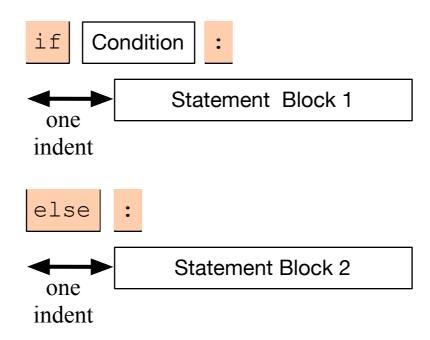
If Else Statements

Thomas Schwarz, SJ

- Very often, we use a condition to decide which one of several branches of execution to pursue.
- The else-statement after the indented block of an ifstatement creates an alternative route through the program.

The if-else statement has the following form:



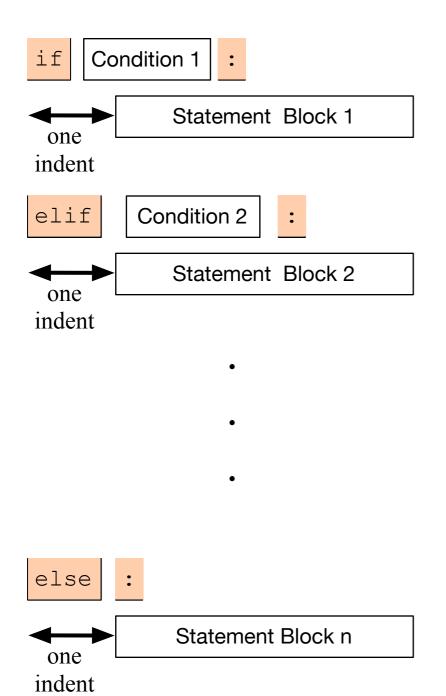
- We add the keyword else, followed by a colon
- Then add a second set of statements, indented once
- If the condition is true, then Block 1 is executed, otherwise, Block 2.

Examples

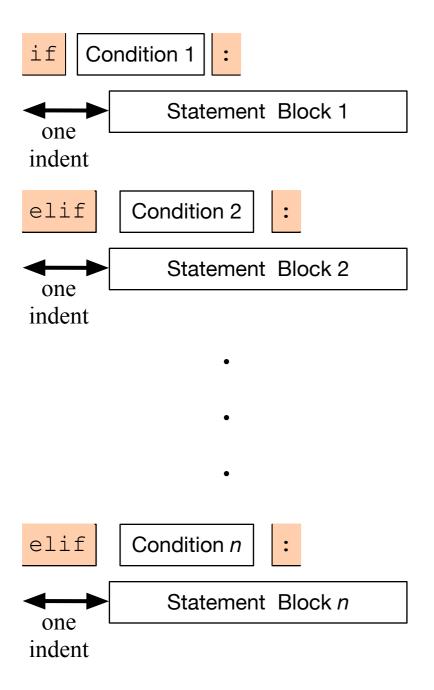
- I can test equality by using the double = sign.
- To check whether a number n is even, I take the remainder modulo 2 and then compare with 0.

```
p2.2.py - /Users/thomasschwarz/Google Drive/AATeaching/Ahmedabad/Solutions/...
number = int(input("Enter a number: "))
if number%2 ==0:
    print("The number is even.")
    print("Its square is", number**2)
else:
    print("The number is odd.")
    print("Its square-root is", number**0.5)
```

- Often, we have more than two alternative streams of execution.
- Instead of nesting if expressions, we can just use the keyword "elif", a contraction of else if.



- One of the statement blocks is going to be executed
- The else block contains the default action, if none of the conditions are true



 Here, there is no else statement, so it is possible that none of the blocks is executed.

Examples

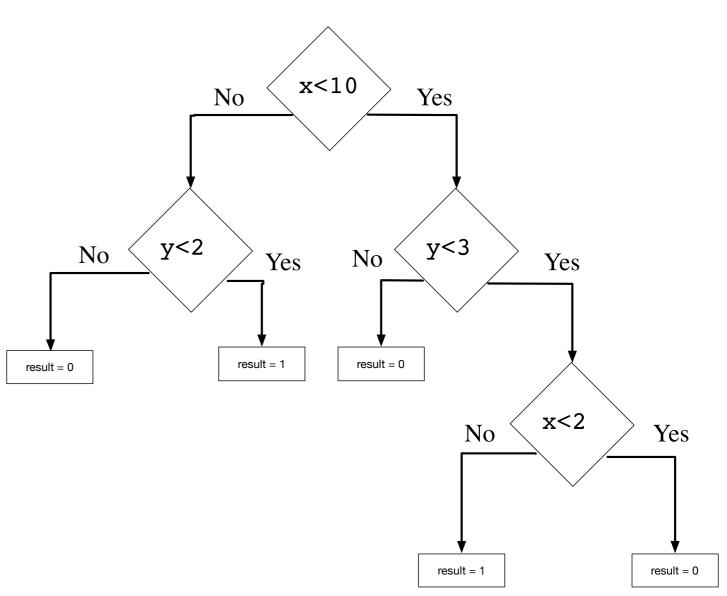
Categorization of temperatures

```
if temperature < -25.0:
    feeling = "arctic"
elif temperature < -10.0:
    feeling = "Wisconsin in winter"
elif temperature < 0.0:
    feeling = "freezing"
elif temperature < 15.0:
    feeling = "cold"
elif temperature < 25.0:
    feeling = "comfortable"
elif temperature < 35.0:
    feeling = "hot"
elif temperature < 45.0:
    feeling = "Ahmedabad in the summer"
else:
    feeling = "hot as in hell"
```

Boolean Expressions

Nested loops to implement decision tree:

```
if x<10:
    if y<3:
        if x<2:
            result=0
        else:
            result=1
    else:
        if y<2:
        result=1
    else result=0</pre>
```



Example

- Ask a user for an integer
- Tell the user if the integer is an even number

```
number = int(input('Enter an integer '))
if number%2 == 0:
    print('The number is even')
```

Example

- Write a program that calculates and prints $\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 5x + 6}$
 - But prints infinity if the denominator is zero
 - Nota bene: This is inherently dangerous because checking a floating point number for zero is difficult because of lack of precision

Example

```
x = float(input('Enter a number: '))
if x**2-5*x+6 == 0:
    print('Infinity')
else:
    print((x**2+3*x+2)/(x**2-5*x+6))
```