

Conditionals Cheat Sheet

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In earlier videos, we took a look at some of the built-in Python operators that allow us to compare values, and some logical operators we can use to combine values. We also learned how to use operators in if-else-elif blocks.

It's a lot to learn but, with practice, it gets easier to remember it all. In the meantime, this handy cheat sheet gives you all the information you need at a glance.

Comparison operators

- `a == b`: a is equal to b
- `a != b`: a is different than b
- `a < b`: a is smaller than b
- `a <= b`: a is smaller or equal to b
- `a > b`: a is bigger than b
- `a >= b`: a is bigger or equal to b

Logical operators

- `a and b`: True if both a and b are True. False otherwise.
- `a or b`: True if either a or b or both are True. False if both are False.
- `not a`: True if a is False, False if a is True.

Branching blocks

In Python, we branch our code using if, else and elif. This is the branching syntax:

```
1  if condition1:
2      if-block
3  elif condition2:
4      elif-block
5  else:
6      else-block
7
```

Remember: The if-block will be executed if condition1 is True. The elif-block will be executed if condition1 is False and condition2 is True. The else block will be executed when all the specified conditions are false.