Python Conditional Statements & String

If-else statements

If statement

Python uses boolean logic to evaluate conditions

```
Example

Test if a is greater than b, AND if c is greater than a:

a = 200
b = 33
c = 500
if a > b and c > a:
print("Both conditions are True")
```

If - else example

Example

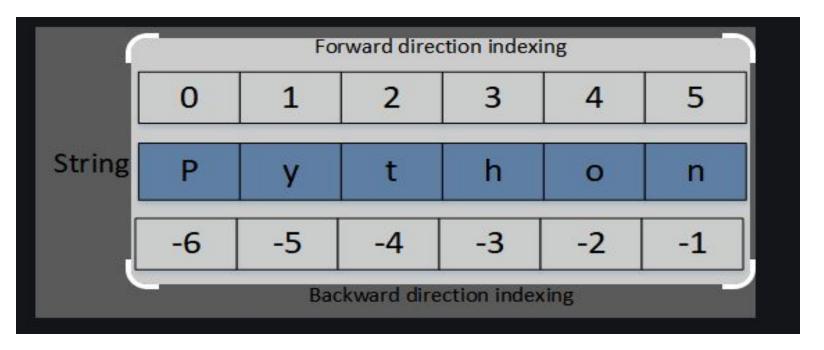
```
a = 200
b = 33
if b > a:
  print("b is greater than a")
elif a == b:
  print("a and b are equal")
else:
  print("a is greater than b")
```

Strings

Strings in python are surrounded by either single quotation marks, or double quotation marks.

'hello' is the same as "hello".

String index



Python substring

Python has no **substring methods** like substring() or substr(). Instead, we use slice syntax to get parts of existing strings. **Python slicing** is a computationally fast way to methodically access parts of your data. The colons (:) in subscript notation make slice notation - which has the arguments, **start**, **stop and step**. It follows this template:

- Parameters are enclosed in the square brackets.
- Parameters are separated by colon.

string[start: end: step]

How to access characters in String

```
#Accessing string characters in Python
str = 'programiz'
print('str = ', str)
#first character
print('str[0] = ', str[0])
#last character
print('str[-1] = ', str[-1])
#slicing 2nd to 5th character
print('str[1:5] = ', str[1:5])
#slicing 6th to 2nd last character
print('str[5:-2] = ', str[5:-2])
```

Concatenation of two or more strings

```
# Python String Operations
str1 = 'Hello'
str2 ='World!'

# using +
print('str1 + str2 = ', str1 + str2)

# using *
print('str1 * 3 =', str1 * 3)
```