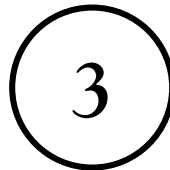




# Huawei HCCDA-AI certification

Trainer: Fawad Bahadur Marwat



# Conditional Statements



## Definition

Conditional statements enable programs to execute different actions based on whether a condition evaluates to True or False.



## Condition

A logical expression resulting in a boolean (True or False).

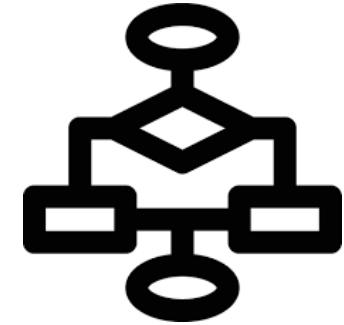
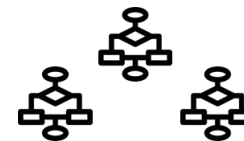
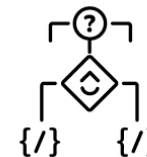
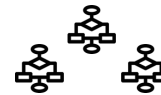


## Purpose

Controls program flow by enabling decision-making.

## Why Use Them?

- Execute actions when a condition is True.
- Skip actions when a condition is False.



## Real-Life Analogy

- Traffic light:
  - Green → Cars go.
  - Red → Cars stop.

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# Conditions in Python



## Definition

Expressions evaluating to True or False



## Usage

Control flow in if, if-else, if-elif-else statements



## Example

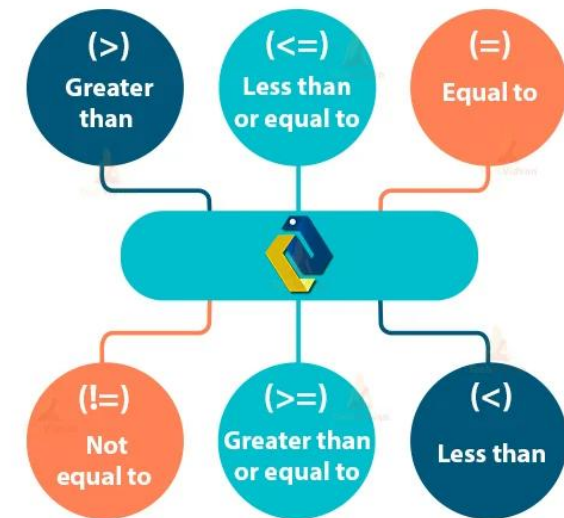
How It Works:  $x > 5$  evaluates to True, triggering the print statement.

```
x = 5
```

```
if x > 5:
```

```
    print("x is greater than 5")
```

## Comparison Operators



# Logical Operators in Python



## Purpose

Combine multiple conditions to return True or False



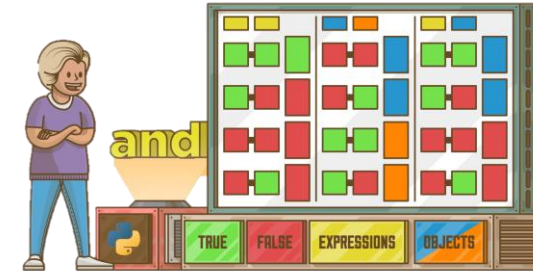
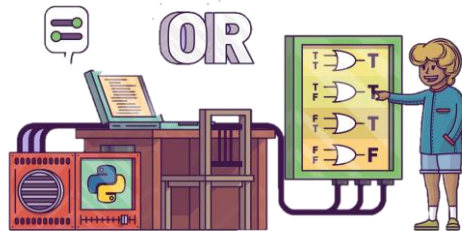
## Types

**and:** True if both conditions are True

**or:** True if at least one condition is True

**not:** Reverses a condition

(True → False, False → True)



## Example

**and:** Both age > 18 and age < 30 must be True to print.

```
# and operator
age = 20
if age > 18 and age < 30:
    print("You're a young adult")
```

**or:** Either grade == 'A' or grade == 'B' being True triggers the print.

```
# or operator
grade = 'B'
if grade == 'A' or grade == 'B':
    print("You passed")
```

# If Statements in Python



## Purpose

Execute a code block only if a condition is True



## Syntax

if keyword, followed by a condition, then a colon :



## Behavior

**True condition:** Code block executes

**False condition:** Code block is skipped

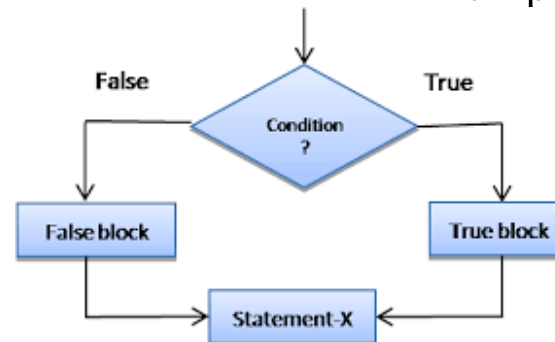
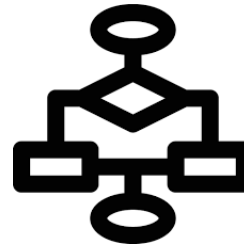
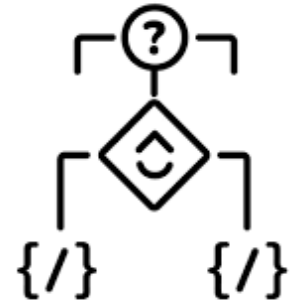


## Example

```
num = 10
if num > 5:
    print("The number is greater than 5")
```

num > 5 evaluates to True, so the message is printed.

If num ≤ 5, the print statement is skipped.



# If-else Statements in Python



## Purpose

Execute one code block if a condition is True, otherwise execute a different code block.



## Syntax

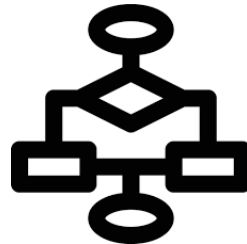
If a condition is True, then execute a code block; else, execute a different code block.



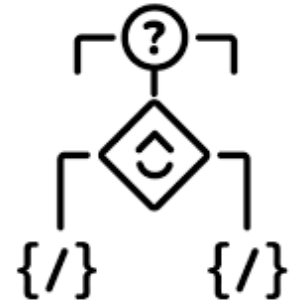
## Behavior

**True condition:** Code block 1 executes

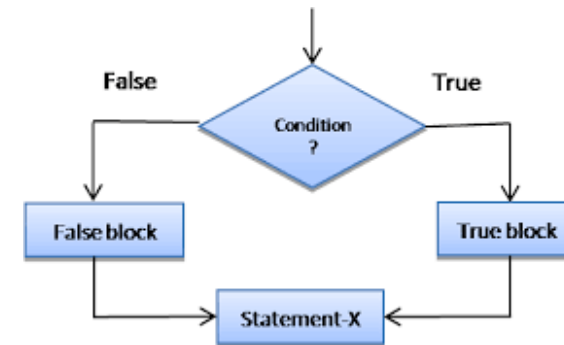
**False condition:** Code block 2 executes



## Example



```
num = 10
if num > 5:
    print("The number is greater than 5")
else:
    print("The number is not greater than 5")
```



# If-Elif-Else Statements in Python



## Purpose

Evaluate multiple conditions sequentially



## Syntax

**if:** Checks the first condition

**elif:** Checks additional conditions if previous ones are **False**

**else:** Runs if no conditions are **True** (optional fallback)



## Behavior

Executes the first True condition's block or the else block if none are True



## Example

```
score = 75
if score >= 90:
    print("Grade: A")
elif score >= 80:
    print("Grade: B")
elif score >= 70:
    print("Grade: C")
else:
    print("Grade: D")
```

