

# Introduction to Computer Programming

## 2.2 User input & nested conditionals

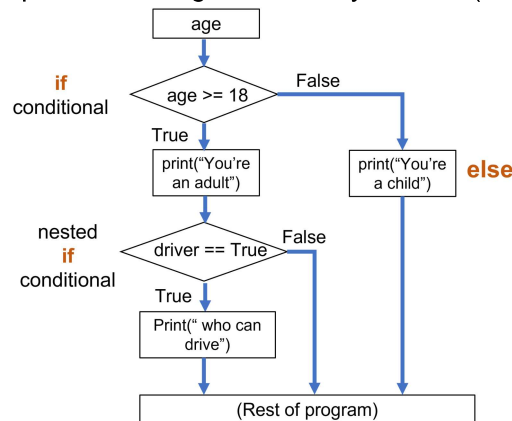


### In-class Demos

#### Example 1:

Again, translate the flow diagram into a program.

This time, the program should accept the users age, and ability to drive (if they are an adult) using `input` .



In [31]:

```
age = input('enter your age: ')
age = int(age)

if age>=18:
    status = "adult"
    driver = input('can you drive? (True/False) ') # String 'True' cannot be converted to b

    if driver == 'True':
        status = status + " who can drive" # nested if

    print(status)

else:
    print("child")
```

```
enter your age: 18
can you drive? (True/False) True
adult who can drive
```

**Example 2:** Write a program that:

- asks the user to input a number

- checks if a number is odd or even
- checks if input even numbers are multiples of 4
- checks if input odd numbers are multiples of 3

**Hint:** In a conditional statement, non-zero values are treated as `True` , zero is treated as `False` .  
i.e. We can write shorter, neater code by omitting `==True`

In [25]:

```
N = input('Enter a number: ')
N = int(N)

if N % 2 :
    print('odd', end='')

    if not N % 3:
        print(' and multiple of 3')

else:
    print('even')

    if not N % 4 :
        print(' and multiple of 4')
```

Enter a number: 3  
odd and multiple of 3