#### **Effective Programming Practices for Economists**

### **Basic Python**

if conditions

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### **Contents**

- `if`, `elif`, and `else`
- More on Booleans
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#### **Motivation**

- So far, all of our instructions in Python were very explicit
- There was no way of reacting to different situations:
  - Collecting elements of a list that fulfil a condition
  - Doing different things for different types of variables
- This is what if-conditions are for

## **Example: clipping a number**

- if`, `elif`, and `else` are special keywords
- End each condition with a `:`
- What happens if that condition is `True` needs
  to be indented by 4 spaces and can span one or
  multiple lines
- Code following `False` conditions is skipped
- 'elif x: is the same as
  'else: + nested if x:

#### **More on Booleans**

```
>>> bool(0)
False
>>> bool(-1)
True
>>> bool(1)
True
>>> bool([])
False
>>> bool([1, 2, 3])
True
>>> bool("")
False
>>> bool("abc")
True
```

- What is not a Boolean can be converted to a Boolean
- This conversion happens implicitly after `if` and `elif`
- Can be useful and elegant but might compromise readability
- Rules of thumb:
  - 0 is `False`-ish
  - Other numbers are `True`-ish
  - Len-0 collections are `False`-ish
  - Len>0 collections are `True`-ish

### More complex conditions

- Remember operators from "Assignments and Scalar Types":
  - and`
  - or`(inclusive)
  - not`
- Example:

```
if a > b and b > some_cutoff:
    do_something()
else:
    do_something_else()
```

# Filtering loops

```
>>> names = ["Guy", "Ray", "Tim"]
>>> names_with_i = []
>>> for n in names:
>>> if "i" in n:
>>> names_with_i.append(n)
>>> names_with_i
['Tim']
```

- Can filter lists based on properties of items
- Can filter dictionaries based on properties of keys and/or values
- Example usecases:
  - Find elements above a cutoff
  - Extract female names
  - Exclude invalid data