condition. More accurately, a condition *contains* an expression.
2. Beware when using the elif statements. While the author is technically correct in how he constructs his example, as you can probably see, it can get pretty confusing. I normally would not use unrelated condition is an else-if structure. In fact, I would limit the number of elifs and use a switch statement instead. We will discuss this further.
3. One thing that drives me nuts (*other than people who don’t agree with me* ) is that programing languages don’t necessarily follow standards. Why would Python call something a ‘*Truthy* or *Falsey Value’*? In Python, a blank string is a ‘Falsey Value’. In just about every other language, a blank string is called ‘blank’ or ‘empty’. I totally agree with the author to avoid ‘*Truthy* or *Falsey’* and be more specific with your code.