

# PEP 308: Conditional Events in Python

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# Python Background

PEP 308:  
Conditional  
Events in  
Python

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- Created by Guido van Rossum - “owns” the language.
- Appeared in 1991
- Emphasized readability & fewer lines of code than C++/Java

# What's a PEP?

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- “Python Enhancement Proposal”
- Community input is key
- Lots of testing (alphas, betas, previews, etc.) before release

# PEP 308

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- PEP 308 introduced conditional (ternary) operators into Python
- Implemented in Python 2.5 - September 19, 2006

# Before PEP 308 (Python 2.4 and older)

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```
c and x or y    # incorrectly returns y if x  
#is (any kind of) false
```

```
(c and [x] or [y])[0]  # reliable, but ugly and  
#churns objects
```

```
(x, y)[not c]    # always evaluates both
```

```
(y, x)[c]        # only if c is  
#really a bool (or otherwise 0 or 1)
```

# Difficulties

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- Lack of consensus
- Language still young
- Community divided on what each person thought was best

# Proposed solution number 1

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- Guido van Rossum's own solution

```
<expression1> if <condition> else <expression2>  
# condition evaluated first
```

# Issues with Guido's solution

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- Most confusing was the order
- Not the easiest to remember for C++/Java programmers



# Advantages of Guido's solution

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- No new key words
- Short-circuiting! Only one expression evaluated, thus optimizing performance

# Strongest Contenders

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**Contender #1** *Implement the ternary operator like in C++ and Java*

`<condition> ? <expression1> : <expression2>`

- Advantages: familiar for C++/Java folks, easy to understand (left to right), short circuiting
- Rejected by Guido van Rossum, on the grounds that those *not* familiar with C++/Java would find it confusing
- Didn't want to add another role of the colon (:) operator in Python

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## Contender #2 *Introduce an if-then-else syntax*

```
if <condition> then <expression1> else <expression2>
```

- Advantages: Short circuiting, left to right evaluation, easy to understand.
- Disadvantages: creation of a “then” keyword, which Guido van Rossum was hesitant to do.
- Parser could mistakenly believe that it’s an if-statement

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## Contender #3 *Introduce a parenthesized if-else statement*

```
(if <condition>: <expression1> else: <expression2>)
```

- Advantages: Prevents parser difficulty with parentheses, short circuited, left to right evaluation, standard python syntax
- Disadvantages: parentheses and a difference from convention, when the colon (:) is usually at the end of a line

# Community Voting

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- Guido van Rossum called for a vote
- 16 possible choices, with the winner being the one with the clear majority
- Of course, there was no clear majority

# And the winner is. . .

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- Guido van Rossum, as the creator of the language, thus picked his own solution

```
<expression1> if <condition> else <expression2>
```

- Or if you really want to get adventurous

```
<expression1> if <condition1> else <expression2>  
if <condition2> else <expression3>  
# almost like Scala case-matching
```

# The “do nothing” group

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- A certain subset of the community wished to not change anything at all
- Continue using old conventions of using and + or logic to achieve conditionals
- Keep backwards compatibility, it almost broke with this new change:

```
[f for f in lambda x: x, lambda x: x**2 if f(1) == 1]
```

- became

```
[f for f in (lambda x: x, lambda x: x**2) # parenth.  
if f(1) == 1]
```

- lambda binds less tightly than the if-else expression, but could already be followed by an ‘if’ keyword (which binds even less tightly)

# Principles of a Programming Language

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*We're going meta here*

## Syntax

- Standardized the if/else expression in Python
- Adhered to Python style and standards, e.g., no parentheses around the conditional



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## Semantics

- Meaning of the syntax
- if, else was added to the Python language documentation
- It set a standard for *when* the standard was supposed to be used

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## Parsing

- New type-checking and inference
- New evaluation judgment forms
- All of this keeps the syntax unambiguous

# Resolution

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- Guido van Rossum accepts proposal on Friday, September 30th, 2005
- Implemented that October into the familiar if-else conditional statements that we know now

# Conclusion

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- First and foremost, use of conditionals was improved (duh)
- Community responded well, as negative comments started to fade away
- Python made a huge leap and was now competitive in relation to more standard languages