



PyQB

Monga

Flow of control
Selections

Programming in Python¹

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Lecture III: Control flow



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Basic types

`bool` `False`, `True` Logical operations
`int` `1`, `-33`, `1_000_000_000` ... Arithmetic operations, no upper or lower limit
`float` `1.0`, `.1`, `1.2e34` ... Arithmetic operations, limited but you have `float('infinity')` (and `float('nan')`)
`sys.float_info(max=1.7976931348623157e+308, max_exp=1024, max_10_exp=308, min=2.2250738585072014e-308, min_exp=-1021, min_10_exp=-307, dig=15, mant_dig=53, epsilon=2.220446049250313e-16, radix=2, rounds=1)`
`str` `'aaaa\nthis is on a new line'`, `"bbb'b\"b"` ... Concatenation, alphabetical ordering, replication, ...



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Sequence of operations

```
1 x = 1 + 2 * 3
2 x = x + 1
```

The 2 lines of code translate to at least 5 “logical” instructions (maybe more, for example adding two big numbers require multiple instructions):

- ① `2 * 3`
- ② `1 + 6`
- ③ `x = 7`
- ④ `7 + 1`
- ⑤ `x = 8`

Flow of control



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It is normally not very useful to write programs that do just one single computation. You wouldn't teach a kid how to multiply 32×43 , but the **general algorithm** of multiplication (the level of generality can vary).

To write programs that address a family of problems we need to be able to select instructions to execute according to conditions.

```
if x < 0:
    x = -x
y = 2 * x

if x == -1:
    x = x + 1
else:
    x = 3 * x
y = 2 * x
```

In Python the indentation is part of the syntax and it is **mandatory**.

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Input (special command needed)



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- A special command to ask to the operating system (same as `print`)
- `input()` or `input("Prompt the user:")`
- The operating system (or the operating environment as in `cscircle`) collect the input data (from keyboard/console or the network in `cscircles`) and returns them to Python as a `str`.
 - `s = input()` *## read a string*
 - `i = int(input())` *## read a string, convert to int*
- Input on `cscircles` seems strange, but when one understands the need of the mediation, the machinery is rather straightforward

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