

Ch 6 : If-else conditions in Python

Sometimes we need to take decisions only if some conditions are met.

We can also take decision if condition is True or False.

□ SYNTAX

`if <condition 1> :` → If this condition gets true
 `# Code#`

`elif <condition 2> :` → If this condition gets True
 `# Code#`

`elif <condition 3> :` → If this condition gets True
 `# Code#`

`else :` → Otherwise execute this code
 `# Code#`
 ↳ indent block (4 spaces in Python)

Example : Program to check if a person is eligible to vote

```
age = int(input("Your age: "))
```

```
if (age < 18):
```

```
    print("Kids can't vote")
```

```
elif (age >= 18 and age < 120):
```

```
    print("You can vote")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("BOT")
```

} If-else ladder

If first condition gets FALSE, second one gets executed. Now if second condition is TRUE, it will get executed and the ladder will stop. Else, the further conditions will be checked.

\geq greater than equal to

\leq less than equal to

$==$ equal to

$!=$ Not equal to

in → Used to check if a value is in a given sequence

$not\ in$ → Used to check if a value is not in a given sequence.

and → True if both operations are true

or → True if any one condition is true

$if(9 > 2): print("greater")$ → Short hand

$k = 44$

$if\ k\ not\ in\ [1, 7, 4, 2]:$ → True
 $print("K is not present")$

$if\ k\ in\ [22, 44, 66, 88]:$ → True
 $print("K is present")$

$if\ k == 44\ and\ k > 0:$ → True
 $print("K is good")$

$if\ k == 23\ or\ k == 44:$ $print("OK!")$ → True

Question - Write a program to take 6 numbers as input and display their largest one.