

</talentlabs>

CHAPTER 3

Operators & Conditional Statement





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AGENDA

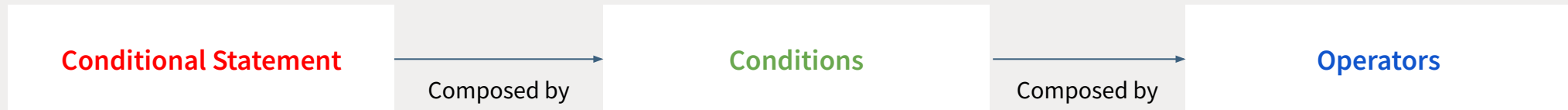
- Overview
 - Operators
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 - Short Circuit Evaluations
 - Dual Nature =
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Overview

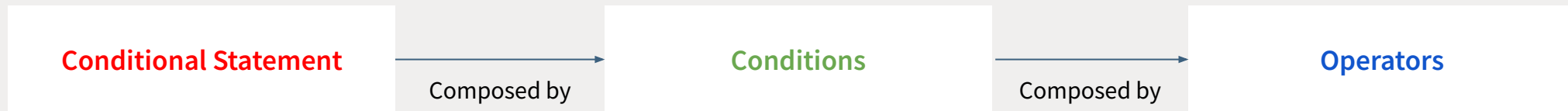
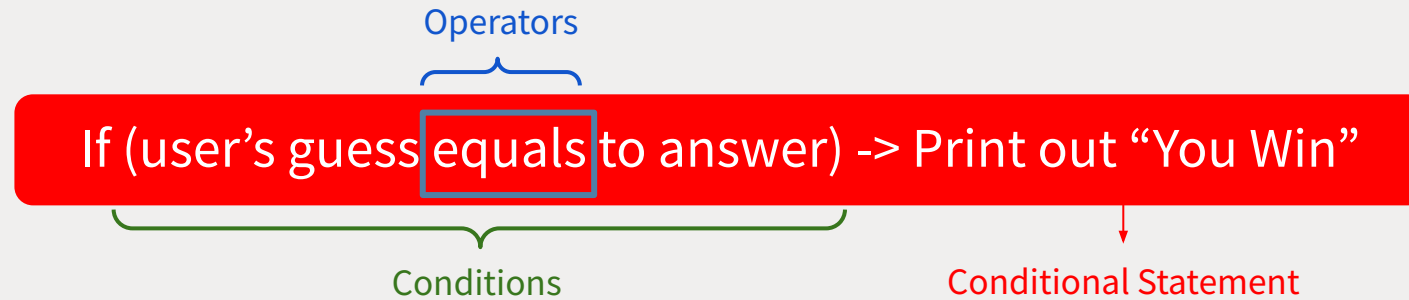


Operators, Conditions, Conditional Statements

- **Conditional Statements:** A piece of code that would divert to different actions based on different conditions
- **Conditions:** to represent a criteria in code, evaluate as a boolean
- **Operators:** to operate on variables (e.g. + - * /)



Operators, Conditions, Conditional Statements



Now your turn, which one is operators, condition and conditional statement?:

If (user's guess is not equal to answer) -> Print out "Try Again"

Operators



What are Operators?

- Basically + - * /
- But there are some non-mathematical operators as well
- Quick shortcut for you to manipulate variables



What Operators are Available?

Operator	Description
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
**	Exponentiation (e.g. $2^{**}4 \Rightarrow 2^4$)
/	Division
%	Modulus (Remainder from Division)

Modulus %

- modulus (the remainder of division)
- $21/5 = 4...1$
- $21\%5 = 1$

```
1  a = 21 % 5
2  print(a)
```

Variations of Assignment Operators

Operator	Same as
=	$x = y$
$x += y$	$x = x + y$
$x -= y$	$x = x - y$
$x *= y$	$x = x * y$
$x /= y$	$x = x / y$
$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$

Conditional Operators



Conditional Operators

- Easy, but super important
- Basically it means comparisons, and return the boolean result (either True or False)

Conditional Operators

Operator	Same as
<code>==</code>	equal to
<code>!=</code>	<i>not equal</i>
<code>></code>	greater than
<code><</code>	less than
<code>>=</code>	greater than or equal to
<code><=</code>	less than or equal to
<code>is</code>	equal to for Boolean

How to Use Conditional Operators?

```
1  # Sample Condition
2  a = 10
3  b = 20
4
5  c = a == b      # c = False
6  d = b > 1        # d = True
```

AND

a and b is True only if **both a and b are True**

a	b	Result
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

OR

a or b is False only if **both a and b are False**

a	b	Result
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

NOT

Returns the opposite value

a	Result
True	False
False	True

How to Use Conditional Operators?

```
1 # Complex Condition
```

```
2 a = 10
```

```
3 b = 20
```

```
4 c = 30
```

```
5
```

```
6 d = (a > b and c > b) # d = False
```

```
7 e = (a > b or c > b) # e = True
```

```
8 f = not e # f = False
```

a	b	a and b
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

a	b	a or b
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

Short-circuit Evaluation

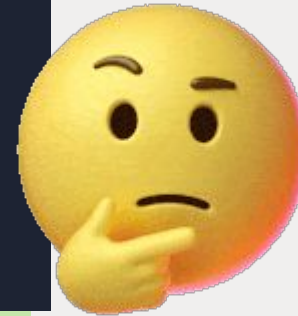
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Logical Operators != True/False

Give a guess on the results of the following statements:

```
1  a = True and "dog"
2  b = False and "dog"
3  c = "cat" and "dog"
4
5  d = True or "dog"
6  e = False or "dog"
7  f = "cat" or "dog"
```



Short-circuit Evaluation

For “and”:

if the first part is **False**,
then the second part will
not be evaluated

For “or”:

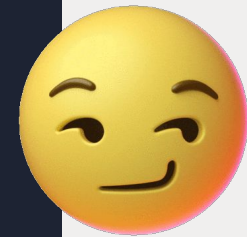
if the first part is **True**,
then the second part will
not be evaluated

Note: **False**, **0**, **0.0**, **None** are considered as False, other values are all considered as True

Logical Operators != True/False

Give a guess on the results of the following statements:

```
1  # For &&: if the first part is False,  
2  # Then the second part will not be evaluated  
3  a = True and "dog"      # "dog"  
4  b = False and "dog"     # False  
5  c = "cat" and "dog"     # "dog"  
6  
7  # For or: if the first part is True,  
8  # then the second part will not be evaluated  
9  d = True or "dog"       # True  
10 e = False or "dog"      # "dog"  
11 f = "cat" or "dog"      # "cat"
```



Dual Nature of “=”



Dual Nature of “=”

Assignment

```
1 a = 12
2 b = 5
3 a = b
4 b = 10
```

// what are the values of a and b?

Equals to

```
1 a = 5
2 ✓ if a == 5:
3     print('hi')
```

// What is the value of a?

Dual Nature of “=”

=

means **assigning** the
right hand side value to
left hand side variable

==

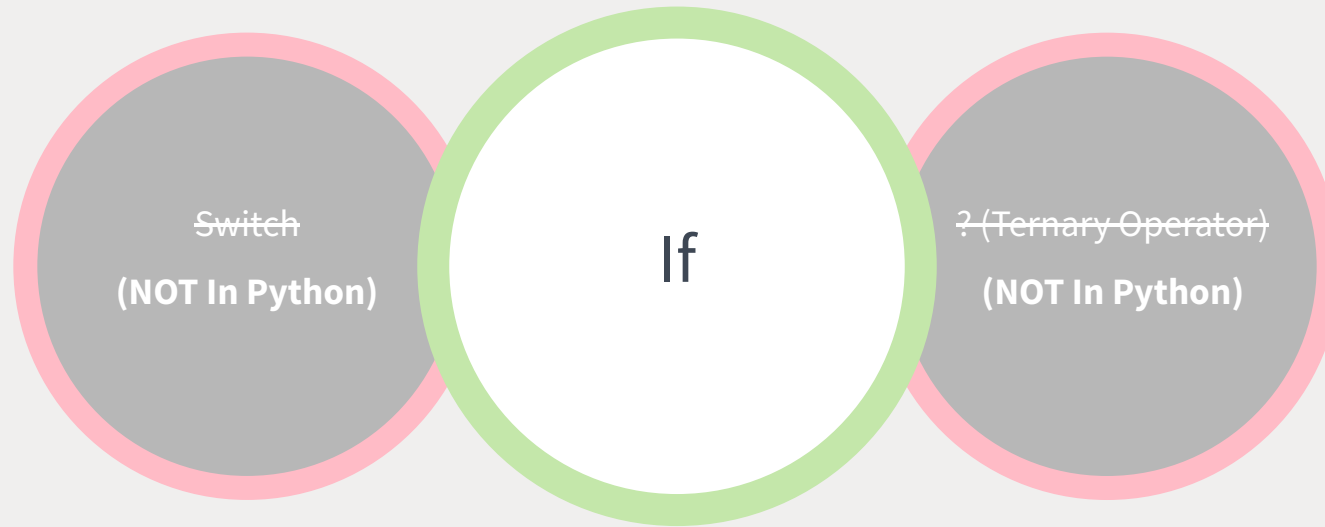
means **comparison**, check
if the left hand side is
equals to right hand side

Conditional Statement - IF



Finally, Conditional Statements

There are **only 1 type** of Conditional Statements



Conditional Statements - IF

```
1  #if complete example
2
3  ✓ if a==10:
4      #do something
5  ✓ elif a==5:
6      #do something
7  else:
8      #do something else
```