Day 67 - 90 days of Analytics: Python If Statement

In today's video, we looked at conditionals (if statement)

The following were mentioned

-Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:

- Equals: a == b
- Not Equals: a != b
- Less than: a < b
- Less than or equal to: a <= b
- Greater than: a > b
- Greater than or equal to: a >= b

-These conditions can be used in several ways, most commonly in "if statements" and loops.

-An "if statement" is written by using the **if** keyword. Example

```
if(temperature > 30):
    print('hot day')
```

-Python relies on indentation (whitespace at the beginning of a line) to define scope in the code. Other programming languages often use curly-brackets for this purpose.

-An if statement, without indentation will raise an error.

-The **else** keyword catches anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions. Example

```
if(temperature > 30):
    print('Hot day')
else:
    print('Cold day')
```

-The **elif** keyword is Python's way of saying "if the previous conditions were not true, then try this condition". Example

```
if(temperature > 30):
    print('Hot day')
elif(temperature > 20):
    print('Beautiful day')
else:
    print('Cold day')
```

-The **and** keyword is a logical operator, and is used to combine conditional statements

-The **or** keyword is a logical operator, and is used to combine conditional statements

-The **not** keyword is a logical operator, and is used to reverse the result of the conditional statement

-**if** statements inside **if** statements are called **nested if** statements.

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghhbyFGFz44

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