

**Starter:** Rewrite this code to use a for loop and the `range()` function:

```
In [8]: print('~' * 0)
print('~' * 1)
print('~' * 2)
print('~' * 3)
print('~' * 4)
print('~' * 5)
print('~' * 6)
print('~' * 7)
print('~' * 8)
```

```
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```

## **Comparisons and Logical Operators**

**Boolean:** A data-type that is either True or False

**Comparison operator:** compare values to determine whether something is True or False

This code checks if the user has input 'Monday' using the == operator

```
In [10]: today = input('What day is it? ')
is_monday = today == 'Monday'
print('Today is Monday: {}'.format(is_monday))
```

```
What day is it? Monday
Today is Monday: True
```

## Summary of comparison operators in Python

Name	Python
Equal to	==
Not equal	!=
Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal	>=
Less than or equal	<=

`float()` can convert strings to floats

This code checks if the current temperature is freezing:

```
In [11]: temperature = input('What is the temperature? ')
is_freezing = float(temperature) <= 0.0
print('The temperature is freezing: {}'.format(is_freezing))
```

```
What is the temperature? 18
The temperature is freezing: False
```

**Exercise 3.1:** You have a budget of £10 and want to write a program to decide which burger restaurant to go to.

1. Input the price of a burger using `input()`
2. Check whether the price is less than or equal (`<=`) `10.00`
3. Print the result in the format below

Burger is within budget: True

**Hint:** remember to convert the input from a string to a decimal with `float()`

There are logical operators to combine multiple checks

Python	What it does
and	both expressions are True
or	at least one expression is True
not	reverse the expression (True becomes False and vice-versa)



This program will work out if you should visit Mars based on whether you want to visit and if you can afford it:

```
In [13]: mars_choice = input('Would you like to visit Mars? y/n ')
is_willing = mars_choice == 'y'

affordable = input('Can you afford to visit Mars? y/n ')
can_afford = affordable == 'y'

should_visit_mars = is_willing and can_afford

print('You should visit Mars: {}'.format(should_visit_mars))
```

```
Would you like to visit Mars? y/n y
Can you afford to visit Mars? y/n n
You should visit Mars: False
```

**Exercise 3.2:** Add code to your burger program to input whether the restaurant has a vegetarian option

The output should say whether the cost is within budget **AND** has a vegetarian option

```
Restaurant meets criteria: True
```

## If Statements

**if statement:** used to run a block of code depending on whether a condition is True or False

```
In [15]: password = input('password: ')\n\nif password == 'jumanji':\n    print('Success!')
```

```
password: jumanji\nSuccess!
```

An `if` statement has the following:

1. The `if` keyword
2. A condition (comparison)
3. A colon
4. Body (indented four spaces)

condition

body

```
if house_number == 12:  
    print('this is the house')
```

This program checks whether you are an admin and you have entered the right password:

```
In [16]: name = input("What is your name? ")
is_admin = name == 'admin'

password = input("What is your password? ")
is_password_correct = password == 'dinosaurs'

if is_admin and is_password_correct:
    print('Welcome')

if not is_admin or not is_password_correct:
    print('Go away')
```

```
What is your name? admin
What is your password? tigers
Go away
```

**Exercise 3.3:** Rewrite the output of your burger program to use if statements

If it is a good choice it should be:

`This restaurant is a great choice!`

If it is **not** a good choice it should be:

`Probably not a good idea`



**Else Statements**

**else statement:** Used with an `if` statement and will run when the `if` condition is False

```
In [17]: password = input('password: ')  
  
if password == 'jumanji':  
    print('Success!')  
else:  
    print('Failure!')
```

```
password: jumanji  
Success!
```

Here's the admin program rewritten to use else :

```
In [19]: name = input("What is your name? ")
is_admin = name == 'admin'

password = input("What is your password? ")
is_password_correct = password == 'dinosaurs'

if is_admin and is_password_correct:
    print('Welcome')
else:
    print('Go away')
```

```
What is your name? admin
What is your password? tigers
Go away
```

**Exercise 3.4:** Now that you've finished your burger, you want to pay for your food. Let's write a program to calculate your meal and apply a discount if applicable.

If your total meal costs more than £20 and you have a discount, the price will be reduced by 10%. The program should print "Discount applied" or "No discount" depending on whether the discount criteria was met.

```
In [ ]: meal_price = float(input('How much did the meal cost? '))  
  
discount_choice = input('Do you have a discount? y/n ')  
discount_applicable = discount_choice == 'y'
```

## Elif Statements

**elif statement:** used after `if` statements to check whether another condition is `True` or `False`

```
In [21]: dog_size = int(input('How big is the dog in kilograms? '))

if dog_size > 75:
    print('That is a big dog')

elif dog_size < 25:
    print('That is a small dog')

else:
    print('That is an average dog')
```

```
How big is the dog in kilograms? 24
That is a small dog
```

You can use multiple `elif` statements together

```
In [22]: dog_size = int(input('How big is the dog in kilograms? '))

if dog_size > 75:
    print('That is a big dog')

elif dog_size < 10:
    print('That dog could fit in my pocket')

elif dog_size < 25:
    print('That is a small dog')

else:
    print('That is an average dog')
```

```
How big is the dog in kilograms? 76
That is a big dog
```

**Exercise 3.5:** You're cooking a pizza and need to check that the oven is at the right temperature.

Write a program to:

- Ask the user to input the temperature
- Prints "The oven is too hot" if the temperature is over 200
- Prints "The oven is too cold" if the temperature is under 150
- Prints "The oven is at the perfect temperature" if the temperature is 180
- Prints "The temperature is close enough" for any other temperature



**Random**

Python has a built-in library for random data

```
In [ ]: import random  
  
random_integer = random.randint(1, 100)  
  
print(random_integer)
```

The `randint()` function generates a random number between two values

This program uses `randint()` to simulate dice with any number of sides

```
In [23]: import random

        sides = int(input('How many sides does the die have? '))
        random_integer = random.randint(1, sides)

        print('You rolled a {}'.format(random_integer))
```

How many sides does the die have? 6

You rolled a 4

To practice if statements we will complete three different programs. The starting code for these programs is on the mini-site. Please download the three files now and save them in your CFG folder (with your other code):

- Exercise 3.6: Flip a coin
- Exercise 3.7: Rock, Paper, Scissors
- Exercise 3.8: Roulette

**Exercise 3.6:** This program uses random to simulate a coin flip.

To finish the program you will need to add the following:

- If the random coin flip matches the choice input by the user then they win
- Otherwise if the random coin flip does not match the choice input by the user then they lose

**Extension:** Make the program still run even if the user enters their input in capitals or lowercase.

```
In [ ]: import random

def flip_coin():
    random_number = random.randint(1, 2)
    if random_number == 1:
        side = 'heads'
    else:
        side = 'tails'
    return side

choice = input('heads or tails: ')
result = flip_coin()

print('The coin landed on {}'.format(result))
```

**Exercise 3.7:** This program simulates rock, paper, scissors. The first winning condition has been added. To finish the program you'll need to add all of the other winning and losing conditions.

- Paper wins rock
- Rock wins scissors
- Scissors wins paper

Remember: The same choice causes players to draw! For example scissors vs. scissors is a draw.

```
In [3]: import random

def random_choice():
    choice_number = random.randint(1, 3)

    if choice_number == 1:
        choice = 'rock'
    elif choice_number == 2:
        choice = 'scissors'
    else:
        choice = 'paper'

    return choice

my_choice = input('Choose rock, scissors or paper: ')
opponent_choice = random_choice()

print('Your opponent chose {}'.format(opponent_choice))

if my_choice == 'rock' and opponent_choice == 'scissors':
    print('You win!')
```

Choose rock, scissors or paper: paper  
Your opponent chose paper

### Exercise 3.8: Not Quite Roulette

Ask the user to enter the following three things using `input()` : (1) The amount they want to bet. (2) a colour - red or black (3) and a number between 1 and 100

After generating a random number and colour:

- If the colour matches, the users keeps the amount that was bet
- If the number matches, the users wins double the amount that was bet
- If the colour and number matches, the users wins 100 times the amount that was bet
- When neither the colour or number matches the user wins 0
- Output: winning colour, winning number and the amount the user won



The following code will generate a random number and colour:

```
In [ ]: import random

def colour():
    random_number = random.randint(1, 2)

    if random_number == 1:
        colour = 'red'
    else:
        colour = 'black'

    return colour

random_number = random.randint(1, 100)
random_colour = colour()
```

**Recap**

This session:

1. Comparison operators
2. Logical Operators
3. If Statements

**Question 1:** Equals to (==) is a comparison operator. Name two more comparison operators

**Question 2:** What is the output of this code?

```
In [ ]: print(True and True)
        print(True and False)
        print(True or True)
        print(True or False)
```

**Question 3:** I expect this code to output "This is too many apples", but instead it outputs "That is a sensible number of apples". Why does this happen?

```
In [ ]: apples = 100

if apples >= 10:
    print('That is a sensible number of apples')
elif apples > 50:
    print('This is too many apples')
elif apples < 10:
    print('That is not enough apples')
```

**Homework:** Session 3 homework questions on the mini-site