You can nest this. The 'if' and 'else' blocks can contain another 'if' statement. Like this:

Hi Fred, good to see you again

In the example above:

- If the name is 'Fred', the (blue) 'if' block is executed. You will see the text 'Hi Fred, good to see you again'. The (blue) 'else' block is not executed at all.
- If the name is not 'Fred', the (blue) 'if' block is not executed. The (blue) 'else' block is executed. Within the 'else' block:
  - 1. If the name has at least one character, the (red) nested 'if' block is executed. For instance, if the name is 'Sue' you will see 'Hi Sue, welcome'
  - 2. If the name is empty, if it contains no characters at all, the (red) nested 'else' block is executed. You will see 'Hello stranger'

Here is the same code, with three different values for the name variable in these three examples:

```
name = 'Fred'
if name == 'Fred':
    print('Hi Fred, good to see you again')
else:
    if name:
        print('Hi', name, 'welcome')
    else:
        print('Hello stranger')

Hi Fred, good to see you again
```

```
name = 'Sue'
if name == 'Fred':
    print('Hi Fred, good to see you again')
else:
    if name:
        print('Hi,', name, 'welcome')
    else:
        print('Hello stranger')
Hi, Sue welcome
```

```
name = ''
if name == 'Fred':
    print('Hi Fred, good to see you again')
else:
    if name:
        print('Hi', name, 'welcome')
    else:
        print('Hello stranger')
Hello stranger
```

As you can see, this code does one of three different things, depending on the name.

If you want to do four, five or more different things you will get some quite messy code. There would be more and more indentation. Instead we can do this:

```
name = ''
if name == 'Fred':
    print('Hi Fred, good to see you again')
elif name == 'Sue':
    print('Hello Sue, how have you been?')
elif name:
    print('Hi', name, 'welcome')
else:
    print('Hello stranger')
Hello stranger
```

```
name = 'Sue'
if name == 'Fred':
    print('Hi Fred, good to see you again')
elif name == 'Sue':
    print('Hello Sue, how have you been?')
elif name:
    print('Hi', name, 'welcome')
else:
    print('Hello stranger')

Hello Sue, how have you been?
```

Python will keep trying the tests. First the 'if' test, then the first 'elif' test, then the next one, etc. As soon as a test passes its block is executed. Then Python continues after the whole 'if' statement, ignoring any other 'elif' or 'else' blocks.

Congratulations. You now know how to control the flow if your Python code, and make it respond to the data.

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