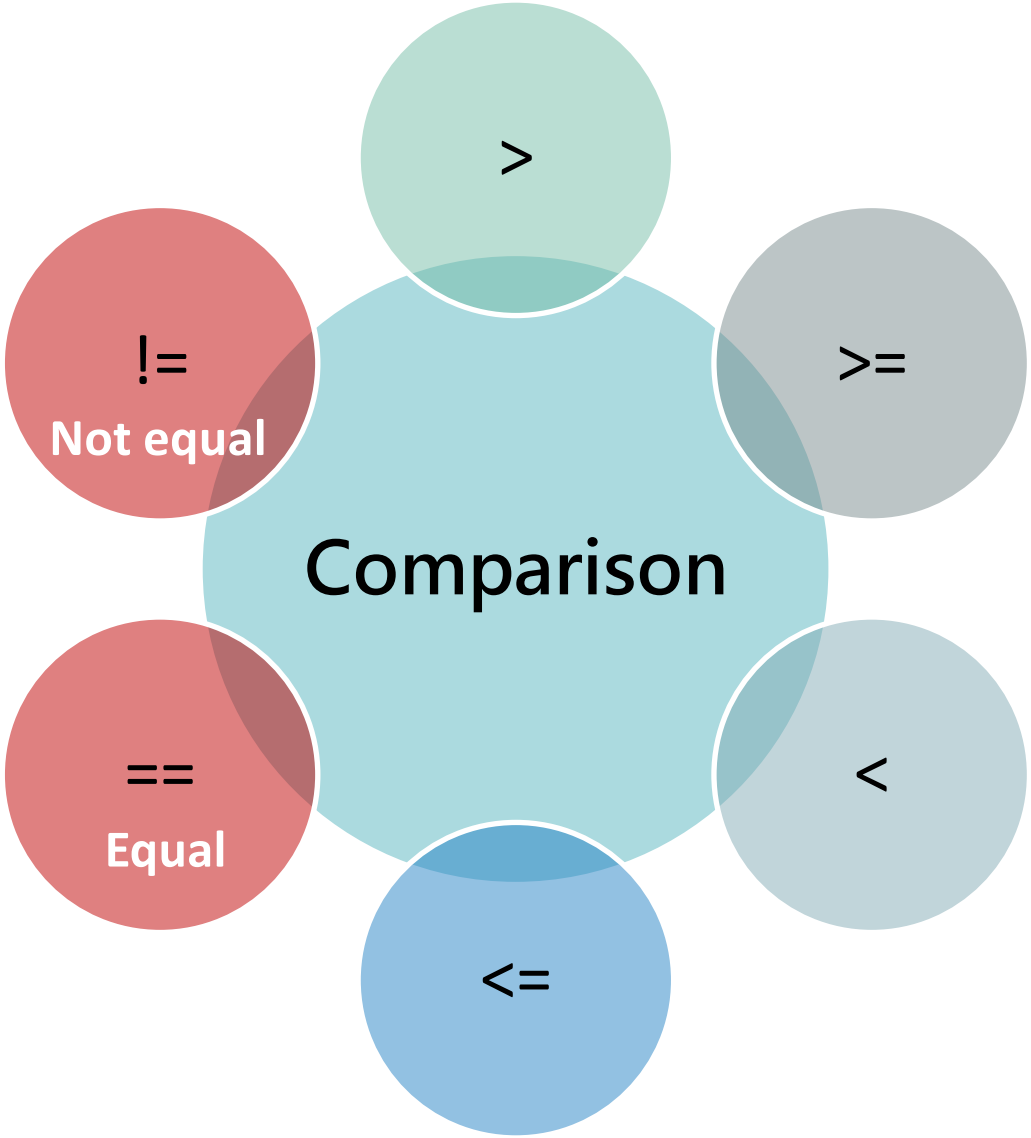
Python

Choose what I want

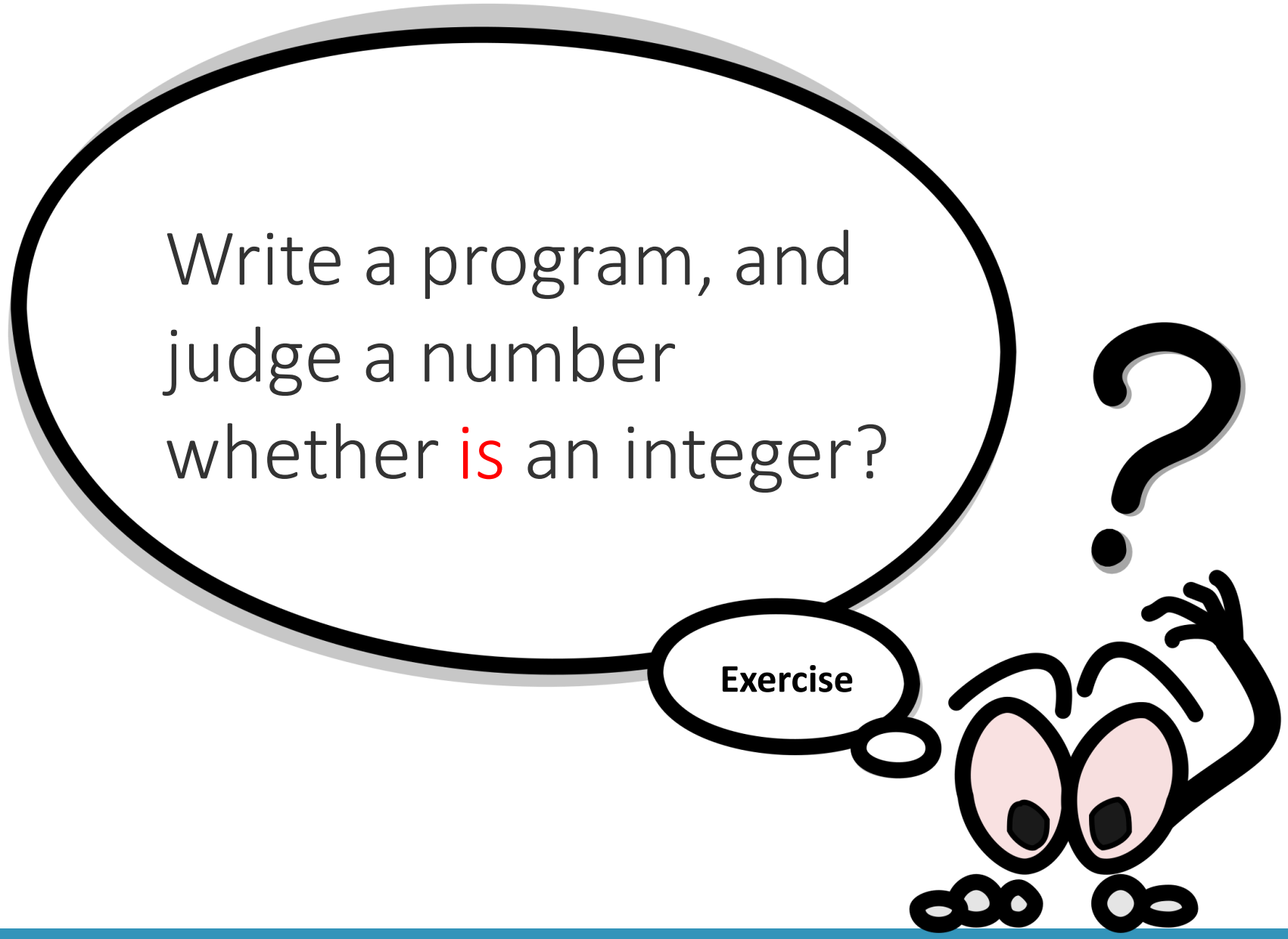
18dice


Comparison
>
>=
<
<=
==
Equal
!=
Not equal

Comparison operators

Operator	Example	Meaning
==	x==y	Equal
!=	x!=y	Not equal
>	x>y	Greater than
<	x<y	Less than
>=	x>=y	Greater than or equal to
<=	x<=y	Less than or equal to

Write a program, and judge a number whether is an integer?



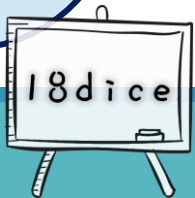
Python

Extended concepts

Why is there a colon after the “if conditional”?

```
1  num = int(input())
2
3  if num > 0:
4      print("{0}是正數".format(num))
5      print("正數區塊")
6
```

- The colon indicates that there will be **an independently executed block** behind.
- An independent block that will be executed only when the conditional expression is met (num>0)



Why should the narrative contained in “if” be indented?

In order to distinguish the code behind the colon and the front (including the if line) are different blocks, indentation must be set.

Below the colon is an independent block that is executed when the conditional expression is met

Python uses indentation as a block basis. The code in the same block must have the same indentation (the same number of spaces (or tabs))

```
1  num = int(input())
2
3  if num > 0:
4      print("{0}是正數".format(num))
5      print("正數區塊")
6
```

Try the results with different indentation.

```
num = int(input())
if num > 0:
    print("{0}是正数".format(num))
    print("{0}是負数".format(num))
```

```
num = int(input())
if num > 0:
    print("{0}是正数".format(num))
print("{0}是負数".format(num))
```

Comparison is not simple-it's often a combination of many conditions.

Our daily life is full of this kind of combination of condition theory.

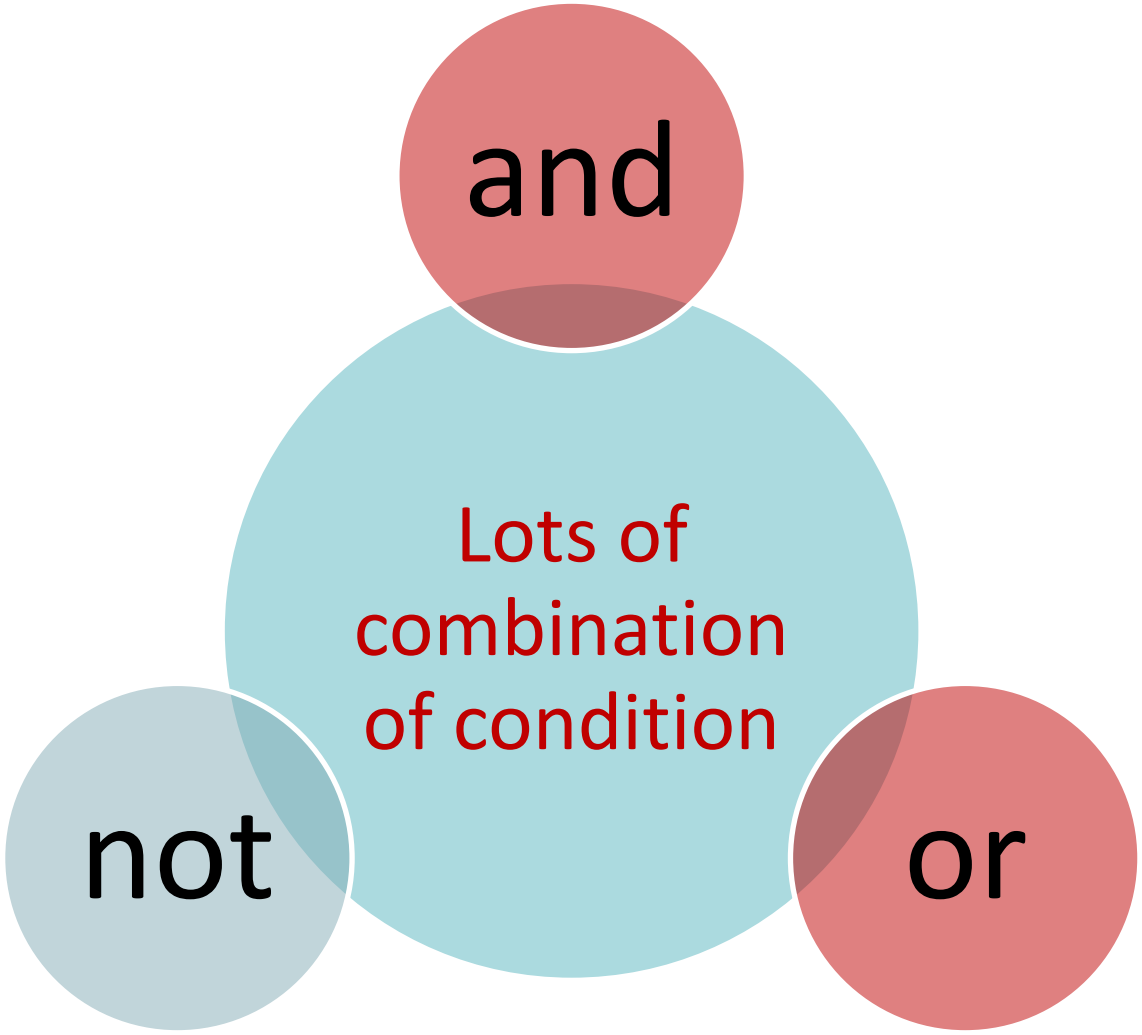
For example:

All conditions must be set up

- I would like to buy a good-looking and cozy top.
- Give me a sweet, icy and pesticide-free watermelon.

Only a condition is satisfied

- I like ice cream with raw milk or chocolate milk.
- I want to buy a formal skirt or pants or hakama .



18dice

Logical Operator

Operator	Sample	Description
And	Condition1 and condition2 and condition3	All conditions must be established.
Or	Condition1 or condition2 or condition3	One of the conditions is established.
Not	! condition1	The condition1 does not true.

Write a program, input today's day of the week, and determine whether to start a class today.

Judgment condition: classes are required from Monday to Friday

Sample input:

Thursday

Sample output:

Thursday has a class.

18dice

Solving problems with combined condition

Solution 1：

```
day = int(input())
if not(day == 6 or day == 7)
    print( "{0} has a class.".format(day))
```

Solution 2：

```
day = int(input())
if day == 1 or day == 2 or day==3 or day==4 or day==5
    print( "{0} has a class.".format(day))
```