

Intro to Coding with Python–Conditionals

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

Slides based off slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser (<https://jcrouser.github.io/>)

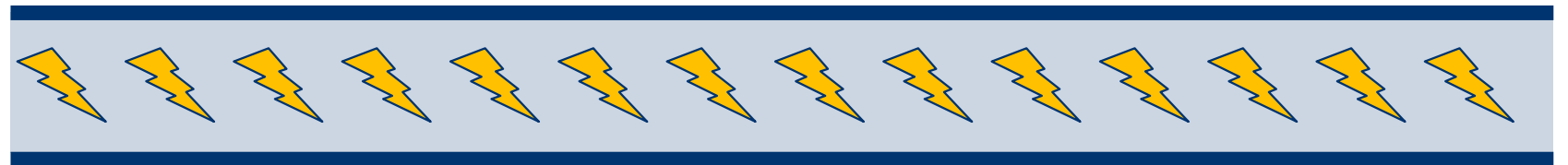
Plan for Today

- Intro to conditionals

RECAP

How is information represented
using **electricity**?

One wire: a
"bit"



"off"

"on"

Bits and booleans

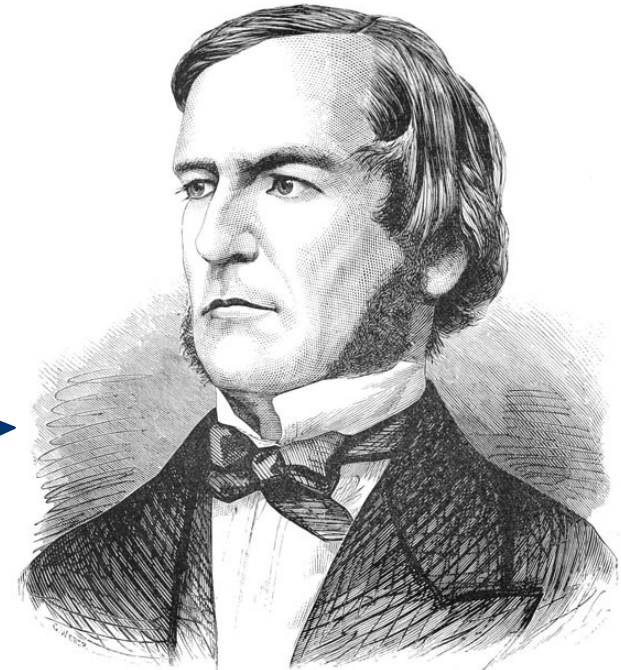
- **Bits:** 0 and 1
- **Boolean values:** **True** and **False**
- **Boolean switches:** imagine a world where every decision has a binary choice:

Go out or stay in?

Walk or take the car?

Cats or Dogs?

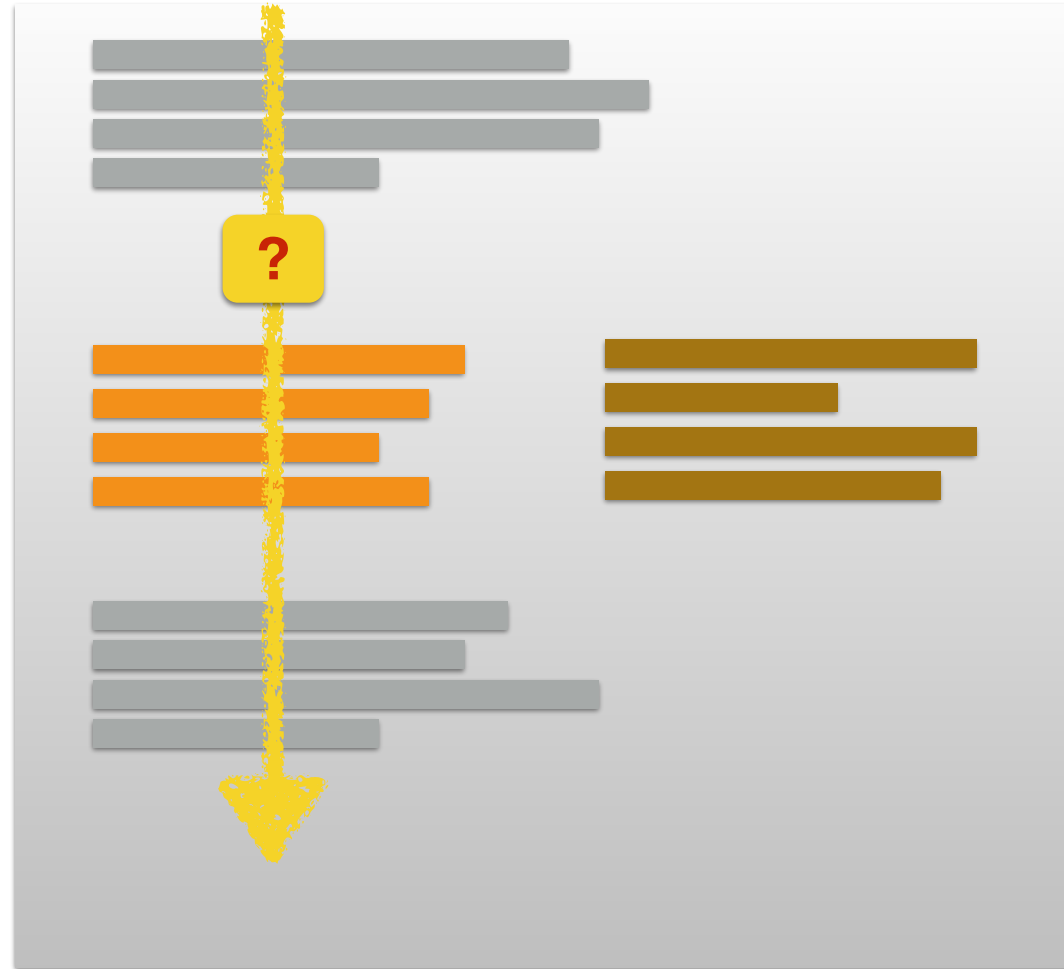
George Boole
1815 - 1864



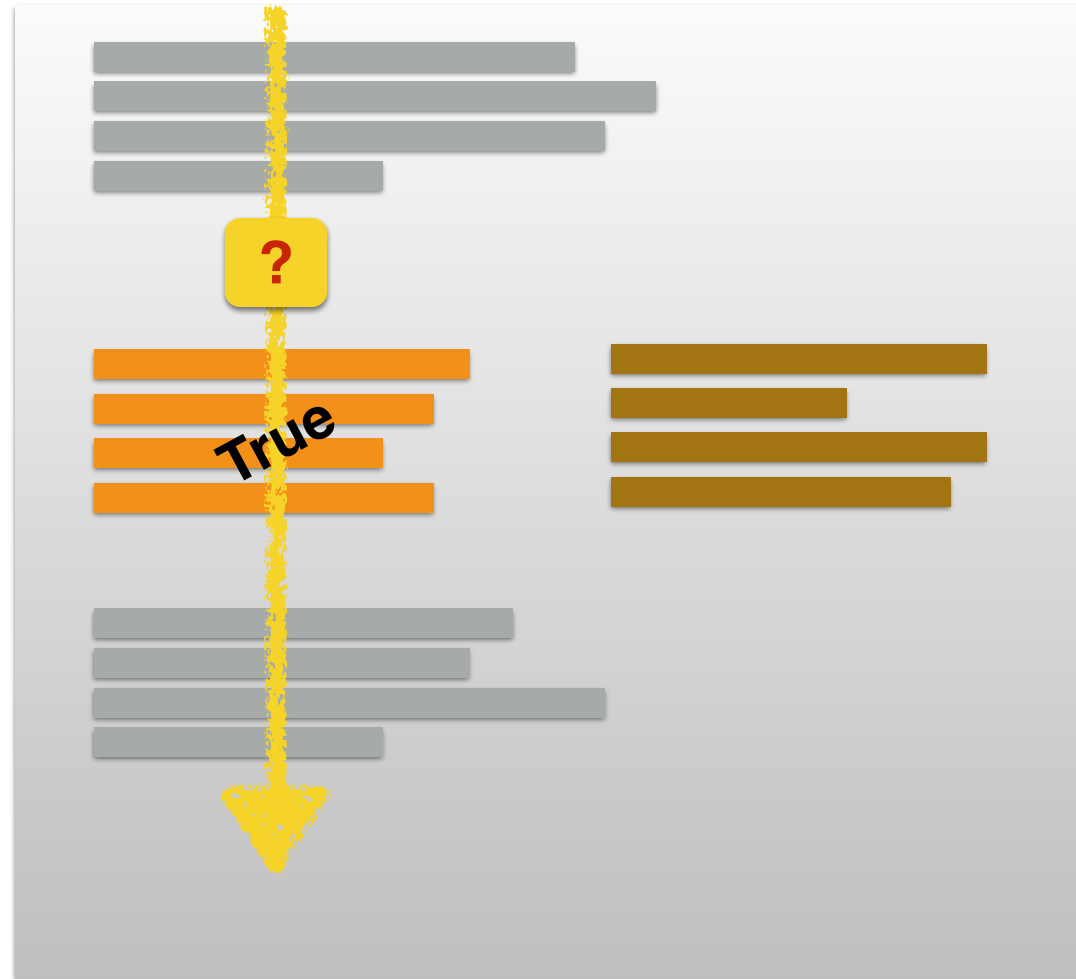
So far: linear programs



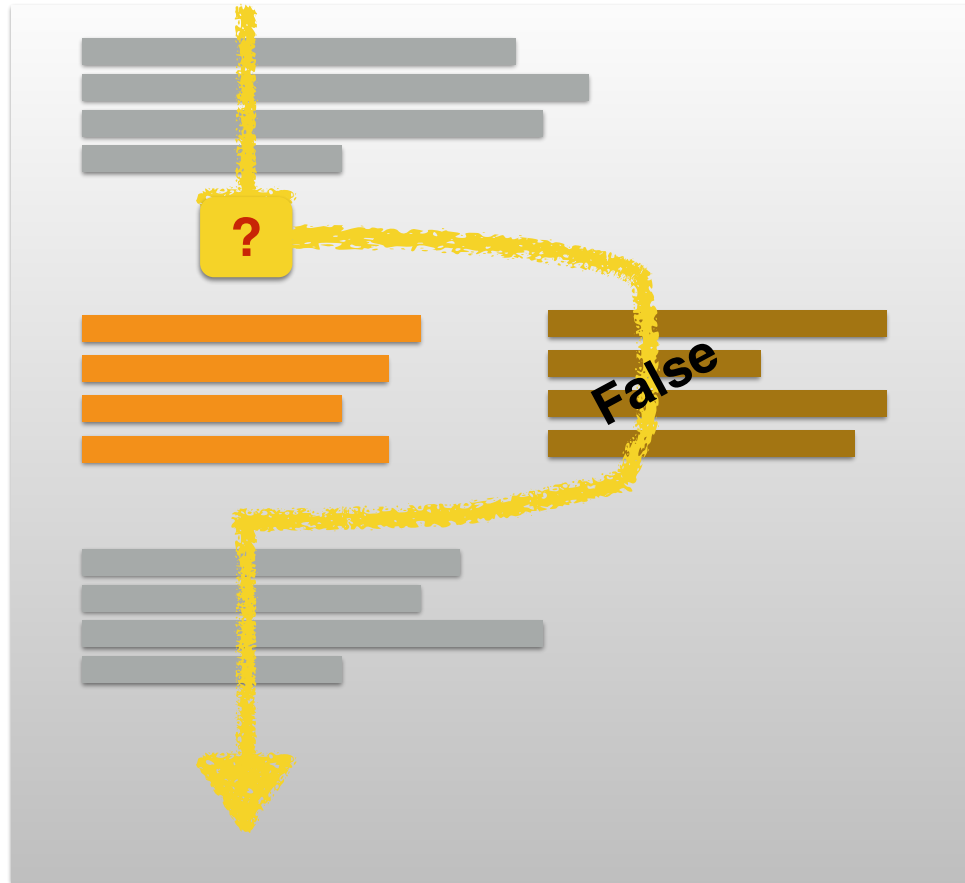
What if we
need to make
a choice?



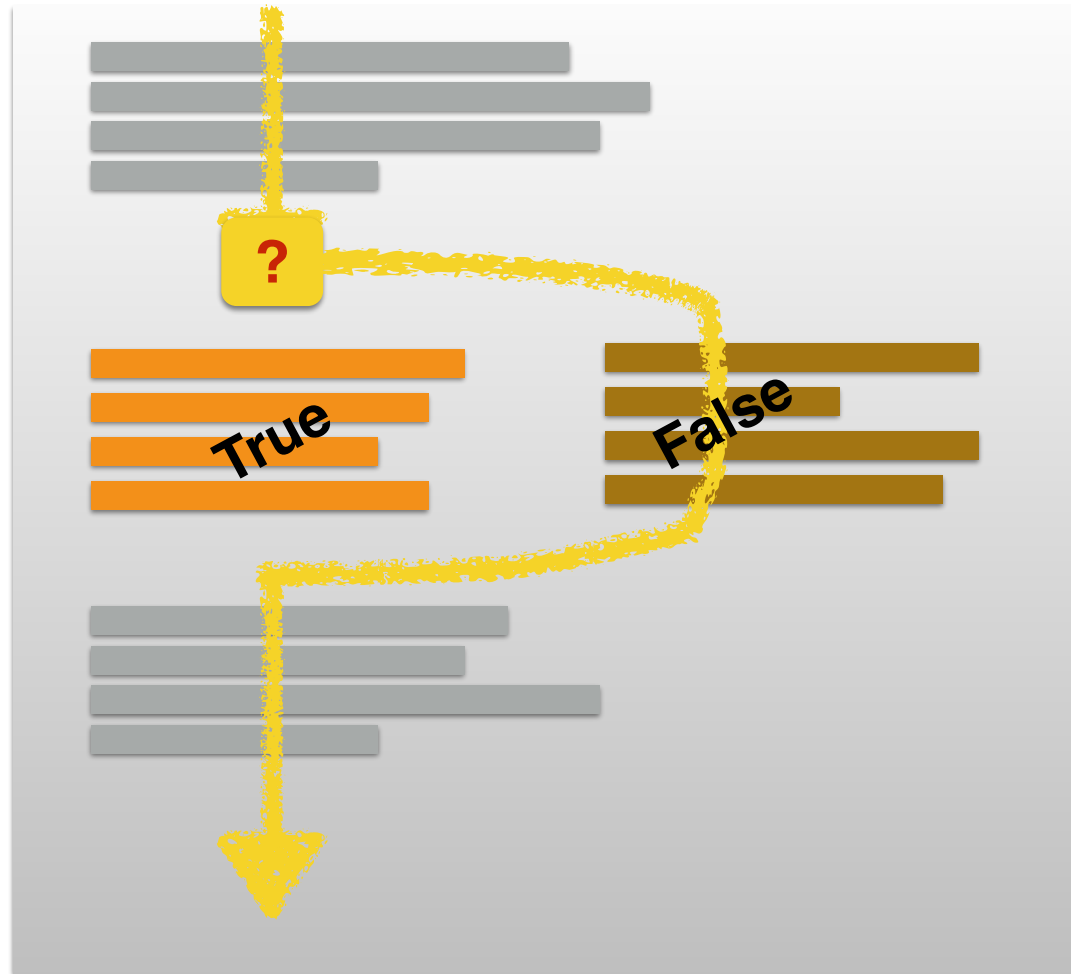
Booleans to the rescue!



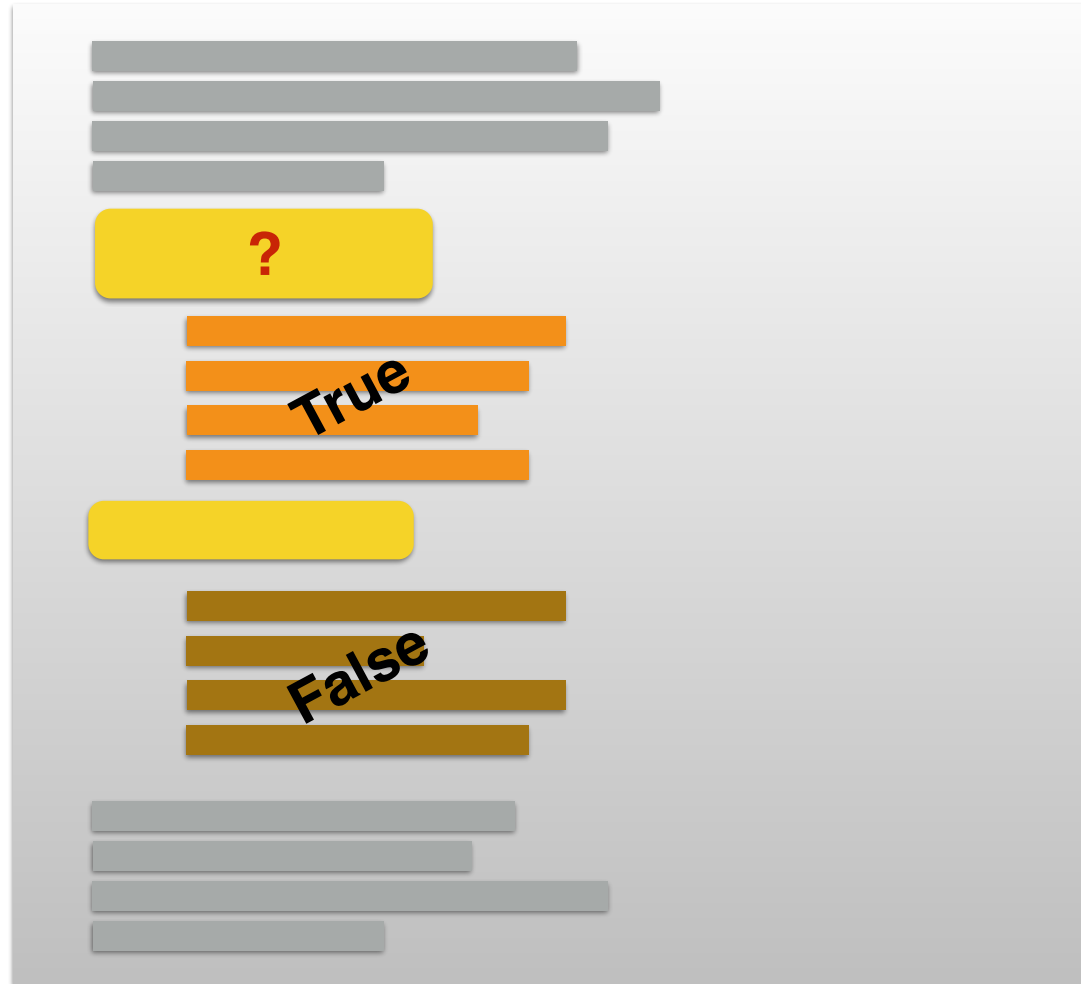
Booleans to the rescue!



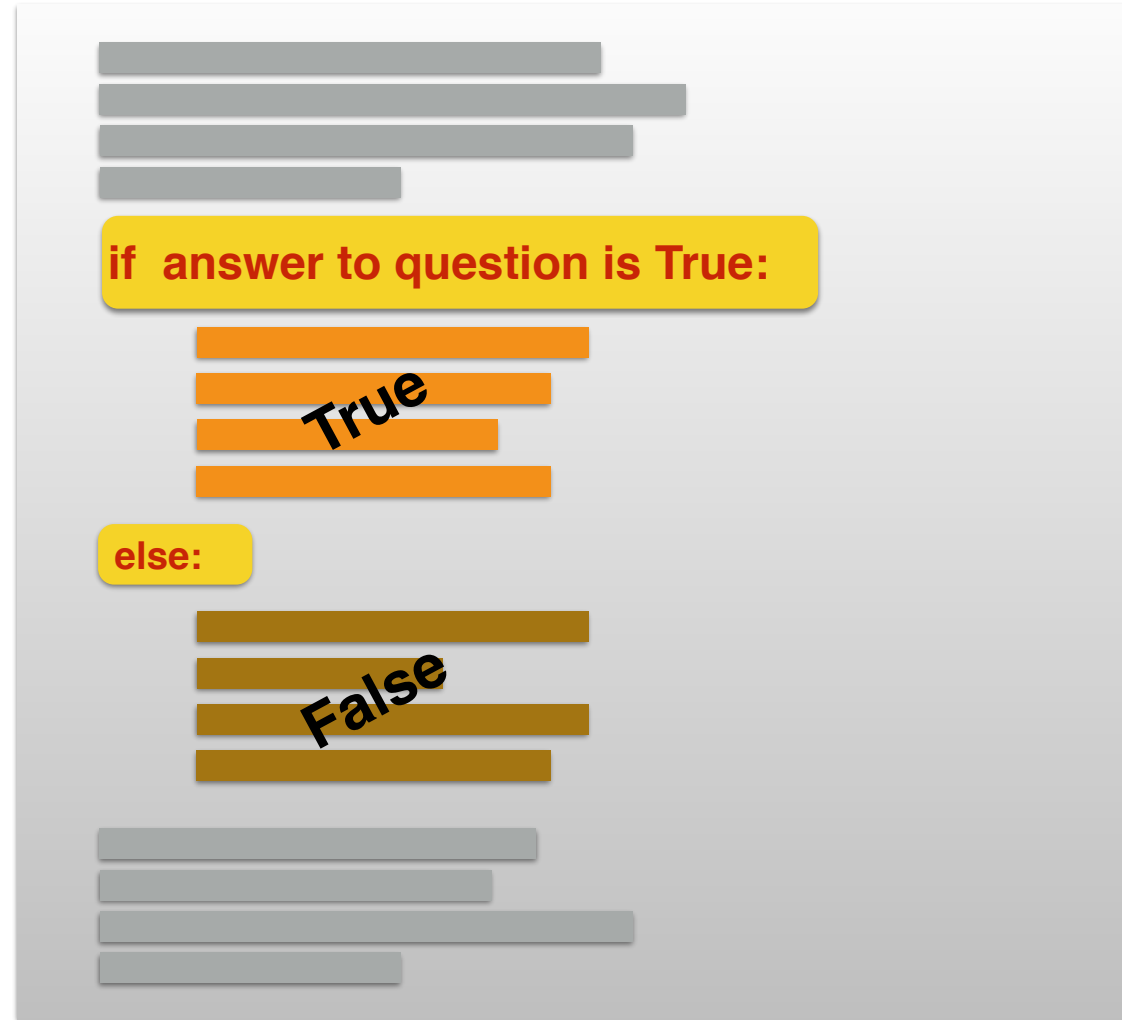
Just one
problem: how
do we write it?



We can only
type **one line**
at a time...



What we want
to say



What we have to work with



Real life
examples
(pseudocode)

```
if (today is a weekday):  
    go to class  
else: # (today is a weekend)  
    sleep in
```

Real life examples (pseudocode)

```
if (today is a weekday):
```

```
    go to class
```

```
else: # (today is a weekend)
```

```
    sleep in
```

```
if (food at dining hall looks good):
```

```
    eat at dining hall
```

```
else: # food at dining hall doesn't look good
```

```
    order Domino's
```


Real life
example
(change
machine)

How many 20s to get to total amount of
dollars?

Ex. User inputs \$71

Output should be 3 \$20-bills


print the "s"
only if necessary



Ex. User inputs \$21

Output should be 1 \$20-bill


print the "s"
only if necessary



Ex. User inputs \$5

Output should be 0 \$20-bills

print the "s"
only if necessary



Real life
example
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What is the if-else statement for
this in pseudo code?

Real life
example
(change
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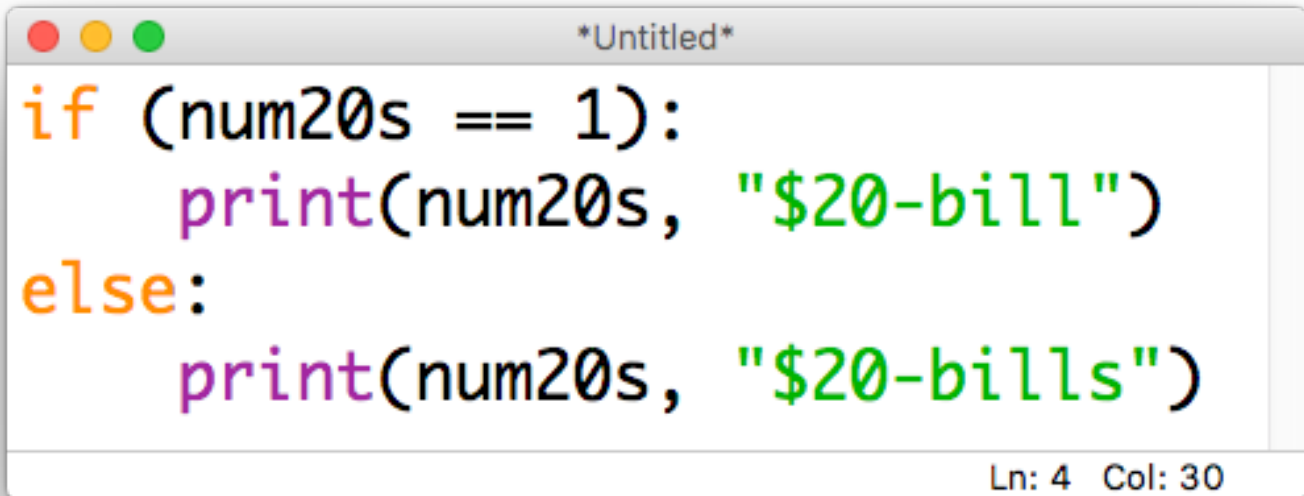
```
if (only one 20):
```

```
    output message has no s
```

```
else: #multiple or no 20s'
```

```
    output message has s
```

Real life
example
(change
machine)



```
*Untitled*  
if (num20s == 1):  
    print(num20s, "$20-bill")  
else:  
    print(num20s, "$20-bills")  
Ln: 4 Col: 30
```

Relational operators

Operator	Meaning
==	equal to
!=	not equal to
<	less than
<=	less than or equal to
>	greater than
>=	greater than or equal to

these come in handy when constructing
boolean statements

Demo!

Operator	Meaning
==	equal to
!=	not equal to
<	less than
<=	less than or equal to
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Multiple conditions


```
if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
if (it is snowy):  
    go skiing  
else:  
    stay home
```

Sequential `if` statements are independent

```
if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
if (it is snowy):  
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this line will
always run

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this line will
always run

this block
will **only** run
if it is sunny

Sequential `if` statements are independent

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if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
if (it is snowy):  
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else:  
    stay home
```

this line will
always run

this block
will **only** run
if it is sunny

this line will
always run

this block
will **only** run
if it is snowy

The `else`
refers only to
the nearest
`if`

```
if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
if (it is snowy):  
    go skiing  
else:  
    stay home
```

this line will
always run

this block
will **only** run
if it is sunny

this line will
always run

this block
will **only** run
if it is snowy

this block will
only run if it is
not snowy

To chain
multiple
“checks”
together:
elif

evaluated in order



```
if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
elif (it is snowy):  
    go skiing  
else: # it is neither sunny nor snowy  
    stay home
```

To chain multiple “checks” together: **elif**

evaluated in order

```
if (it is sunny):  
    go to the beach  
elif (it is snowy):  
    go skiing  
else: # it is neither sunny nor snowy  
    stay home
```

this line will always run

this block will **only** run if it is sunny

this line will **only** run if it is not sunny

this block will **only** run if it is snowy

this block will **only** run if it is neither sunny nor snowy

Remember:
order
matters!

evaluated in order



```
if (it is sunny): # regardless of snow
    go to the beach
elif (it is snowy): # but not sunny
    go skiing
else: # it is neither sunny nor snowy
    stay home
```

Remember:
order
matters!

evaluated in order



```
if (it is snowy): # regardless of sun
    go skiing
elif (it is sunny): # but not snowy
    go to the beach
else: # it is neither sunny nor snowy
    stay home
```

Nested conditions

```
if (class is cancelled):  
    if (you have homework):  
        work on homework  
    else: # class cancelled, no HW  
        binge-watch Netflix
```


Simultaneous conditions

```
if (it's Friday and it's 4pm):  
    go to tea
```

```
if (you're hungry or you're bored):  
    go to the CC
```

Work with someone near you to write a program that:

1. Asks the user for a number between -10 and 10
2. Prints "even" if the number is even and "odd" if the number is odd
3. Prints "positive" if the number is positive, "negative" if the number is negative, and nothing ("") if the number is 0
4. **Challenge:** Have your program print "the number is even and positive" if the number is even and positive, "the number is odd and positive" if the number is odd and positive, etc.