

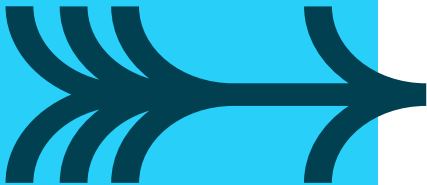


**Control
Flow - Selection**



LESSON OBJECTIVES

- In this chapter you'll learn about:
- Python Control Flow statements
 - if
 - else
 - elif
- Logical **OR** and **AND** operators



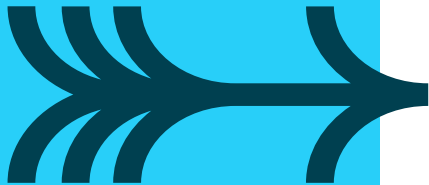
What is Control Flow?



Is for controlling the order 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 some condition :

do this

else:

do something else

What you are seeing is what is called *pseudocode* – not a specific programming language but more a description of what to do.

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!

== not the same as =

Selection example – IF statement

X = 5

Condition
Is x equal to 5?

if x == 5:

← print("X equals 5")

Yes, it is
... so do this

← Use the Tab key to include lines in an IF statement



Note the colons (two dots, one above the other) – necessary!

Note the indenting – this isn't optional either. It shows where a block of code starts and finishes

Selection example – IF ... ELSE

```
X = 5
if x == 5:
    print("X equals 5")
else:
    print("X does not equal 5")
```

The diagram illustrates the execution of an if-else statement. It starts with the assignment `X = 5`. A callout box asks "Is x equal to 5?". The code then enters an `if` block: `if x == 5:`. A callout box explains: "Yes, it is... so do this", pointing to the `print("X equals 5")` line. Following the `if` block is an `else` block: `else:`. A callout box explains: "No it isn't ... so do this instead", pointing to the `print("X does not equal 5")` line.

This is the same thing in Python.

Note the colons (two dots, one above the other) – necessary!

Note the indenting – this isn't optional either. It shows where a block of code starts and finishes

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

This is the same thing in Python

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!')
```

Python Fundamentals

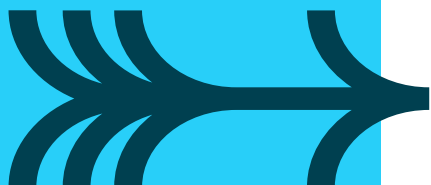


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EXERCISE

Please see your Exercise Guide

- 06-Selection.docx
- Duration: 2 hours



Further Reading

- <https://www.python.org/>
- <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/#a-foolish-consistency-is-the-hobgoblin-of-little-minds>



Thank you

