

Using Logic

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Outcomes

- After completing this presentation, you are expected to be able to:
 1. Understand how to use logic operators *and*, *or*, and *not*

Comparing Things

- When you do a comparison, the result is either True or False

```
x = 100
result = x > 50
print(result) → True
```

```
x = 10
result = x > 50
print(result) → False
```

Using Logical Operators

- You use the comparison operators (<, <=, >, >=, == and !=) to compare two values
- You can also use *logical operators*, also called *Boolean operators*:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| a and b | if both condition a and condition b are True, the result is True; otherwise, it's False |
| a or b | if either condition a or condition b is True, the result is True; otherwise, it's False |
| not a | if a is True, then the result is False; if a is False, then the result is True |

} *The opposite*

Summary

- Here is a summary of the input and output:

| <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>a and b</i> | <i>a or b</i> | <i>not a</i> |
|----------|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| False | False | False | False | True |
| False | True | False | True | True |
| True | False | False | True | False |
| True | True | True | True | False |

And

- and – the result is True if both inputs are True otherwise the result is False
- Let's use Python to check whether someone is a suitable girlfriend/boyfriend
- In this example, we need **both** of the two inputs to be true for the person to be suitable

```
funny = False  
friendly = False  
suitable_partner = funny and friendly  
print(suitable_partner)
```

The inputs

The result

```
funny = False  
friendly = True  
suitable_partner = funny and friendly  
print(suitable_partner)
```

```
funny = True  
friendly = False  
suitable_partner = funny and friendly  
print(suitable_partner)
```

```
funny = True  
friendly = True  
suitable_partner = funny and friendly  
print(suitable_partner)
```

Or

- or – the result is False if both inputs are False otherwise the result is True
- Let's revise the previous code so only one of the two inputs has to be true for the person to be suitable

```
funny = False  
friendly = False  
suitable_partner = funny or friendly  
print(suitable_partner)
```

```
funny = False
friendly = True
suitable_partner = funny or friendly
print(suitable_partner) → True
```

```
funny = True
friendly = False
suitable_partner = funny or friendly
print(suitable_partner) → True
```

```
funny = True
friendly = True
suitable_partner = funny or friendly
print(suitable_partner) → True
```

Not

- not – the output is the opposite of the input

```
very_clean = False
need_to_shower = not very_clean
print(need_to_shower) → True
```

```
very_clean = True
need_to_shower = not very_clean
print(need_to_shower) → False
```

Simpler Code

```
if funny == True and friendly == True:
    suitable_partner = True
else:
    suitable_partner = False
```

- The code shown above works fine but a good programmer would write this, which does the same:

```
suitable_partner = funny and friendly
```

Multiple Inputs

- Here's an example of multiple inputs


```
funny = True
friendly = False
wealthy = True
has_car = True
cute = False
suitable_partner = funny and friendly and \
    wealthy and has_car and cute
print(suitable_partner) → False
```

In this example all of these have to be True for the result to be True

This tells Python the code continues on the following line

Multiple Inputs

- Here's another example


```
scary_virus = True
need_internet = True
live_on_campus = False
go_to_HKUST = (live_on_campus or need_internet) \
    and not scary_virus
print(go_to_HKUST)  False
```

- The logic is: go to HKUST if you live on campus
or you need internet
but if there is a scary virus don't go

Converting Inputs into True or False

- Sometimes the inputs are not True or False, they are something else
- You may have to 'convert' the inputs into True or False before you can use logical operators
- The example on the next slide 'converts' input from the user into True or False, then uses a logical operator

if the user enters yes then response contains True
if the user enters anything except yes then
response contains False

```
response = input("Are you alive? (yes/no) ")
response = response == "yes" 
print("response =", response)
print("Are you dead?")
print("The answer is:", not response)
```

```
Are you alive? (yes/no) yes
response = True
Are you dead?
The answer is: False

Are you alive? (yes/no) no
response = False
Are you dead?
The answer is: True
```

