

09-09-05

Identification:-

- \* python relies on Indentation (whitespace at the beginning of line) to define the scope in the code

- \* Because other programming language often like curly brackets

Fig.:-

$$a = 33$$
$$b = 200$$

if  $b > a$ :  $\rightarrow$   
? print("Greates")

if  $b > a$  :  
 — point C "Greater")

elif:- If the previous condition were not true, then it will try on work.

Eg:-

$$q = 33$$
$$b = 33$$

$a + b > c$ :  
print ("Gocates")

```
elif a == b:
    print("Equal")
```

O/p: Equal.

Short hand if:-

if only one statement to execute, we can't put it on the same line

Eg:-

if  $a > b$  : print("a is greater")

Short hand if . else:

One line if else statement

$a = 2$

$b = 30$

print("A") if  $a > b$  else print("B")

↓

This is called Ternary Operators or

Conditional Expressions

Eg for Logical Operator:-

AND

1.  $a = 200$

$b = 33$

$c = 500$

if  $a > b$  and  $c > a$ :

print("Both Condition is True")

o/p : Both Condition is True.

2. OR

$a = 200$

$b = 33$

$c = 500$

if  $a > b$  or  $a > c$ :





print ("Atleast One Condition is True")

O/p:- Atleast One Condition is True

3. Not:

a = 10

b = 100

if not a > b:

print ("a is not greater")

Nested if Eg:-

x = 41

if x > 10:

print ("Above ten")

if x > 20:

print ("above 20!")

else:

print ("but not above 20!")

O/p:

Above ten

Above 20!