

DAY-3 # Treasure Island Game

Today concepts - if else elif
logical operations
code blocks
Scope
local name spacing
and a whole lot more

→ Conditionals in python → as we know there are some condition to check true or false.

condition - if, else, elif

Imagine, you are a ticket seller of roller coaster

You set one rule that is →

Above 120 m height
person "Allowed"

Below 120 m height
person "Not Allowed"

Then, you get new task to write the rule in the form of code in Python.

So here it is this code ↴

```
Height = int(input("Enter the height"))
```

```
if Height >= 120:
```

```
    print("Allowed")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Not Allowed")
```

Doubts :- ① What that \geq ?

② - Why we add space or computer or Editor automatically add space?

③ Why else don't have any condition to check?

Solution →

Ans 1. \geq this sign called Comparison Operators,

It help to comparison b/w two or more variable, numbers, attributes etc.

There is show help to understand :-

COMPERISON OPERATORS

	Operation	Meaning
1.	$>$	Greater than
2.	$<$	less than
3.	$>=$	Greater than or equal to
4.	$<=$	less than or equal to
5.	$==$	Equal to
6.	$!=$	Not Equal to

Bonus:- These operation are very important it help us through out python

Like in loop
in dictionary
in list
Every where

Ans-2,

The space after code or
b/w code known as Python
Indentation

- It very important to have indentation on Editor space, while it create indentation Error.

ex → if <condition> :

True

else :

True

⇒ No indentation
Error

- if <condition> :

True

else :

True

⇒ indentation Error

Ans 3 -

bcz, else, in python don't use
any condition b/w, as it final call.

- If you use else <condition> :

output → Error

instead use 'elif' for use condition b/w

elif <condition> :

True

Date ____/____/____

→ Modulo operator (%) - it's simply like find out the remainder in division.

$6 \% 2$ # will be 0

$6 \% 5$ # will be 1

$6 \% 4$ # will be 2

Ex - ODD & EVEN

To find out we use modulo operator.

Solution →

```
number_check = int(input("Enter the name"))
```

```
if (number_check % 2 == 0):  
    print("Even")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("odd")
```

Explanation ⇒ % ⇒ modulo operator

== ⇒ comparison operator

Used together to get solution...

Stay motivated lines \Rightarrow It's all a part of the learning process

Don't worry if you didn't get it first time.

There's a lot of things that I didn't get first time as well, but the important thing is you WRITE.

\rightarrow Nested if else statement \rightarrow It simply like using if else under / inside the if else statement...

ex \rightarrow

English score = 90

Maths score = 45

if Maths score ≥ 90 :

 if English score ≥ 90 :

 print ("You're good at everything")

 else:

 print ("You're good at maths")

if English score ≥ 90

 print ("You're good at English")

Output \rightarrow "You're good at English"

(1) you see you are using ~~loop~~ if else statement under the statement...

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→ Multiple ifs → It simply says, you can write multiple if at same time.

ex →

```
if < condition 1 is true >
    < do A >
```

```
if < condition 2 is true >
    < do B >
```

```
if < condition 3 is true >
    < do C >
```

Bonus → if, elif or else # normal

```
if, else # normal
if, if, if # multiple ifs
if
    if
        # nested if else
    else
else
```

→ Logical operators :- it simply like this →

- A and B # Both condition need to be True

• A or B # only one condition need to be True

• not E # The condition must be False

Bonus → Not logical operators easily flip the true to False and False to True

Treasure Island game

→ Source code in computer file

DONE ✓