

# Basics of Programming

## L03: Conditional Statements and Loops

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# Resources and Acknowledgements

- Intro to Programming with C++
  - Abhiram Ranade, Prof CSE, IIT Bombay
- A first course in programming
  - <https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/python/home/>
  - <https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/home/>
- Python for everybody
  - <https://www.py4e.com>
- Web Applications for everybody
  - <https://www.wa4e.com>
- Turtle Graphics
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/turtle.html>

# Review: Last Lecture

- Writing a program
  - Using term previously computed
    - e.g.  $e^1$ ,  $e^x$ ,  $2/\pi$ ,  $D(r)$
    - La Russe Algorithm for multiplication
- Program constructs
  - Basic Loop
  - Basics Functions

# Concentric Circles

- Draw 5 concentric circles with a radius of 25px
- Use the circle API
  - `circle(r)` # draws full circle
  - `circle(r, extent)`
    - e.g. `circle(r, 180)` # draws semicircle

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    penup();
```

```
    setpos(0, -25*(i+1)); pendown()
```

```
    circle((i+1)*25)
```

# Multiple Turtles

**Q? What does following program draw?**

```
t1=Turtle()  
t2=Turtle()  
t3=Turtle()  
for i in range(6)  
    t1.forward(100);  
    t2.forward(100);  
    t3.forward(100)  
    t1.left(360/n)  
    t2.left(360/n)  
    t3.left(360/n)
```

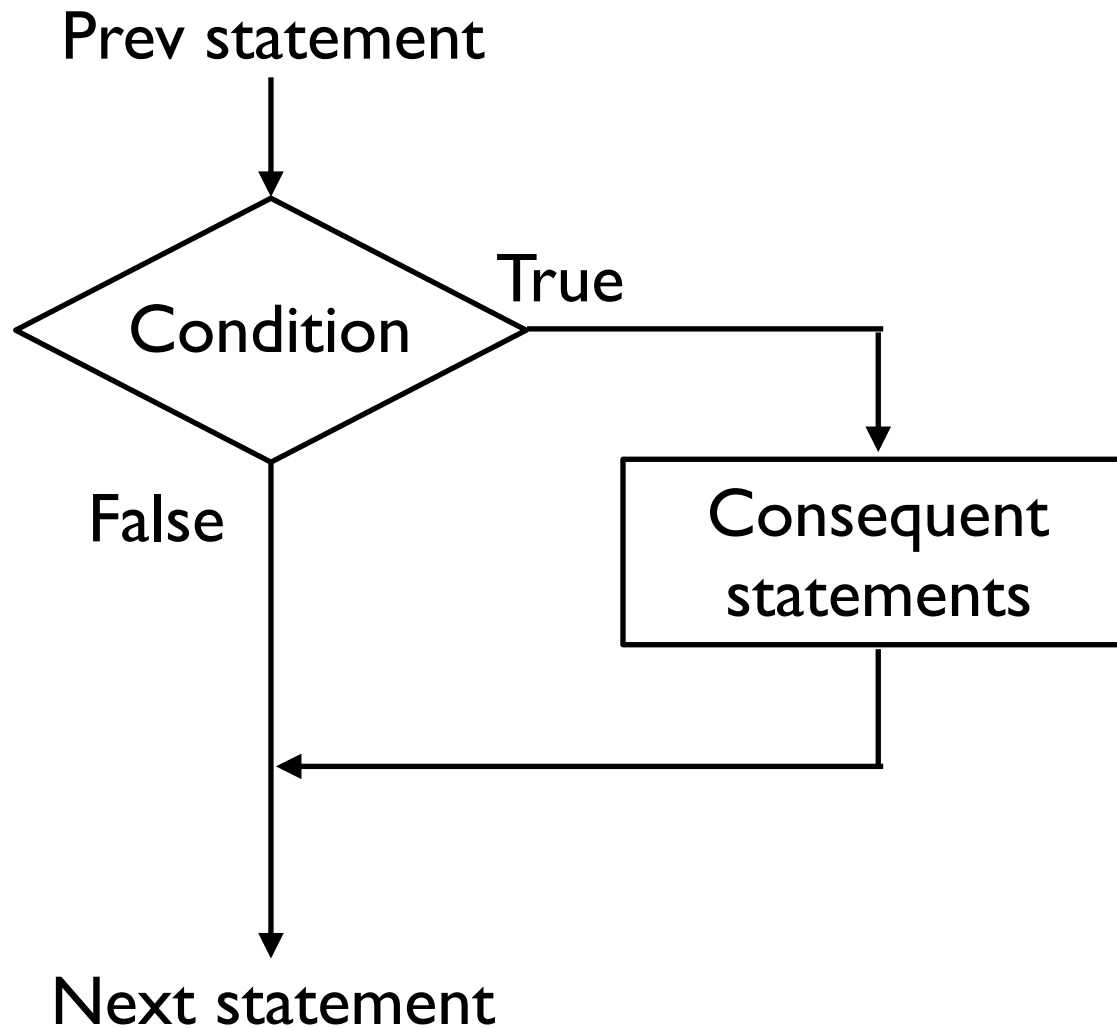
# Assign Grades

- Write a program to assign grades using marks
  - if  $\text{marks} \geq 90$ , grade 'A'
  - if  $80 \leq \text{marks} < 90$ , grade 'B'
  - if  $70 \leq \text{marks} < 80$ , grade 'C'
  - if  $60 \leq \text{marks} < 70$ , grade 'D'
  - if  $50 \leq \text{marks} < 60$ , grade 'E'
  - if  $\text{marks} < 50$ , grade 'F'

# Conditional Statement: `if`

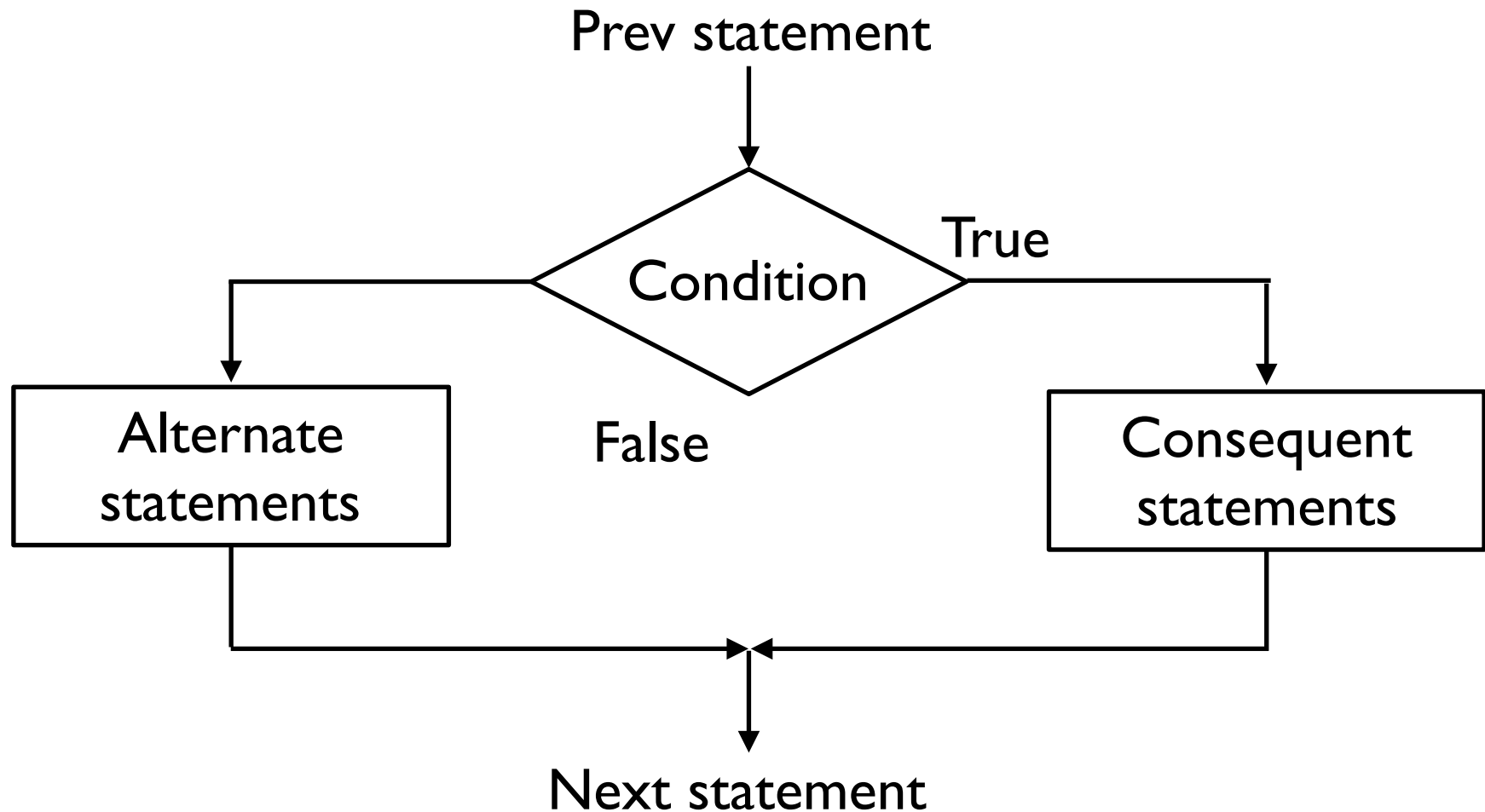
- Basic `if` statement
  - Solve a simple condition “yes”
- `if-else` statement
  - Better program to solve “yes”/“no”
- Most general `if` statement (`if-elif-else`)
  - To express complex conditions
    - e.g. computing grades assignment
- Nested `if` statements
- `switch` statement
  - Another (better) way to express complex conditions

# If Statement





# If-else Statement



# Most General If statement

- Block: a group of statement executed together
  - Languages define it in their way.
    - pitfalls in C/Java; pitfalls in python?
  - Together with `if` or `elif` or `else` condition
- Grades program

```
if marks >= 90:  
    print("A")  
elif marks >=80:  
    print("B")  
elif marks >=70:  
    print("C")  
:  
else:  
    print("F")
```

Q: what happens if we replace  
**elif by if**

# Complex Conditions

- **Examples**

- condition1 and condition2:
- condition1 or condition2:
- not condition

- **Consider program segment**

```
for i in range(n):  
    for j in range(n):  
        if (i==0) or (j==0) or (i==n-1) or  
           (j==n-1) or (i==j) or (i==n-1-j):  
            print("*", end="")  
        else:  
            print(" ", end="")  
    print("")  
# end of program
```

# Conditional Statement: switch

- Consider the case where input is an alphabet
  - For each alphabet value, you need to take different action.
  - A series of `if-elif-...elif-else` is required
    - Writing program becomes cumbersome:
      - Coding errors and debugging becomes complex.
    - A simple solution is to use `switch` statement (C/Java)
      - No `switch` statement support in python
      - To implement it in java, use dictionary (hash array)
      - definition

```
switcher = { 'A' : f1, 'B' : f2, ...}
```
      - invocation

```
fn=switcher.get(key,default_fn) ...}
fn()
```

# Loops

- Different languages support different looping variants
  - for loop
  - while loop
  - do while
  - repeat until
- Python support for iteration
  - `for i in range(n):`
  - `for i in range(n1, n2)`
  - `for i in range(n1, n2, step)`
  - while condition:
    - `while True`

# Pre-termination of Loop

- Breaking the loop
  - break
- Continue to next iteration
  - continue
- Syntactic fulfillment requirement
  - pass
  - Example

```
for i in range(n):  
    if i==1:  
        pass # no need for computation  
    else:  
        # check for divisibility by i
```

# Exercises

- A: Take following 3 inputs
  - Year : e.g. 2019, 2020, etc.
  - Month name (e.g. Jan, Feb, ..., Dec),
  - Date of the month (e.g. 1, 2, ..., 31)

compute day of the year. Discard invalid inputs and consider leap year into the account

- For example:
  - Feb 02, 2019 —> 33
  - Mar 03, 2020 —> 63 # leap year
  - Apr 31, 2019 —> invalid input

# Exercises

- B: Take  $n$  as input numbers and identify if it is prime number. Do not use boolean (True/False or its equivalent) variables
  - Use nested ifs
- C: Take 2 numbers and compute their GCD (Greatest Common Divisor)
- D: Take 4 numbers and sort them using 5 comparisons
  - Use nested ifs



# Exercises

- E: Take  $n$  as input natural number and return the smallest palindrome larger than  $n$
- F: Write a program that reads a sequence of integers (including negative numbers) e.g. as command line arguments  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ 
  - From this sequence, find the subsequence with maximum sum i.e. find  $x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_j$  such that sum  $x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_j$  is maximum.
  - Example: 2, -3, 1.5, -1, 3, -2, -3, 3
    - The max sum is 3.5 (1.5, -1, 3)

# Summary

- conditions
- no switch statement
- loops
- Exercises

# Questions

