Module 02: Variables and Conditional Statements

Topics:
• More on Variables
• Conditional Statements
• Recursion in Python

Readings: ThinkP 5,6
Python allows us to change the values of variables

The following Python assignments are valid:

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= "a" \\
x &= 100 \\
x &= 2x - 1
\end{align*}
\]
Can changing one variable affect another variable?

Consider running this program:

```python
x = 1000
y = x
x = "a"
```

What are the values of `x` and `y` now?
What does this mean for our programs?

• Values of variables may change throughout a program
• Order of execution is very important
• We can write programs that keep track of changing information, for example:
  – current location in a GPS program
  – player information in games
• We may not need a new variable for each intermediate calculation in a function
Local vs Global variables

• Variables defined inside a function are called *local* variables
  – Local variables only can be updated inside the function they are defined in

• Variables defined outside a function are called *global* variables
  – Global variables cannot be updated inside any functions in CS116.
Global constants

• We'll use the term *global constant* when a global variable's value is not changed after the initial assignment.

• You may use the value of any global constant inside any function you write, as you did in your Racket programs.

```python
tax_rate = 0.13
def total_owed(amount):
    return amount * (1+tax_rate)
```
Errors with global variables

• Consider the following program:

```python
grade = 87
def increase_grade(inc):
    grade = grade + inc
>>> increase_grade(5)
```

• This causes an error. Why?

• **Do not use global variables** in CS116, only **global constants**.
Changing values of parameters?

Consider the program:

```python
def add1(n):
    n = n + 1
    return n
```

```python
starter = 0
```

```python
>>> y = add1(starter)
```

- The value of `n` is changed locally, but the value of `starter` is not changed. The change to `n` is a *local* change only.
- Even if `starter` was called `n`, the same behaviour would be observed.
- Note: Things are more complicated with lists. (*Later...*)
Making decisions in Python

As in Racket, in Python we

– Have a Boolean type (Bool)
– Can compare two values
– Can combine comparisons using \texttt{and}, \texttt{or}, \texttt{not}
– Have a conditional statement for choosing different actions depending on values of data
Comparisons in Python

• Built-in type `bool`:
  – `True, False`

• Equality testing: `==`
  – Use for most values
  – **Never** use `==` to compare floating point values due to representation and round-off errors

• Inequality testing: `<, <=, >, >=`

• `!=` is shorthand for not equal
Combining Boolean expressions

• Very similar to Racket
  – \( v_1 \text{ and } v_2 \)
    True only if both \( v_1, v_2 \) are True
  – \( v_1 \text{ or } v_2 \)
    False only if both \( v_1, v_2 \) are False
  – not \( v \)
    True if \( v \) is False, otherwise False

• What’s the value of
  \((2\leq4) \text{ and } ((4>5) \text{ or } (5<4) \text{ or } \text{not}(3==2))\)

• Python allows short cuts for some expressions:
  \( x_1 < x_2 < x_3 \)
Evaluating Boolean expressions

• Like Racket, Python uses Short-Circuit evaluation
  – Evaluate from left to right, using precedence
    not, and, or
  – Stop evaluating as soon as answer is known
    • or: stop when one argument evaluates to True
    • and: stop when one argument evaluates to False
  – Note: an expression’s syntax is checked before the
    expression is evaluated
• 1<0 and (1/0)>1
• 1>0 or kjlkjjjaq
• True or &32--!
Basic Conditional Statement

```python
if test:
    true_action_1
    ...
    true_action_K
```

```python
def double_positive(x):
    result = x
    if x > 0:
        result = 2*x
    return result
```
Another Conditional Statement

```python
if test:
    true_action_1
    ...
    true_action_Kt
else:
    false_action_1
    ...
    false_action_Kf

def ticket_cost(age):
    if age < 18:
        cost = 5.50
    else:
        cost = 9.25
    return cost
```
“Chained” Conditional Statement

```python
def ticket_cost(age):
    if age < 3:
        cost = 0.0
    elif age < 18:
        cost = 5.50
    elif age < 65:
        cost = 9.25
    else:
        cost = 8.00
    return cost
```

```python
if test1:
    action1_block
elif test2:
    action2_block
elif test3:
    action3_block
...
else:
    else_action_block
```
Why are these different?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{x} &= 20 \\
\text{if } \text{x} > 10: & \quad \text{x} = \text{x} + 1 \\
\text{elif } \text{x} > 5: & \quad \text{x} = \text{x} - 1 \\
\text{else:} & \quad \text{x} = 2\times\text{x}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{x} &= 20 \\
\text{if } \text{x} > 10: & \quad \text{x} = \text{x} + 1 \\
\text{if } \text{x} > 5: & \quad \text{x} = \text{x} - 1 \\
\text{else:} & \quad \text{x} = 2\times\text{x}
\end{align*}
\]
Conditional statements can be nested

def categorize_x(x):
    if x < 10:
        if x>5:
            return "small"
        else:
            return "very small"
    else:
        return "big"
Python so far

- Our Python coverage is now comparable to the material from the first half of CS115 (without structures and lists)
- Much more to come, but we can now write recursive functions on numbers
"Countdown" Template in Python

def countdown_template(n):
    if n==0:
        return base_answer
    else:
        answer = ... n ...
        ... countdown_template(n-1) ...
        return answer
Revisiting \texttt{factorial}

\begin{verbatim}
def factorial (n):
    '''produces the product
    of all the integers from 1 to n
    factorial: Nat -> Nat
    example:
    factorial(5) => 120
    factorial(0) => 1
    '''
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial(n - 1)
\end{verbatim}

Important to include \texttt{return} statement in both base
and recursive cases!
Some limitations to recursion

factorial(1500) →

RuntimeError: maximum recursion depth exceeded

• There is a limit to how much recursion Python “can remember”
• Recursion isn’t as common in Python as in Racket
• Still fine for small problem sizes
• We’ll see a new approach for bigger problems.
Examples

Use recursion to write Python functions:

• `sum_powers` that consumes a positive Natural number (b) and a Natural number (n) and returns the sum
  \[ 1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \ldots + b^{n-1} + b^n. \]

• `is_prime` that consumes a Natural number (n) and returns True if n is prime (its only positive divisors are 1 and n), and False otherwise.
Background: Alternate representations of boolean values

• In Python,
  – `False` and 0 are equal
  – `True` and 1 are equal
  – Any nonzero number is treated as a `True` expression in an `if` statement

• For clarity, we will continue to use `True` and `False` exclusively for our `Bool` values (you should follow this practice on assignments)
We are now Python programmers

• Our functions can do more ...
  – May include
    • assignment statements
    • conditional statements
    • function calls (including recursive calls)
    • \texttt{return} statements
  – Changing values of variables is common
  – Order of statements critical
Goals of Module 2

• Become comfortable in Python
  – Changing values of variables
  – Local vs global variables/constants
  – Different formats of conditional statements
  – Recursive functions