Introduction to:
Computers & Programming:
Booleans, Conditionals and Loops:
Flow of Control in Python

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Outline

• What is flow of control?
• Order of statements
  – Within a function
  – Functions within functions
• Boolean Data Type
• Logical Operators
• Conditional Statements
  – Conditional Keywords: if, else, elif
  – Application: Decision Trees
• Loops: Next Topic
Flow of Control

• The determination of when and if
  – instructions execute, functions are called, variables are set, output is returned, etc.

• Simple cases
  – Within a block, instructions execute top to bottom
    
    def print_three_things(thing1, thing2, thing3):
        print(thing1)
        print(thing2)
        print(thing3)
    
  – Nested blocks are also executed in order
    
    def print_three_things_three_times(thing1, thing2, thing3):
        print_three_things(thing1, thing1, thing1)
        print_three_things(thing2, thing2, thing2)
        print_three_things(thing3, thing3, thing3)
Example of Simple Flow of Control

```
print_three_things_three_times('I', 'have', 'hair')
```

```
print_three_things('I', 'I', 'I')
print_three_things('have', 'have', 'have')
print_three_things('hair', 'hair', 'hair')
```

```
print('I')
print('I')
print('I')
print('have')
print('have')
print('have')
print('have')
print('have')
print('have')
```

Intro to: Computers & Programming:
Booleans, Conditionals and Loops: Flow of Control in Python
CSCI-UA.0002
Flow and Control and Boolean Values

• Sometimes a statement will only execute
  – if some expression evaluates to True or False
• while loops keep repeating a block of text until
  – A particular expression evaluates to True or False
• Other types of flow of control may also depend on True or False statements
• So first, we will describe the nature of Boolean Expressions, expressions which evaluate as True or False
Boolean Data Type and Logical Operators

- There are two objects of type *Boolean: True & False*
- Logical operators – operators which output Boolean values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p == q</td>
<td>p and q are of any type</td>
<td>True iff p and q are equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p != q</td>
<td>p and q are of any type</td>
<td>False iff p and q are equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not p</td>
<td>p is of type boolean</td>
<td>True iff p is False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p and q</td>
<td>p and q are of type boolean</td>
<td>True iff both p and q are True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p or q</td>
<td>p and q are of type boolean</td>
<td>True if p is True or q is True or both are True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *not* is a unary operator (occurs before its one argument)
- *or* is *inclusive or* not *exclusive or*
- == is a logical operator; = is the assignment operator
In English, the word **or** is ambiguous

- *Are you a short or tall?*
  - **Both** would be an unusual answer
  - This kind of **or** is called **exclusive or**

- *Do you own a hair dryer or a toaster oven?*
  - **Both** would be a normal answer
  - This kind of **or** is called **inclusive or**

  - Note: *Either/or* is usually exclusive or, e.g., Do you want either a hair dryer or a toaster oven?

In python and most programming languages

- **or** means **inclusive or** only

However, we can define **exclusive or**

- **def xor (p, q):**

  ```python
  return((p or q) and (not (p and q)))
  ```
# More Boolean Operators (Math Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x &lt; y$</td>
<td>$x$ and $y$ are integers/floats</td>
<td>True iff $x$ is less than $y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x &lt;= y$</td>
<td>$x$ and $y$ are integers/floats</td>
<td>True iff $x$ is less than or equal to $y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x &gt; y$</td>
<td>$x$ and $y$ are integers/floats</td>
<td>True iff $x$ is greater than $y$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x &gt;= y$</td>
<td>$x$ and $y$ are integers/floats</td>
<td>True iff $x$ is greater or equal to $y$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boolean Data Type & Logical Operators 2

• Boolean values (and therefore logical operators) are used for conditional statements in programs
  – Different statements may activate depending on whether a variable has a True or False value
  – Or some cycle will repeat until a variable has a True or False value

• Logical Operators combine Boolean values together in various ways

• Truth Tables (from propositional logic) are useful for correctly interpreting combinations of Boolean values
Truth Table for combinations of p & q

• Plug examples in table:
  – p = Donald Trump has a grip on reality
  – q = Hillary Clinton always votes with her conscience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>p == q</th>
<th>p != q</th>
<th>p and q</th>
<th>p or q</th>
<th>not p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
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<td>False</td>
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<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Notes:
  – == and != are used with all types of input
  – != with boolean input is exclusive or
  – == with boolean input is the biconditional: ↔
Order of Precedence: *not, and, or*

- Use parentheses to avoid ambiguity when linking more than two expressions with not/and/or
- Example ambiguity:
  - `(Not True) or False or True == True`
  - `Not (True or False or True) == False`
  - `(True and False) or ((True or True) and False) == False`
  - `(True and (False or True or (True and False))) == True`
- Precedence: parentheses, `==`, `!=`, `not`, `and`, `or`
- Using parentheses is easier for humans than relying on default precedence rules
  - Ambiguity similar to situation in arithmetic
Conditionals: if and else

• These keywords divide blocks of statements
  – Based on the evaluation of Booleans as True or False

• For example, consider the following code

```python
def is_your_name_bruce(name):
    if (name == 'Bruce' or name == 'bruce'):
        print('Your name IS Bruce!')
        return(True)
    else:
        print("Well, I guess your name isn't Bruce, now is it?\")
        return(False)
```

Syntax of *if* and *else*

- **if** is followed by:
  - A boolean expression, a colon and a block of text
    - The block of text is indented
    - We will call the boolean expression the *condition*
  - The text block is executed if the boolean expression is true
    - We will call this the *consequence*
- Optionally, **else:** can introduce another text block
  - this executes if the boolean expression is false.
    - We will call this the *else statement*
Sample Application: Interactive Fiction

- The first adventure game was text based
  - It was written by W. Crowther in the 1975
  - A python version: [https://pypi.python.org/pypi/adventure/1.2](https://pypi.python.org/pypi/adventure/1.2)
    - Inspired by role playing game: Dungeons and Dragons (1974)
- Interactive version of *Goldilocks and the 3 Bears*
  - Simpler code and simpler program, but the same basic idea.
Start

Starving and Exhausted, Goldilocks found a cottage in the middle of the forest. Nobody was home.

Should she enter it?

Yes

She finds some porridge and eats it. Then she breaks some furniture.

No

After traveling for the rest of the day she found a cave and lived off roots and fungi until she was rescued.

The sheriff is called. Goldilocks goes to jail for trespassing and destruction of private property.

She works for the bears as a servant for one month to pay for the damage.

Should she apologize?

Yes

She wakes up surrounded by 3 angry bears.

No

She’s tired. Should she rest for a few minutes in one of the beds?
Basic Idea for Program

• An interactive program
  – User answers a series of yes/no questions
    • (More possible answers in Adventure game)
  – Use the `input` function to get keyboard input
    answer = input("Type 'yes' or 'no': ")
    • Sets the variable answer to the string input by the user

• Uses `if` and `else` to divide the `yes` and `no` choices in the flowchart.

• Most of the program involves printing different sections of the text.
goldilocks.py

• The program performs as in the flowchart
  – Some minor changes in the text

• The main function
  – Uses a series of nested instances of `if` and `else`
  – Calls `get_yes_or_no` to query if the user types `yes`
    • Allowances are made for imprecise responses
  – Calls `print_ending1` to print the most common ending
  – Some `if statements` are `(not get_yes_or_no())`
    • It is easier to read if the shorter path is listed first
      – Quick paths to the end are listed first
elif

• The following structure

```python
if x:
    else:
        if y:
            else:
                if z: ....
```

• Can be abbreviated using `elif` (else if)

```python
if x:
    elif y:
        elif z: ....
```

• This can make the code easier to read
Binary Branching Decision Trees

- Complex decisions can be broken down into a series of yes/no questions, forming a binary branching tree.
- The graph on the following page suggests how the flow of control can proceed in such programs.
- Programs using decision trees can have a similar structure to the goldilocks program
- Only 4 out of the 15 questions in a binary decision tree are ever asked when the function is called.
  - In a balanced binary tree, the system asks $\log_2(N + 1)$ out of $N$ questions
- Applications include expert systems (medical, automotive, etc.) and automatic teller machines
Binary Decision Trees

Question 1
- Yes
- No

Question 2
- Yes
- No

Question 3
- Yes
- No

Question 4
- Yes
- No

Question 5
- Yes
- No

Question 6
- Yes
- No

Question 7
- Yes
- No

----------- ETC -----------
Conditionals Can Be Used to Identify Errors in User Input

• The function `get_yes_or_no` in the Goldilocks program
  – If the answer is yes or Yes, return True
  – Else if the answer is no or No, return False
  – Else
    • Print “your answer is unclear, but we think you mean no”
    • Return False

• Other possibilities:
  – Use while loops (coming up soon) to keep asking the user for more input until they provide well-formed input
  – Print “this is an error” and return “error”
Examples of Decision Tree Programs

• Goldilocks (previous slides)
  – Similar to: interactive fiction games, educational software, children's stories, adventure-type games

• Automatic Bank Teller Machines

• Expert Systems

• Automated Phone Systems
Example 2: Bank Teller Machine

• Flow Charts
    • Page 9

• Flow Chart symbols: conventions seem to vary; some additional shapes
  – Circle (or Ovals) = Start/End/Continue
  – Rectangle (or Ovals) = Commands
  – Diamonds (or Vertical Bars) = Decisions
  – Parallelograms (slanted rectangles) = Input/Output
Example 3: A (toy) Expert System to Distinguish a Cold from the Flu

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Step: Sum up all the factors involved
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Step: Model them as a decision tree, an organized series of yes/no questions
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} Step: Implement them as a Python program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Cold</th>
<th>Flu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>Mild, more common in children</td>
<td>Usually Higher (100° to 102° F), lasts 3-4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aches/Pains</td>
<td>Slight (implied not always)</td>
<td>Usual, often severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue, weakness</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>Usual, can last 2 to 3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Exhaustion</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Usual, at beginning of illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuffy Nose</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneezing</td>
<td>Usual</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore Throat</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest Discomfort, Cough</td>
<td>Mild to moderate; hacking cough (implied not always)</td>
<td>Common; can become severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Info about Colds Taken from text

• Duration:
  – Contagious for a few days
  – Symptoms last about one week
    • If more than a week, may be bacterial infection or allergic rhinitis (hay fever) – allergic reaction
• Symptom1: sore throat for 1-2 days
• Symptom2: runny nose, congestion
• Symptom3: cough (after 4-5 days)
• Variable symptom:
  – fever in children
  – possibly slight fever in adults
• Caused by several hundred different viruses
• Complications: sinus congestion; middle ear infection
Info about the Flu taken from text

• Two types of Flu: Seasonal and Swine Flu
• Symptoms: sore throat, fever, headache, muscle ache, soreness, congestion, cough
• Swine flu specific symptoms: vomiting and diarrhea
• Duration: a few days to a few weeks
• Symptoms can take a few days to a week to dissipate
• Possible complications
  – Pneumonia (possibly life threatening)
    • Symptom: shortness of breath
    • A fever that goes away and then returns after 1-2 days
  – Others: sinusitis, bronchitis, ear infection
How can we model the Information in the article in our program?

- The WebMD article is not written in formal language – we have to interpret it so we can codify it in a program.

- Many symptoms indicate either cold or flu
  - Some of these have informal frequencies associated with cold and flu as indicated by words like:
    - never, occasional/sometimes/Mild/Slight, common, usual
  - We can interpret these using a point system that we share with the user, e.g.,
    - never = 0, occasional/sometimes/mild/slight = 1, common = 3, usual = 6, always = 10
  - Severity of Symptoms can be treated the same way:
    - Nonexistant = 0, mild = 1, moderate = 5, extreme = 10
More Considerations for Modeling the Problem

- The text provides clues that are not in the table
- It mentions which symptoms occur first
- It tells about symptoms specific to Swine Flu, a subtype of Flu
- Some of the questions imply human knowledge that we have to incorporate into a program.
  - A fever is a temperature that is probably at least 99°F
  - A child is probably someone who is under a certain age
    - We are guessing that age is 16 for purposes of this program
Generalizations and Simplifications

• Assumption: These are common symptoms of many ailments. We need at least 3 symptoms before guessing that Flu or Cold is a possible diagnosis. This will prevent false diagnoses.

• We can divide all the symptoms into the following classes:
  – Symptoms that absolutely favor Flu over Cold
  – Symptoms that tend to favor Flu
  – Symptoms that tend to favor Cold
  – Symptoms that absolutely favor Swine Flu over Seasonal Flu

• We can try a voting scheme
  – We don't know if this will work, but we can test it
  – This is for demo purposes only. We won't have an extensive testing phase and must assume the program is not accurate.
Assumptions in Our Program

• Our list of symptoms:
  – fever, tiredness, headache, fatigue, other aches and pains, chest discomfort and coughing, stuffy/runny nose, sneezing, sore throat
  – These can be true/false or have a range of values

• Symptoms absolutely favoring Flu
  – High level of fatigue or high temperature

• Symptoms favoring cold
  – low fever in children, sneezing, sore throat, stuffy/runny nose
More Assumptions in Our Program

• Symptoms favoring flu
  – headache, other aches, medium level of fatigue, coughing, illness longer than 1 week
• Symptoms absolutely favoring Swine over Seasonal Flu
  – vomiting and diarrhea
• Definition of Child for our purposes: Age < 16
• Fever: temperature >= 99
  – Low: temperature >= 99 and temperature <= 100
  – High: temperature > 100
Our Algorithm

```
Start

Ask Questions and
use answers to
set variables.

Symptoms >= 3

Fatigue > 6) or
(temperature > 100)

Cold-biased Symptoms
> Flu-biased Symptoms

PRINT: Probably neither Flu
nor Cold

Query Users and
Check for Swine
Flu Indicators

Query Users and
Check for Swine
Flu Indicators

PRINT: Cold is more likely
than flu

Any Swine Flu
Indicator?

Any Swine Flu
Indicator?

PRINT: Probably
Seasonal Flu

PRINT: Probably
Swine Flu

PRINT: Seasonal Flu is more likely
than a cold

End
```
Ways We Could Improve the Program

• Include information about the sequence of symptoms.
  – Colds often begin with sore throats, which go away after a few days and are followed by nasal symptoms
• Consult other articles
• Consult a doctor
• Test the accuracy of the program on real data (real instances where we know the diagnosis and symptoms).
  – Modify the program to better account for the data
  – Test the program on new data
Implementation Details:
The function `is_yes_or_no`

- Takes one argument: the question to be asked
- Uses `input` function to ask the question and retrieve answer
- Converts yes or no answer into True or False
- Assumes unexpected answers are equivalent to 'No'
  - Alternative: Give user an error and exit the program
  - Alternative: Give user an error and ask for Yes or No again
- Uses Counters: symptoms, flu_symptoms, cold_symptoms
  - These are incremented by 1 when we identify a new symptom that fits the appropriate category
  - `counter = 1 + counter`
  - Some of the boolean tests involve counters and boolean operators (`>`, `<`, `>=`, `<=`, `==`, `!=`)
More Implementation Details

- **number_from_zero_to_ten**
  - Makes sure that an integer from 0 to 10 is used
  - Rounds to the nearest integer
  - There would be an error if the user entered a non-number – there will be a section on proper error handling later this term.

- **check_for_swine_flu**
  - There are exactly 2 symptoms where either is evidence of Swine Flu, provided that flu is a possibility
  - One simple yes/no question covers this
  - This function is separated to make it easy to revise this in the future, should additional information be incorporated in the program.
Our System vs. Real Medical Expert Systems

• We need to include a warning in this program that the diagnosis should not be taken seriously.

• Before releasing a real expert system, we would test it extensively and modify it so it performs accurately.
  – There was no quality control for this program.

• Doctors are consulted for real systems – systems are not based on web articles written for non-doctors.

• One expert system designed by a doctor is available online at: http://easydiagnosis.com/
  – Dr. Schueler, who designed this system, also warns that this program should not take the place of a real doctor.
Expert Systems

• These can be represented by decision trees
  – They attempt to model human reasoning based on the order in which a human being would ask questions.

• Of course, there are other models for automatically making the same sorts of decisions
  – For example, predictions can be based on statistical correlations

• They are used in many fields: medicine, fixing machinery, how to choose a wine, picking an airplane flight, etc.

• Information on expert systems:
  http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Expert_system
Summary

• Flow of Control refers to the determination of when commands are executed. Factors include:
  – order of statements
  – order of the blocks containing statements
  – evaluation of boolean expressions in if & elif clauses
    • If the boolean evaluates to True
      – The body of if/elif executes
    • Otherwise, the body of the following else executes (if it exists)

• Flow of Control relies on boolean operators (==, !=, not, and, or), mathematical boolean operators (<,>,<=,>=) and other functions that return boolean values.
  – Parentheses recommended (or an understanding of precedence rules)

• The input function provides a simple means of user interaction

• The decision tree is a simple, but powerful algorithm for problem solving: interactive fiction and expert systems are 2 common applications of the decision tree
Homework 3: Due before 7th Class

• Design a program that uses a decision tree
  – Write out your decision tree and include your plan as either a separate file or a set of comments

• Write a program that implements this decision tree
  – Interactive fiction or other game
  – A questionnaire that is geared towards solving a particular kind of problem (e.g., choosing a car)
  – An expert system for solving some problem that you are an expert on
  – A system for classifying objects

• Grading criteria provided on the next slide
Homework Slide 2: Grading Criteria

• Topic: interesting? A good fit?
• Planning
  – Did you implement what you planned?
  – Is it a good plan?
• The shape and size of the tree
  – How many questions are involved?
  – How deep is the tree?
• Does the program work?
• Did you do anything innovative?
• Is your code clear and well-written?
Homework Slide 3

• This is an opportunity to think through a logical problem that you have a lot of knowledge about and structure the information as a program
• Or write a type of fiction that includes lots of variables, but that could also be carefully thought out.
• There has been a lot of previous work on both these sorts of programs.
• Suggestion: **Have some plan (do research) before coming to the lab class and implement during the lab**
Homework 3 Due before 7th Class

• Read 4th Chapter in Gaddis Book
• Do Module 4 on Website
• Do Quiz in NYUCourses