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 <u>True</u> 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