Conditional Execution

Chapter 3
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Program:

```python
x = 5
if x < 10:
    print 'Smaller'
if x > 20:
    print 'Bigger'
print 'Finis'
```

Output:

- Smaller
- Finis
Comparison Operators

- **Boolean expressions** ask a question and produce a Yes or No result which we use to control program flow.

- **Boolean expressions using comparison operators** evaluate to - True / False - Yes / No.

- **Comparison operators** look at variables but do not change the variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Python</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>Less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=</td>
<td>Less than or Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>==</td>
<td>Equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than or Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!=</td>
<td>Not equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember: “=” is used for assignment.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Boole
x = 5
if x == 5:
    print 'Equals 5'
if x > 4:
    print 'Greater than 4'
if x >= 5:
    print 'Greater than or Equal 5'
if x < 6:
    print 'Less than 6'
if x <= 5:
    print 'Less than or Equal 5'
if x != 6:
    print 'Not equal 6'
\[ x = 5 \]
print 'Before 5'
if \( x == 5 \):
    print 'Is 5'
    print 'Is Still 5'
    print 'Third 5'
print 'Afterwards 5'
print 'Before 6'
if \( x == 6 \):
    print 'Is 6'
    print 'Is Still 6'
    print 'Third 6'
print 'Afterwards 6'

One-Way Decisions
• Increase indent indent after an if statement or for statement (after : )
• Maintain indent to indicate the scope of the block (which lines are affected by the if/for)
• Reduce indent to back to the level of the if statement or for statement to indicate the end of the block
• Blank lines are ignored - they do not affect indentation
• Comments on a line by themselves are ignored w.r.t. indentation
Warning: Turn Off Tabs

• Most text editors can turn tabs into spaces - make sure to enable this feature

• NotePad++: Settings -> Preferences -> Language Menu/Tab Settings

• TextWrangler: TextWrangler -> Preferences -> Editor Defaults

• Python cares a *lot* about how far line is indented. If you mix tabs and spaces, you may get “indentation errors” even if everything looks fine

Please do this now while you are thinking about it so we can all stay sane...
This will save you much unnecessary pain.
x = 5
if x > 2 :
    print 'Bigger than 2'
    print 'Still bigger'
print 'Done with 2'
for i in range(5) :
    print i
    if i > 2 :
        print 'Bigger than 2'
    print 'Done with i', i

x = 5
if x > 2 :
    # comments
    # don't matter
    print 'Bigger than 2'
    # but can confuse you
    print 'Still bigger'
    # if you don't line
    print 'Done with 2'
    # them up
Mental begin/end squares

```python
x = 5
if x > 2 :
    print 'Bigger than 2'
    print 'Still bigger'
print 'Done with 2'

for i in range(5) :
    print i
    if i > 2 :
        print 'Bigger than 2'
        print 'Done with i', i
```

```
x = 5
if x > 2 :
    # comments
    print 'Bigger than 2'
    # don't matter
    print 'Still bigger'
    # but can confuse you
    print 'Done with 2'
    # if you don't line
    # them up
```
Nested Decisions

\[
x = 42
\]

if \( x > 1 \):
    print 'More than one'
    if \( x < 100 \):
        print 'Less than 100'
    print 'All done'

print 'All Done'
Nested Decisions

x = 42

if x > 1 :
    print 'More than one'
    if x < 100 :
        print 'Less than 100'
print 'All done'

print 'All Done'
Nested Decisions

\( x = 42 \)

```python
if x > 1 :
    print 'More than one'
    if x < 100 :
        print 'Less than 100'
print 'All done'
```

print 'All Done'
Two Way Decisions

- Sometimes we want to do one thing if a logical expression is true and something else if the expression is false.
- It is like a fork in the road - we must choose one or the other path but not both.

```python
x = 4
x > 2
if x > 2:
    print('Bigger')
else:
    print('Not bigger')
print('All Done')
```
Two-way using else:

x = 4

if x > 2:
    print 'Bigger'
else:
    print 'Smaller'

print 'All done'
Two-way using else:

\[ x = 4 \]

if \( x > 2 \) :
    print 'Bigger'
else:
    print 'Smaller'

print 'All done'
Multi-way

if \( x < 2 \):
    print 'Small'
elif \( x < 10 \):
    print 'Medium'
else:
    print 'LARGE'
print 'All done'
Multi-way

x = 0
if x < 2 :
    print 'Small'
elif x < 10 :
    print 'Medium'
else :
    print 'LARGE'
print 'All done'
x = 5
if x < 2 :
    print 'Small'
elif x < 10 :
    print 'Medium'
else :
    print 'LARGE'
print 'All done'
$x = 20$

if $x < 2$ :
    print 'Small'
elif $x < 10$ :
    print 'Medium'
else :
    print 'LARGE'
print 'All done'
# No Else
x = 5
if x < 2 :
    print 'Small'
elif x < 10 :
    print 'Medium'
print 'All done'

if x < 2 :
    print 'Small'
elif x < 10 :
    print 'Medium'
elif x < 20 :
    print 'Big'
elif x< 40 :
    print 'Large'
elif x < 100:
    print 'Huge'
else :
    print 'Ginormous'
Multi-way Puzzles

Which will never print?

```python
if x < 2 :
    print 'Below 2'
elif x >= 2 :
    print 'Two or more'
else :
    print 'Something else'
```

```python
if x < 2 :
    print 'Below 2'
elif x < 20 :
    print 'Below 20'
elif x < 10 :
    print 'Below 10'
else :
    print 'Something else'
```
The **try** / **except** Structure

- You surround a dangerous section of code with **try** and **except**.
- If the code in the **try** works - the **except** is skipped.
- If the code in the **try** fails - it jumps to the **except** section.
```
$ cat notry.py
astr = 'Hello Bob'
istr = int(astr)
print 'First', istr
astr = '123'
istr = int(astr)
print 'Second', istr
```

```
$ python notry.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "notry.py", line 2, in <module>
    istr = int(astr)
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'Hello Bob'
```

All Done
```
$ cat notry.py
astr = 'Hello Bob'
istr = int(astr)
print 'First', istr
astr = '123'
istr = int(astr)
print 'Second', istr
```

```
$ python notry.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "notry.py", line 2, in <module>
    istr = int(astr)
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'Hello Bob'
```

```
The program stops here.
```

```
All Done
```
```python
astr = 'Hello Bob'
try:
    istr = int(astr)
except:
    istr = -1
print 'First', istr

astr = '123'
try:
    istr = int(astr)
except:
    istr = -1
print 'Second', istr
```

When the first conversion fails - it just drops into the except: clause and the program continues.

```
$ python tryexcept.py
First -1
Second 123
```

When the second conversion succeeds - it just skips the except: clause and the program continues.
try / except

```python
astr = 'Bob'
try:
    print 'Hello'
    istr = int(astr)
    print 'There'
except:
    istr = -1
print 'Done', istr
```

Safety net
Sample try / except

```python
rawstr = raw_input('Enter a number:')
try:
    ival = int(rawstr)
except:
    ival = -1
if ival > 0:
    print 'Nice work'
else:
    print 'Not a number'
```

```
$ python trynum.py
Enter a number:42
Nice work
$ python trynum.py
Enter a number:fourtytwo
Not a number
$ 
```
Exercise

Rewrite your pay computation to give the employee 1.5 times the hourly rate for hours worked above 40 hours.

Enter Hours: 45
Enter Rate: 10
Pay: 475.0

\[ 475 = 40 \times 10 + 5 \times 15 \]
Exercise

Rewrite your pay program using try and except so that your program handles non-numeric input gracefully.

Enter Hours: 20
Enter Rate: nine
Error, please enter numeric input

Enter Hours: forty
Error, please enter numeric input
Summary

• Comparison operators  == <= >= > < !=

• Logical operators: and or not

• Indentation

• One Way Decisions

• Two way Decisions if: and else:

• Nested Decisions

• Multiway decisions using elif

• Try / Except to compensate for errors