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Lab 114: Condicionales

🔗Link: https://awsrestart.instructure.com/courses/1632/modules/items/886825

📁Repo: https://github.com/francopig/aws-python/tree/main/07. Trabajo con condicionales

Lab overview

A section of code that compares two pieces of information is called a *conditional statement*. You can use conditionals to create different paths through the program. Using comparative operators, you will write a program that makes decisions.

In this lab, you will:

- Use the `if` statement
- Use the `else` statement
- Use the `elif` statement

Exercise 1: Working with the if statement

In this exercise, you will edit a Python script to ship packages.

1. From the navigation pane of the IDE, choose the **.py** file that you created in the previous *Creating your Python exercise file* section.
2. Use the `input()` function to get information from the user:

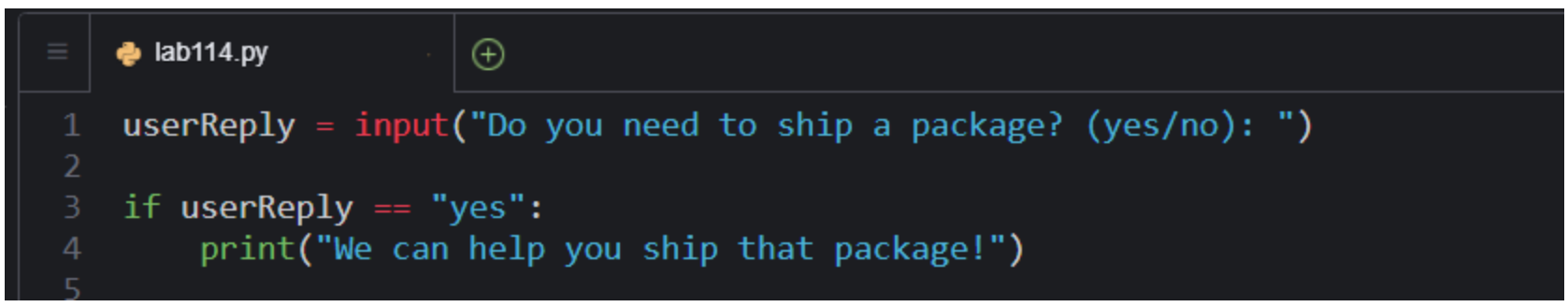
   ```
   userReply = input("Do you need to ship a package? (Enter yes or no) ")
   ```

3. Use the `if` statement to print a response.

   The statements in an `if` statement are one tab indented from the `if` statement. In other programming languages, brackets are often used to indicate the start and end of a logic block, but Python uses spacing:

   ```
   if userReply == "yes":
       print("We can help you ship that package!")
   ```

   Note: The `==` symbol is a comparative operator. It means *is equal to*.
4. Save and run the file.
5. At the prompt, enter `yes` and press ENTER.
6. Confirm that you see a response.
7. Run the file again.
8. At the prompt, enter `no` and press ENTER. Confirm that the program exits and nothing id displayed.



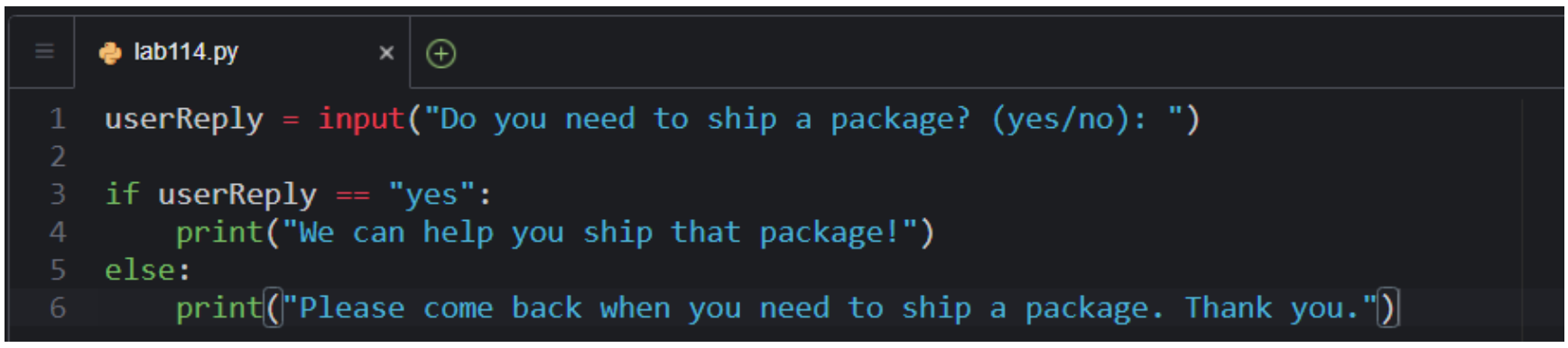
Exercise 2: Working with the else statement

To improve customer service, it would be nice to provide a reply even if the user doesn't want to ship a package. In this exercise, you will improve the Python script by using the `else` statement:

1. To handle the condition where the user doesn't want to ship a package, use the `else` statement:

```
else:
    print("Please come back when you need to ship a package. Thank you.")
```

2. Save and run the file.
3. At the prompt, enter `no` and press ENTER.
4. Confirm that you see a response.
5. Run the file again.
6. At the prompt, enter `yes` and press ENTER.
7. Confirm that you see a response.



Exercise 3: Working with the elif statement

In this exercise, you will improve the Python script by offering the user additional services. When you have multiple conditions, you can use the `elif` statement, which is short for *else-if*.

> Note: The elif statement always comes after an if statement and before the else statement.

1. In the Python script, enter the following code:

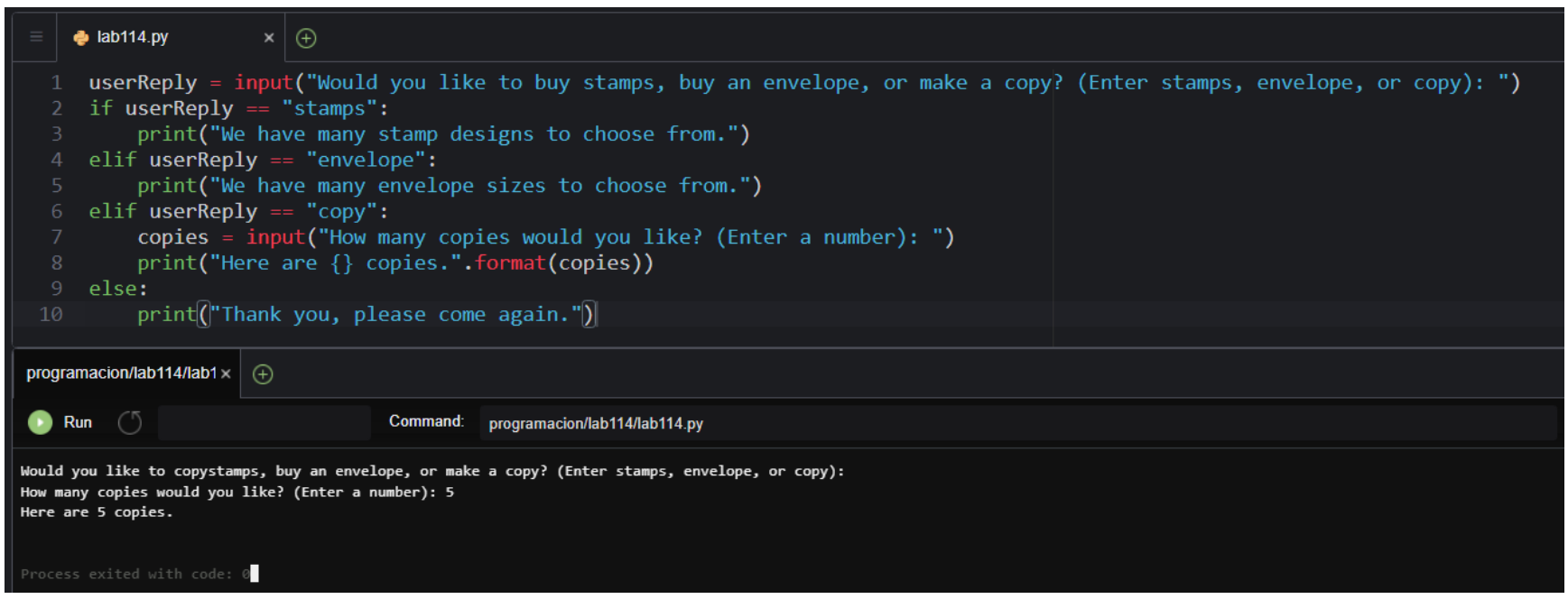
```
userReply = input("Would you like to buy stamps, buy an envelope, or make a copy? (Enter stamps, envelope, or copy) ")
if userReply == "stamps":
    print("We have many stamp designs to choose from.")
elif userReply == "envelope":
    print("We have many envelope sizes to choose from.")
elif userReply == "copy":
    copies = input("How many copies would you like? (Enter a number) ")
    print("Here are {} copies.".format(copies))
else:
    print("Thank you, please come again.")
```

2. Save and run the file.
3. At the prompt, enter `no` and press ENTER.
4. Confirm that you see a response.
5. At the prompt, enter `stamps` and press ENTER.
6. Confirm that you see a response.
7. Run the file again.
8. At the prompt, enter `yes` and press ENTER.
9. Confirm that you see a response.
10. At the prompt, enter `envelope` and press ENTER.
11. Confirm that you see a response.
12. Run the file again.
13. At the prompt, enter `no` and press ENTER.
14. Confirm that you see a response.

15. At the prompt, enter `copy` and press ENTER.
16. Confirm that you see a response.
17. At the prompt, enter `2` and press ENTER.
18. Confirm that you see a response.

> Note: The if, elif, and else statements allow only one path to run at a time. The program doesn't check the other statements after it finds a condition that is true.

As you can see, each time through the program had slightly different results. These differences demonstrate the power of conditionals.



Congratulations! You have written a Python script that uses `if`, `elif`, and `else` statements.