

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Partner: \_\_\_\_\_

### Python Activity 9: Nested IF-ELIF-ELSE Statements

How do we write code that branches within branches?

**Learning Objectives**  
Students will be able to:

*Content:*

- Explain the purpose of a nested if-(elif-else) statement
- Compare the use of nested if-statements to using only logical operators

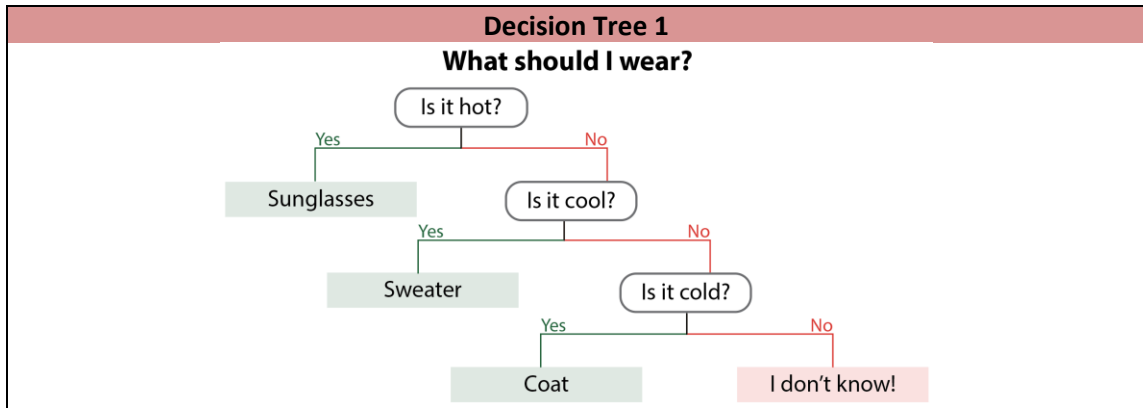
*Process:*

- Write code that uses nested if-statements

**Prior Knowledge**

- If..elif..else, bools, variables, types, expressions, assignment, functions

**Concept Model:**

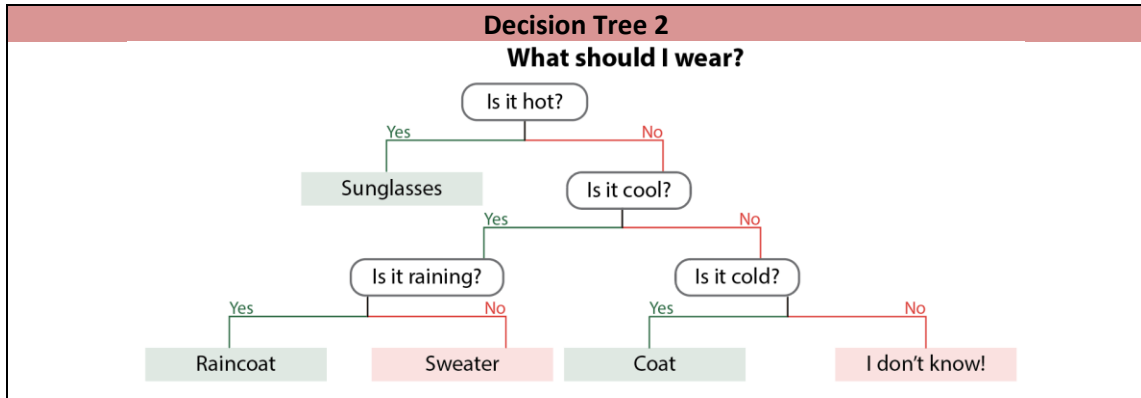


**FYI:** Pseudocode is a high-level, syntax-free way of communicating about code commands in a [mostly] layperson-readable form that describes the logic of a program without being bogged down by syntax.

**CM1.** Currently, we can represent the decision tree in the above *Concept Model* with the if..elif...else statements, and conditional & logical operators we learned previously. Fill-in the following code structure below with **pseudocode** of boolean expressions and other pseudocode to represent the decision tree in the Concept Model:

```
if _____ (is hot) _____ :  
    _____ print sunglasses _____  
  
elif _____ :  
    _____  
  
elif _____ :  
    _____  
  
else:  
    _____
```

The approach in CM1 works with the simple structure of Decision Tree 1. Examine the similar, but slightly more complex decision tree below:



**CM2.** Circle the part of the decision tree that was added in Decision Tree 2.

**CM3.** How would we have to modify the pseudocode in CM1 to accommodate this additional question using what we've learned so far in class?

if \_\_\_\_\_ (is hot) \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ print sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_

elif \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

elif \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

elif \_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

else:

\_\_\_\_\_

**CM4.** If we also wanted to add an option for an All-weather coat (versus a Wool coat) when it's cold and raining (or not), how would we have to modify the above pseudocode (explain in plain English)?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**CM5.** Will using logical operators *scale* well for much more complex decision trees? Why/not?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Critical Thinking Questions:**

1. Closely examine the Python program below, it represents Decision Tree 2.


```


Python Program


def weather_apparel(weather, raining):
    if weather == 'hot':
        print('Sunglasses')
    elif weather == 'cool':
        if raining == 'y':
            print('Raincoat')
        else:
            print('Sweater')
    elif weather == 'cold':
        print('Coat')
    else:
        print("I don't know")


def main():
    wthr = input("What is the weather? (hot, cool, or cold): ")
    rain = input("Is it raining? (y or n): ")
    weather_apparel(wthr, rain)

main()
```


- a. In the Python code, circle the if-block that is **nested** within another if-block.
-  b. How does this nested if-block differ from our approach in CM3 using logical operators?  


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-  c. List 6 combinations of values for `weather` and `raining` to test different all parts of this program. Indicate what part of the program the input is testing. (Enter and test the code as a class / at home).

weather	raining	Code/Part Tested

- d. Modify the above Python code so it has the option for an All-weather coat when it's cold and raining, and a Wool coat when it's cold and not raining, using **nested-ifs**.
-  e. How might using nested-ifs scale differently than logical operators, for complex decision trees?  


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