



# Control structures & Functions

# In this lecture

- Control structures
  - If elif family
  - For
  - While
- Functions

# Control Structures in Python

- Execute certain commands only when certain condition(s) is (are) satisfied (if-then-else)
- Execute certain commands repeatedly and use a certain logic to stop the iteration (for, while loops)

# If else family of constructs

- If , If else and If-elif - else are a family of constructs where:
  - A condition is first checked, if it is satisfied then operations are performed
  - If condition is not satisfied, code exits construct or moves on to other options

# If else family of constructs

Task	Command
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If construct:</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>if expression: statements</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If – else construct:</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If expression: statements else: statements</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If – elif - else construct</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If expression1: statements elif expression2: statements else: statements</li></ul>

# For loop

- Execute certain commands repeatedly and use a certain logic to stop the iteration (for loop)
- Execute multiple commands repeatedly as per the specified logic (nested for loop)

Task	Command
for	for iter in sequence: statements

# while loop

- A while loop is used when a set of commands are to be executed depending on a specific condition

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## Task Command

```
while while (condition is satisfied):  
    statements
```

# Example: if else and for loops

- We will create 3 bins from the 'Price' variable using *If Else and For Loops*
- The binned values will be stored as classes in a new column, 'Price Class'
- Hence, inserting a new column

```
cars_data1.insert(10, "Price_Class", "")
```



# Example: if else and for loops

```
for i in range(0, len(cars_data1['Price']), 1):  
    if (cars_data1['Price'][i] <= 8450):  
        cars_data1['Price_Class'][i] = "Low"  
    elif ((cars_data1['Price'][i] > 11950)):  
        cars_data1['Price_Class'][i] = "High"  
    else: cars_data1['Price_Class'][i] = "Medium"
```

- A for loop is implemented and the observations are separated into three categories:
  - Price
    - up to 8450
    - between 8450 and 11950
    - greater than 11950
- The classes have been stored in a new column 'Price Class'

# Example: while loop

```
i=0

while i<len(cars_data1['Price']):
    if (cars_data1['Price'][i]<=8450):
        cars_data1['Price_Class'][i]="Low"
    elif ((cars_data1['Price'][i]>11950)):
        cars_data1['Price_Class'][i]="High"
    else: cars_data1['Price_Class'][i]="Medium"
    i=i+1
```

- A while loop is used whenever you want to execute statements until a specific condition is violated
- Here a while loop is used over the length of the column 'Price\_Class' and an if else loop is used to bin the values and store it as classes

# Example: while loop

- `Series.value_counts()` returns series containing count of unique values

```
cars_data1['Price_Class'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[14]:  
Medium      751  
Low         369  
High        316  
Name: Price_Class, dtype: int64
```

# Functions in Python

- A function accepts input arguments and produces an output by executing valid commands present in the function
- Function name and file names need not be the same
- A file can have one or more function definitions
- Functions are created using the command **def** and a **colon** with the statements to be executed indented as a block
- Since statements are not demarcated explicitly, It is essential to follow correct indentation practises

```
def function_name(parameters):  
    statements
```

# Example: functions

- Converting the **Age** variable from months to years by defining a function
- The converted values will be stored in a new column, '**Age\_Converted**'
- Hence, inserting a new column

```
cars_data1.insert(11, "Age_Converted", 0)
```

# Example: functions

- Here, a function `c_convert` has been defined
- The function takes arguments and returns one value

```
def c_convert(val):  
    val_converted = val/12  
    return val_converted  
  
cars_data1["Age_Converted"]=c_convert(cars_data1['Age'])  
cars_data1["Age_Converted"]=round(cars_data1["Age_Converted"],1)
```

# Function with multiple inputs and outputs

## Function with multiple inputs and outputs

- Functions in Python takes multiple input objects but return only one object as output
- However lists, tuples or dictionaries can be used to return multiple outputs as required



# Example: function with multiple inputs and outputs

- Converting the **Age** variable from months to years and getting kilometers **(KM)** run per month
- The converted values of kilometer will be stored in a new column, '**km\_per\_month**'
- Hence, inserting a new column

```
cars_data1.insert(12, "Km_per_month", 0)
```



# Example: function with multiple inputs and outputs

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- A multiple input multiple output function **c\_convert** has been defined
- The function takes in two inputs
- The output is returned in the form of a list

```
def c_convert(val1, val2):  
    val_converted = val1/12  
    ratio         = val2/val1  
    return [val_converted, ratio]
```

# Example: function with multiple inputs and outputs

- Here, **Age** and **KM** columns of the data set are input to the function
- The outputs are assigned to '**Age\_Converted**' and '**km\_per\_month**'

```
cars_data1["Age_Converted"],cars_data1["Km_per_month"] = \
c_convert(cars_data1['Age'],cars_data1['KM'])
```

```
In [49]: cars_data1.head()
```

```
Out[49]:
```

	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	\
0	13500	23.0	46986.0	Diesel	90.0	1	0	2000	3	
1	13750	23.0	72937.0	Diesel	90.0	1	0	2000	3	
2	13950	24.0	41711.0	Diesel	90.0	NaN	0	2000	3	
3	14950	26.0	48000.0	Diesel	90.0	0	0	2000	3	
4	13750	30.0	38500.0	Diesel	90.0	0	0	2000	3	

	Weight	Price_Class	Age_Converted	Km_per_month
0	1165	High	1.916667	2042.869565
1	1165	High	1.916667	3171.173913
2	1165	High	2.000000	1737.958333
3	1165	High	2.166667	1846.153846
4	1170	High	2.500000	1283.333333

# Summary

- Control structures
  - If elif family
  - For
  - While
- Functions

```
operation == "MIRROR_X":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = True  
    mirror_mod.use_y = False  
    mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Y":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = True  
    mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = False  
    mirror_mod.use_z = True
```

```
#selection at the end -add  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
modifier_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
= ("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.name))  
mirror_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_objects  
data.objects[one.name].select  
print("please select exactly one mirror")
```

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```
def mirror(modifier):  
    #add mirror to the selected  
    #object -mirror_x, mirror_y,  
    #mirror_z  
    mirror_ob = bpy.context.selected_objects[0]  
    mirror_mod = modifier
```

THANK YOU