

Control Flow - Selection



LESSON OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, you'll learn about:

- Python Control Flow statements
 - if
 - else
 - elif
- Logical **OR** and **AND** operators



WHAT IS CONTROL FLOW?

Control Flow controls the order in which we do things:

- Sequence
 - Running code step by step, in order
- Selection
 - Deciding which lines of code should run
- Iteration
 - Doing the same thing many times, i.e., in a loop



CONTROL FLOW -SELECTION

Making decisions

if: do this

else: do something else



COMPARING VALUES

Relational operators for making a selection

> Greater than

>= Greater than or equal to

< Less than

Less than or equal to

== Equal to comparison

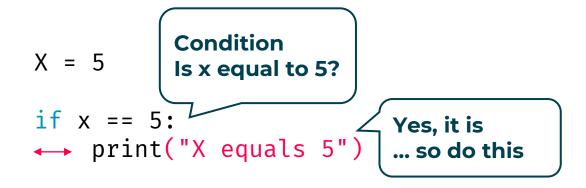
!= Not equal to comparison

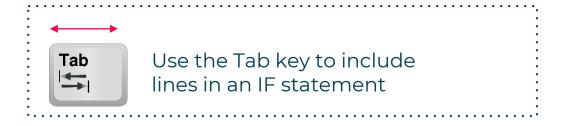
Note!

== is not the same as =



SELECTION EXAMPLE - IF STATEMENT





^{*} In Jupyter Notebooks it automatically tabs for you.



SELECTION EXAMPLE – IF ... ELSE

```
if x == 5:
   print("X equals 5")

Print("X does not equal 5")

No it isn't
... so do this
instead
```



CONTROL FLOW USING 'ELSE IF' ELIF

```
salary = 2500

if salary > 100000:
    print('Band A')
elif salary > 55000:
    print('Band B')
elif salary > 32000:
    print('Band C')
elif salary > 25000:
    print('Band D')
else:
    print('Band E')
```

Creates a Chain of Tests

When a test passes, the other tests will not execute and the statement ends.

The last else is optional

The if-elif conditions must not overlap.

Otherwise, the result will depend on their order, which is not a good practice.



LOGICAL OR AND AND

What Would You Conclude From the Following Two IF Statements?

```
course='Python'
age = 19

if course == 'Python' and age > 18:
    print('Welcome!')

if course == 'Python' or age > 20:
    print('Please start your', course, 'course!')
```

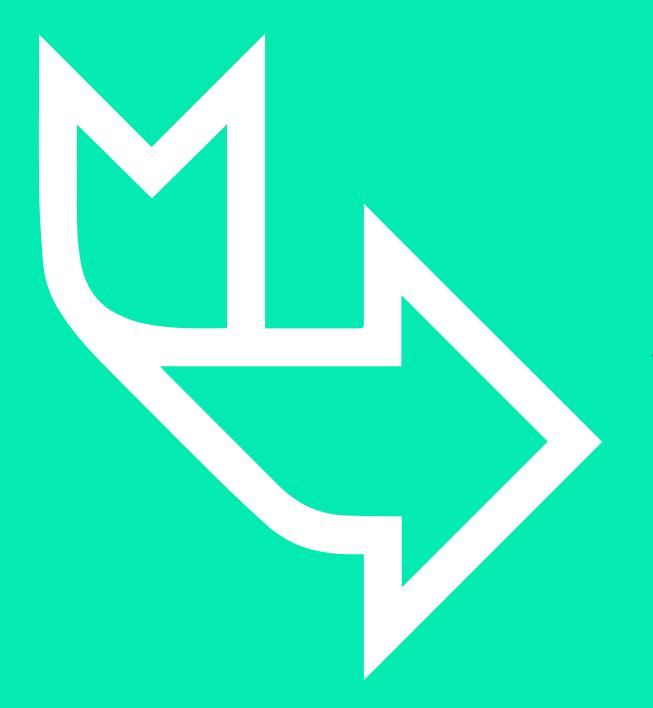


SUMMARY

In this chapter, you learned about:

- Python Control Flow statements
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 - else
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- Logical **OR** and **AND** operators





Further Reading

https://www.python.org/