# CS 115 Lecture 8

Selection: the if statement

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  - We mentioned a true-false type in the second week of class.
  - ▶ bool (Booleans)

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Other than literal True and False, the simplest boolean expressions compare the values of two expressions.

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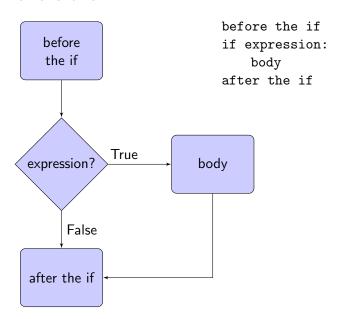
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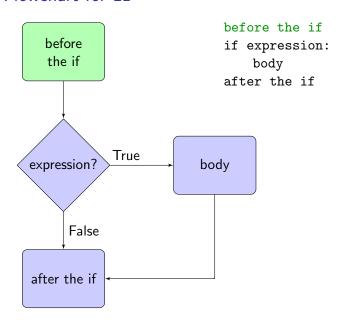
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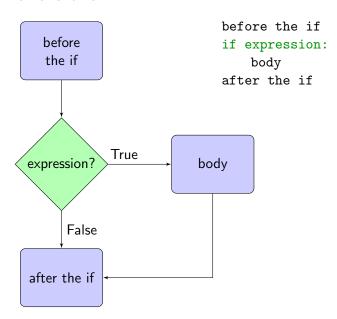
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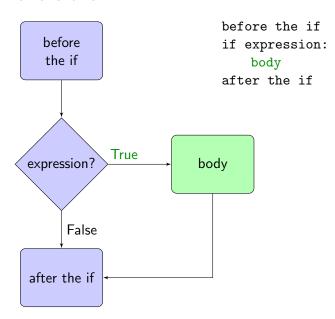
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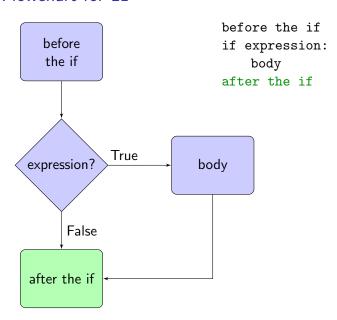
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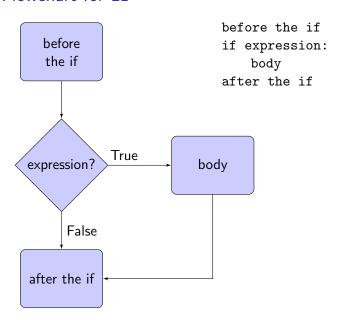


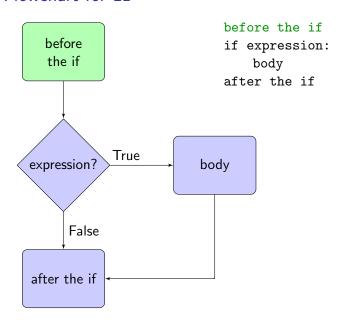


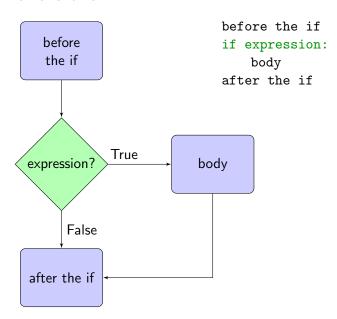


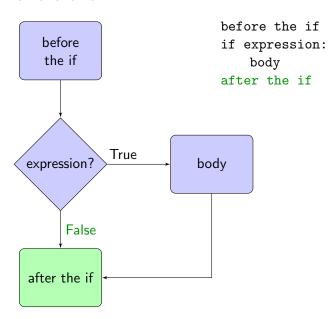












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• In Python we can use an else block. Syntax:

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if expression:
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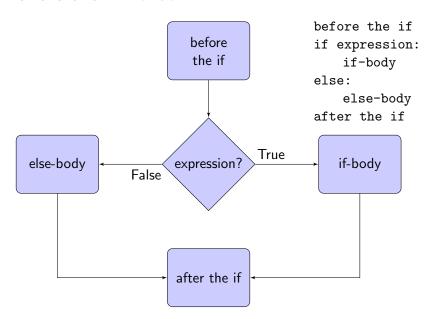
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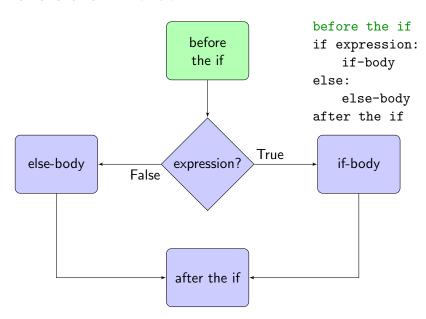
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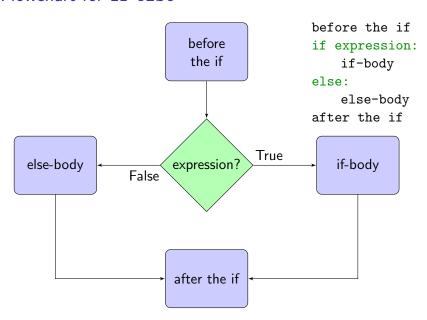
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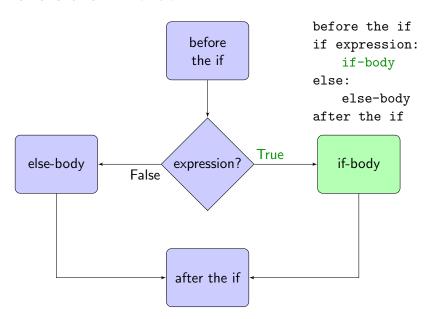
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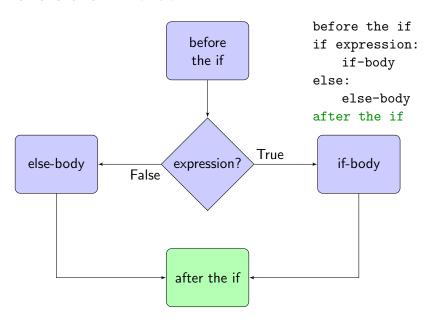
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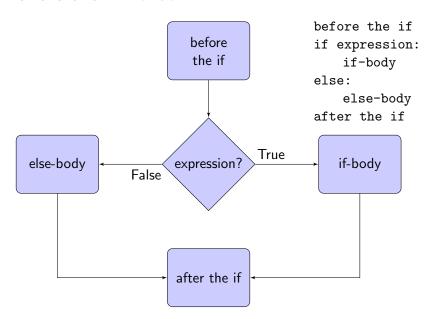


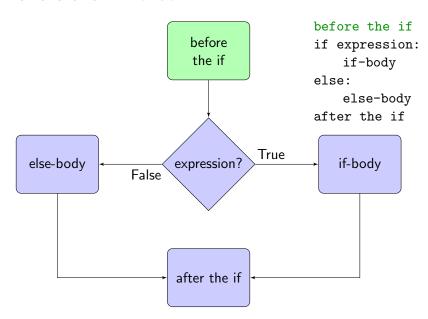


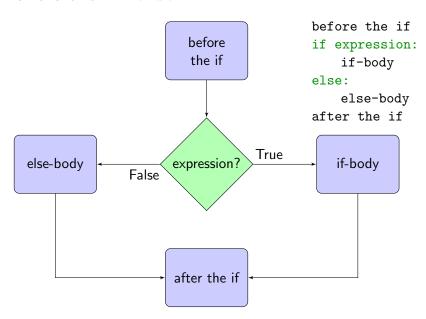


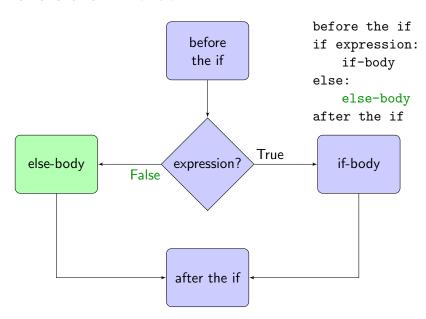


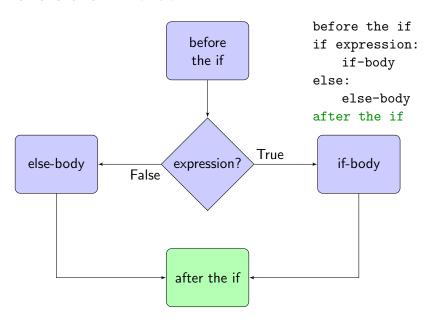












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  - ▶ If the score is greater than or equal to 90, print A.
  - ▶ Otherwise, if score >= 80, print B.
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Sometimes there are more than two alternatives.

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  - ► Then we'd never report a B!

- Converting a numeric score into a letter grade:
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  - ▶ Otherwise, if score >= 80, print B.
  - ▶ Otherwise, if score >= 70, print C.
  - ► And so on...
- We want to run exactly one piece of code.
  - ▶ Even though 95 >= 70, we don't want 95 to print C too!
  - ▶ First, check if score >= 90.
  - ▶ If that was false, check if score >= 80.
  - ▶ If that was false too, check if score >= 70...
- The order matters!
  - What would happen if we swapped the order of B and C?
  - ► Then we'd never report a B!

• Syntax:

if expression 1:

body 1

elif expr 2:

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elif expr 3:

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- Each elif is followed by an expression.
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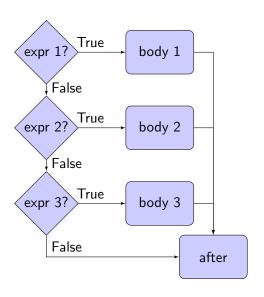
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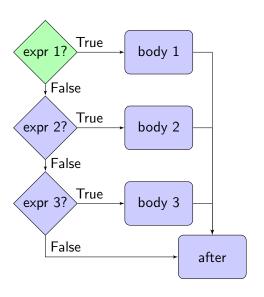
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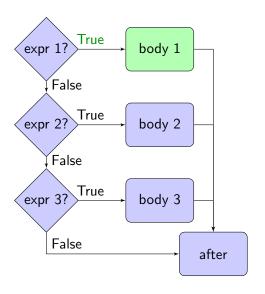
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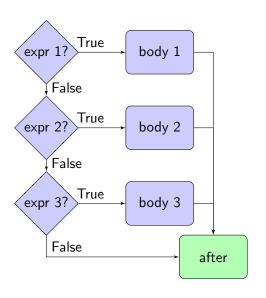
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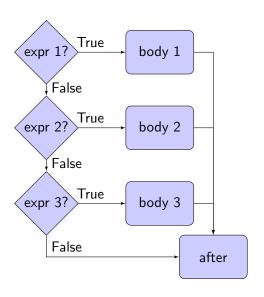
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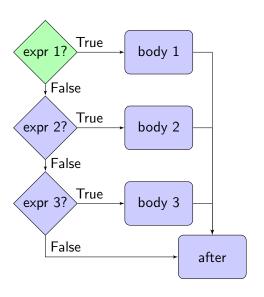


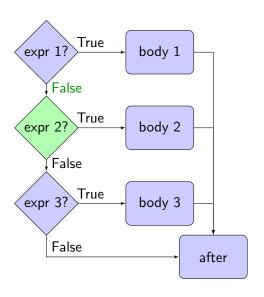


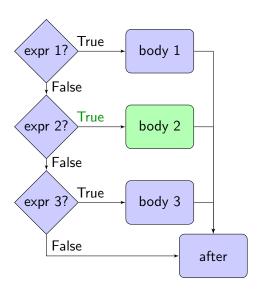


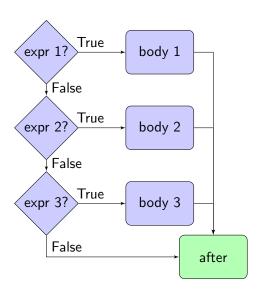


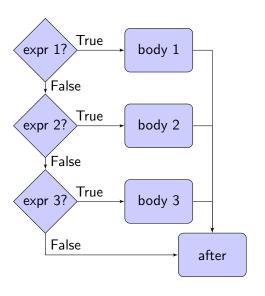


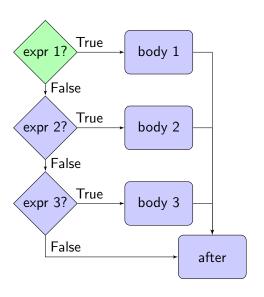


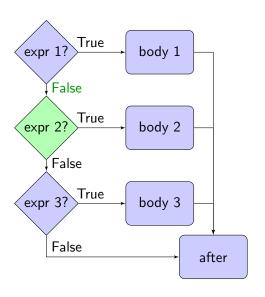


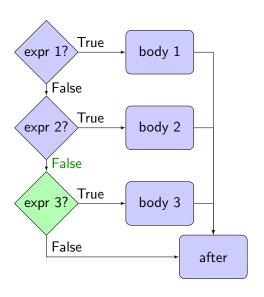


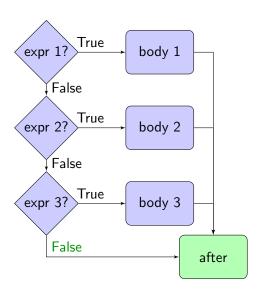












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if score >= 90:
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