What IF?

Branching using IF statements

Flow control/Control flow statements

SuperFloatPow

A negative number with a float exponent won't work: >>> pow(2.2,4.4)
32.111441048903984

(9.92298099798058+30.53979525718783j)

>>> -2.2**4.4

>> pow(-2.2,4.4)

-32.111441048903984

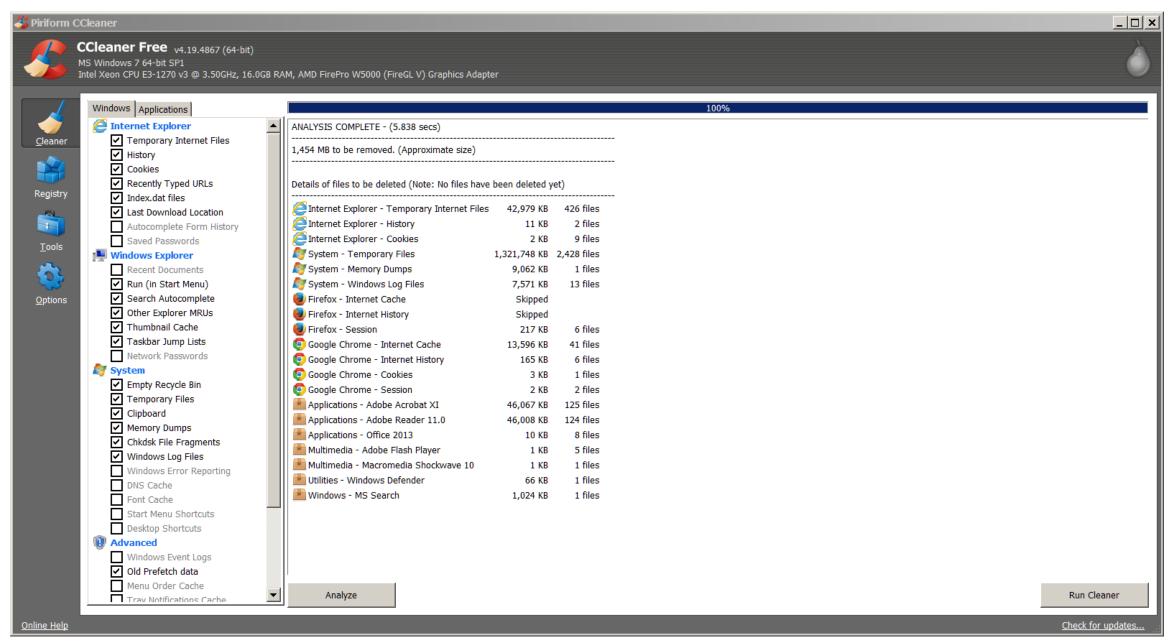
>>> (-2.2)**4.4

(9.92298099798058+30.53979525718783j)

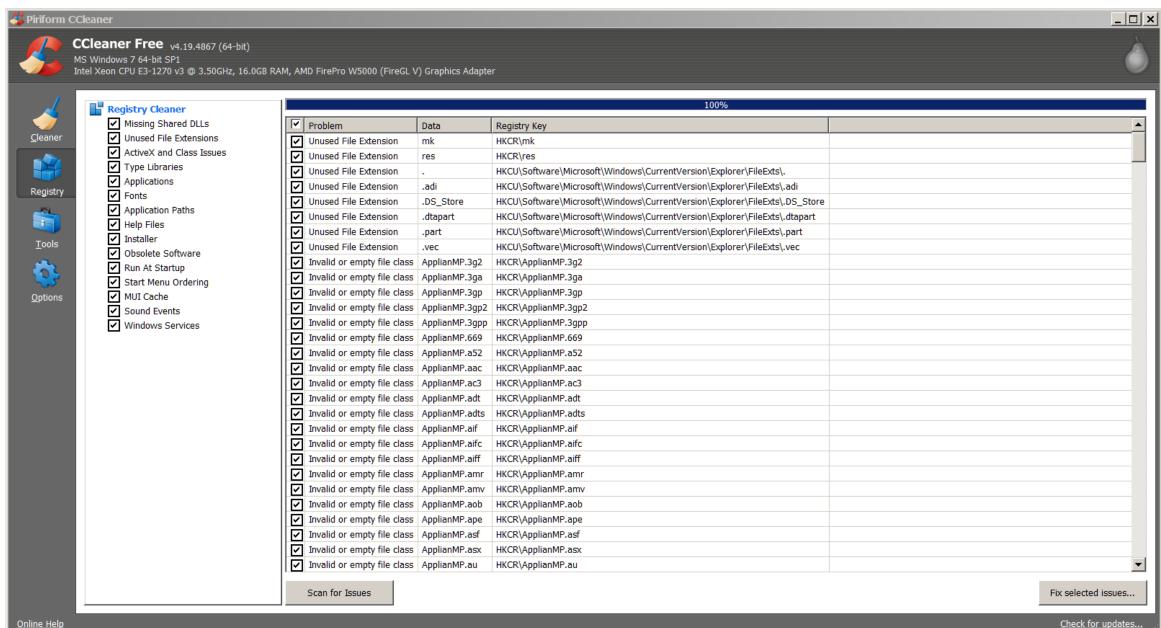
"If both x and y are finite, x is negative, and y is not an integer then pow(x, y) is undefined, and raises ValueError."

- because you are asking for a root of a negative number (not a "real" number an imaginary one!)
- it is a ValueError

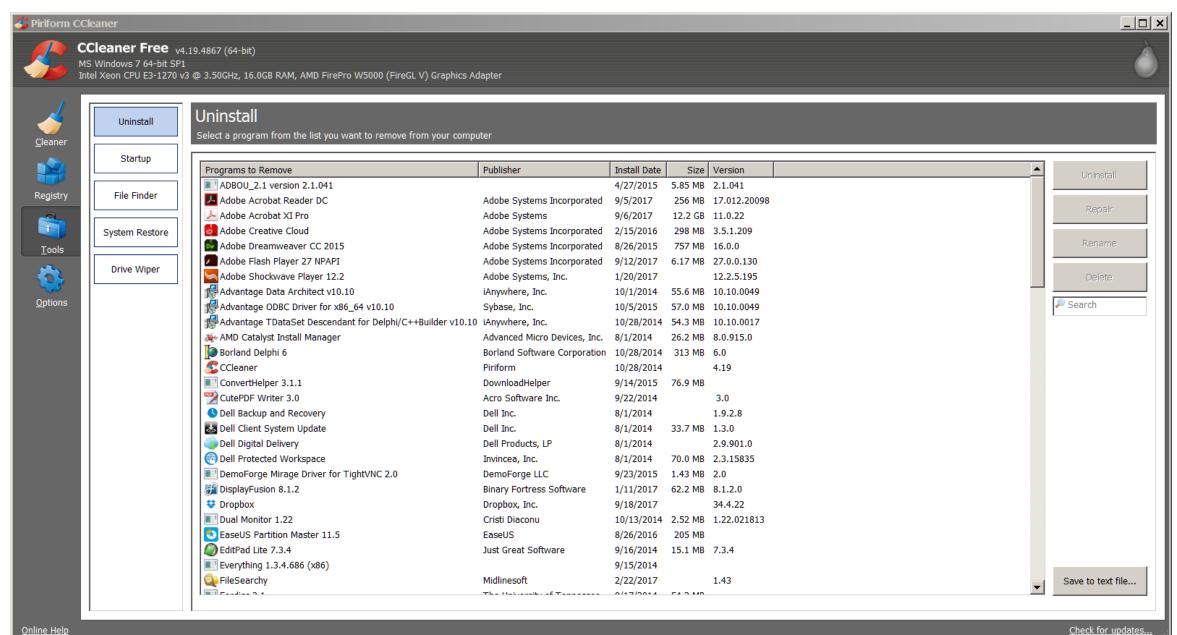
CCleaner (at least version 5.34)



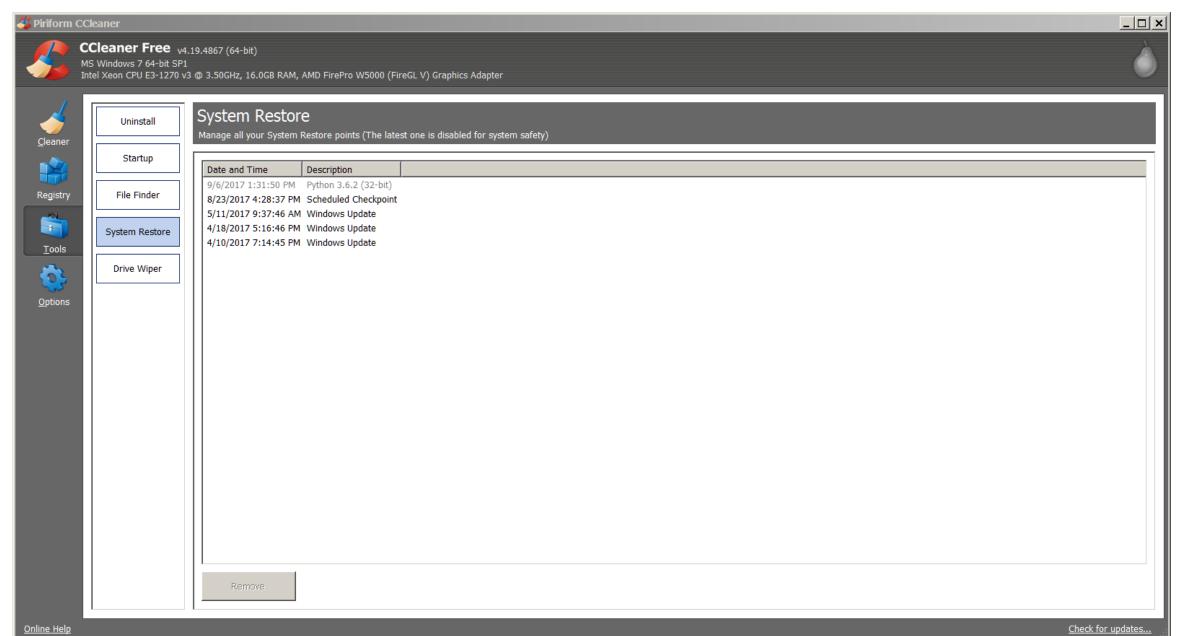
Ccleaner https://www.piriform.com/ccleaner/download



CCleaner



CCleaner



From George Boole (1815 - 1864); 1840's: Boolean Algebra

Evaluate a statement as EITHER true OR false

a number is either > 3, OR <= 3

In Python, the type is bool

```
not - highest precedence
and - next
or - lowest
If not true? - must be false, other examples confusing
BUT type in:
not true
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#3>", line 1, in <module>
    not true
NameError: name 'true' is not defined
#case-sensitive!
                                   not False
not True
False
                                   True
```

```
"or" may be a bit better to understand (not "OR")
>>> True or True # (IF True or True) then at least one must be True
True
```

```
>>> False or False # (IF False or False) then both are False
```

- >>> True or False # (IF True or False) then at least one must be True
 True
- >>> False or True# (IF False or True) then at least one must be True True
- "inclusive" or: if EITHER condition met, do something (true)
 "exclusive" or: "Chicken OR pasta?", "Yes.", "Which?"

Combinations of and + or: Always use parentheses with OR!

```
>>> b1 = False
>>> b2 = False
(b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1)
False
b1 and not b2 or b2 and not b1
False
not b1 and not b2
True
not b1 or not b2 or (1/0) # 1/0 is undefined
True
```

NOTE: statements are not completely evaluated; as soon as one answer is clear, it moves on aka "incomplete evaluation"

I want to run more examples with multiple lines.

How can we save time typing in multiple lines?

Let's use a file!

Hmm - how?

```
b1 = False
b2 = True
(b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1)
# Will it run in a file?
```

```
b1 = False
b2 = True
(b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1)
# Will it run in a file?
YES!
- but no answer is given.
How to get an answer back?
print! (return if it were a function)
change last line to:
print (b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1)
```

```
In file:
b1 = False
b2 = True
print(b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1)
False
is that right?
# oops, interpreted as:
# print( (b1 and not b2) ) or (b2 and not b1) # second part is evaluated... and forgotten
# change to:
print( (b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1) )
then run...
```

```
# file code
b1 = True
b2 = False
print((b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1))
True
# file code
b1 = True
b2 = True
print((b1 and not b2) or (b2 and not b1))
False
```

Parentheses are important for logic too!
An Erie winter example:

```
cold = True
windy = False

(not cold) and windy
False
not (cold and windy)
True
```

A Truth Table

cold	windy	cold and windy	cold or windy	(not cold) and windy	not (cold and windy)
True	True	True	True	False	False
True	False	False	True	False	True
False	True	False	True	True	True
False	False	False	False	False	True

Table 5—Boolean Operators

More transparent comparisons (not &&):

Symbol	Operation
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to
==	Equal to

Not equal to

!=

Easy to understand

```
3 > 5
False
3 < 5
True
3 <= 5
True
# with assignment
x = 3 <= 3
\mathbf{x}
True
```

3 == 4 ; because = used for variable assignment (x = 3)
False

Boolean logic in a function

```
def is_positive(x):
     """ (number) -> bool
     Return True iff x is positive. # iff = "if and only if"
     >>> is_positive(3)
     True
     >>> is_positive(-4.6)
     False
     11 11 11
     return x > 0
```

Boolean logic: combinations

```
+, / are evaluated before <, >
comparisons before and, or, not
1 + 3 > 7 : (1 + 3) > 7 #
x = 5
y = 10
z = 20
x < y and y < z # = (x < y) and (y < z); more readable?
# combinations with and
x = 3
(1 < x) and (x <= 5)
True
```

Boolean logic: combinations

```
# combos with and
x = 3
(1 < x) and (x <= 5)
True
# we can "chain" the comparison:
1 < x <= 5
True
3.21 < 3.5 < 3.5000001
True</pre>
```

Boolean logic: combinations

From Gries: a strange example (don't do this!)
Most chaining works as you would expect, but:

```
3 < 5 != True
True
3 < 5 != False
True
the first one is equivalent to:
(3 < 5) and (5 != True)
the second is equivalent to:
(3 < 5) and (5 != False)
Because 5 is neither True nor False
another strange one:
not 0
True
```

Boolean logic: strings

Strings are compared using ASCII key codes

Lowercase letters > Uppercase letters

```
'a' > 'A' # blame ASCII
True
'a' > 'Z' # wow!
True
'abc' < 'abd'
True
'abc' < 'abcd'</pre>
True
```

Boolean logic: strings

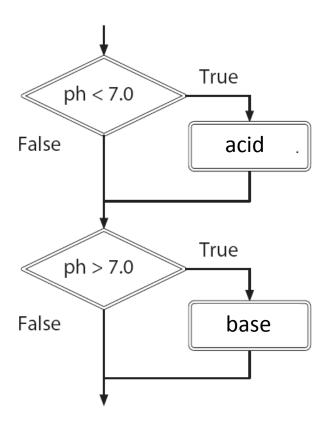
```
Python has a built-in string search function: in
'Jan' in '01 Jan 1838'
True
'Feb' in '01 Jan 1838'
False
'Steve' in 'Stephen' #?
'ACGCGCGTT
' in DNAsequence # ????
date = input('Enter a date in the format DD/MM/YYYY (09/12/2009): ')
# check for March
'/03/' in date
```

Boolean logic: Branching

```
pH Level
             Solution Category
             Strong acid
0–4
             Weak acid
5–6
             Neutral
 8-9
             Weak base
10-14
             Strong base
ph = float(input('Enter the pH level: '))
Enter the pH level: 6.0
if ph < 7.0:
    print(ph, "is acidic.") # 4 spaces!
####print
```

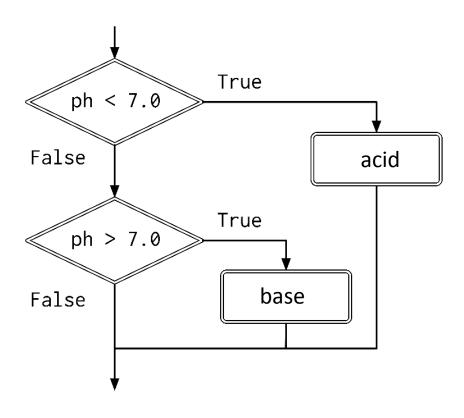
Boolean logic: Branching

```
if ph < 7.0:
   print(ph, "is acidic.")
                                          # 4 spaces!
    print('Be careful with that acid!!!') # 4 spaces!
# new addition to code
if ph < 7.0:
   print(ph, " is acidic.")
if ph > 7.0:
   print(ph, " is basic.")
problem?
```



Boolean logic: Branching (elif)

```
# BETTER addition to code: elif (else if)
# if.. (then do this) else if (then do this)
if ph < 7.0:
   print(ph, " is acidic.")
elif ph > 7.0:
   print(ph, " is basic.")
In shell it looks funky:
>>> if ph < 7.0: # would be 4 spaces to left
   print(ph, " is acidic.")
elif ph > 7.0:
   print(ph, " is basic.")
```



5.0 is acidic.

Boolean logic: Branching (elif)

```
# Changes to values within branches can change results
ph = float(input('Enter the pH level: '))
if ph < 7.0:
   ph = 8.0 # for whatever reason, it gets changed if < 7
if ph > 7.0: # re-evaluated!
   print(ph, "is basic.")
>>> # run it
Enter the pH level: 6
8.0 is basic.
```

Boolean logic: Branching (elif)

```
# use elif to change values within branches
ph = float(input('Enter the pH level: '))
Enter the pH level: 6.0
if ph < 7.0:
    ph = 8.0  # for whatever reason, it gets changed if < 7
elif ph > 7.0:  # re-evaluated!
    print(ph, "is basic.")
# nothing gets printed.
```

Boolean logic: Branching (elif and else:)

```
# use else to cover ALL cases
compound = input('Enter the compound: ')
# Enter the compound: H2SO4
                                            >>> compound = input('Enter the compound: ')
                                            Enter the compound: H2SO4
if compound == "H2O":
                                            >>> if compound == "H20":
                                                   print("Water")
    print("Water")
                                            ... elif compound == "NH3":
elif compound == "NH3":
                                                   print("Ammonia")
                                            ... elif compound == "CH4":
    print("Ammonia")
                                                   print("Methane")
                                                                           >>> if compound == "H20":
                                                                               print("Water")
                                            ... else:
elif compound == "CH4":
                                                                               elif compound == "NH3":
                                                   print("Unknown compound")
                                                                               print("Ammonia")
     print("Methane")
                                                                               elif compound == "CH4":
                                            Unknown compound
                                                                               print("Methane")
else: print("Unknown compound")
                                                                           SyntaxError: invalid syntax
                                                                           >>> if compound == "H20":
                                                                               print("Water")
^^^^ notice formatting!!!!
                                                                           elif compound == "NH3":
                                                                               print("Ammonia")
                                                                           elif compound == "CH4":
                                                                               print("Methane")
                                                                           else: print ("Unknown compound")
                                                                           Unknown compound
```

Boolean logic: Nested ifs

```
value = input('Enter the pH level: ')
if len(value) > 0:
                                         # sees if anything entered
   ph = float(value)
                                         # get value as float
    if ph < 7.0:
        print(ph, "is acidic.")
    elif ph > 7.0:
        print(ph, "is basic.")
    else:
        print(ph, "is neutral.")
else:
    print("No pH value was given!")
```

Risk for heart disease based on BMI and Age

```
if age < 45:
   if bmi < 22.0:
        risk = 'low'
    else:
       risk = 'medium'
else:
    if bmi < 22.0:
        risk = 'medium'
    else:
        risk = 'high'
```

		Age	
		<45	≥45
BMI	<22.0	Low	Medium
DIVII	≥22.0	Medium	High

Risk for heart disease based on BMI and Age

```
young = age < 45 # boolean
slim = bmi < 22.0 # boolean</pre>
if young:
    if slim:
        risk = 'low'
    else:
        risk = 'medium'
else:
    if slim:
        risk = 'medium'
    else:
        risk = 'high'
```

		Age	
		<45	≥45
ВМІ	<22.0	Low	Medium
	≥22.0	Medium	High

Risk for heart disease based on BMI and Age

```
young = age < 45 # boolean
slim = bmi < 22.0 # boolean
if young and slim:
    risk = 'low'
elif young and not slim:
    risk = 'medium'
elif not young and slim:
    risk = 'medium'
elif not young and not slim:
    risk = 'high'
```

		Age	
		<45	≥45
ВМІ	<22.0	Low	Medium
DIVII	≥22.0	Medium	High

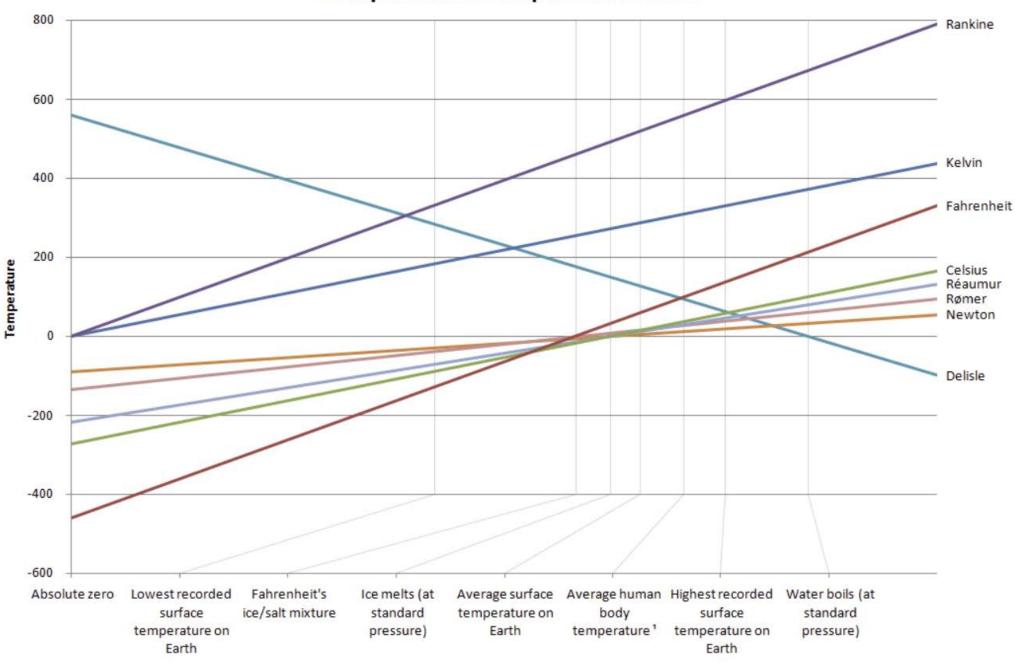
how can we improve it more?

Risk for heart disease based on BMI and Age

```
Age
young = age < 45 # boolean
                                                     <45
                                                              ≥45
slim = bmi < 22.0 # boolean
                                                            Medium
                                           <22.0
                                                     Low
                                     BMI
if young and slim:
                                                  Medium
                                                              High
                                           \geq 22.0
    risk = 'low'
elif (young and not slim) or (not young and slim):
    risk = 'medium'
elif not young and not slim:
    risk = 'high'
```

Combine based on risk outcome

Comparison of temperature scales



Homework 5 due before class Wednesday

Do 5.6 Exercises 4, 5, **8**, 9

Be sure to read the hint in 8a. You can convert into 8 possible temperature scales from 7 other scales. How many possible conversions would you have to make?

- so always convert to one scale first
- an example of problem simplification