



Chaining and Nesting Conditions





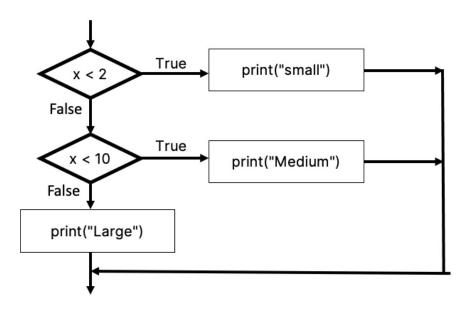
elif (short for else if):

follows if block, can have more than one, optional, execute if all previous conditions are false





```
if x < 2:
    print("small")
elif x < 10:
    print("Medium")
else:
    print("Large")</pre>
```



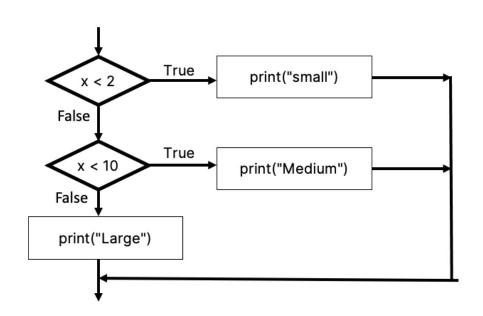
else:

can follow if or elif, can only have one at end of chain, optional, execute if all conditions are false





```
if x < 2:
    print("small")
elif x < 10:
    print("Medium")
else:
    print("Large")</pre>
```



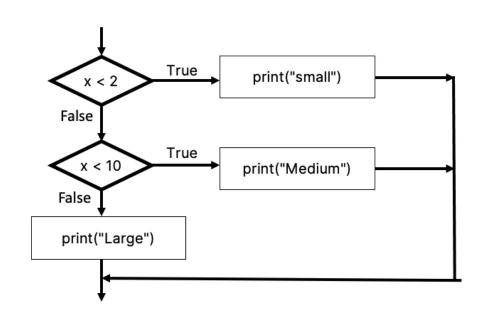
Question:

If the value of x is 5, what would be printed on the screen if we ran this code?

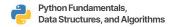




```
if x < 2:
    print("small")
elif x < 10:
    print("Medium")
else:
    print("Large")</pre>
```



Answer: Medium

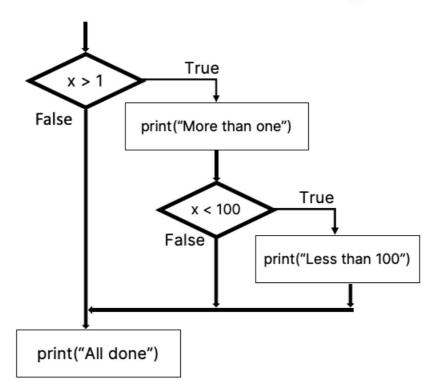


Nested conditions



```
if x > 1:
    print("More than one")
    if x < 100:
        print("Less than 100")
print("All done")</pre>
```

Conditional statements can be nested



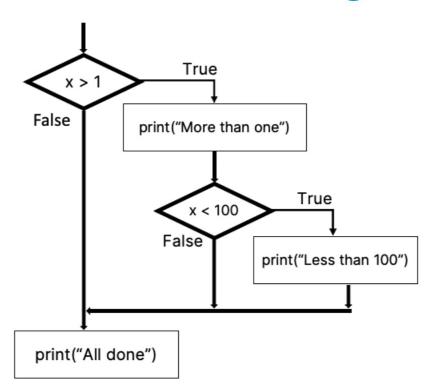


Nested conditions



```
if x > 1:
    print("More than one")
    if x < 100:
        print("Less than 100")
print("All done")</pre>
```

Nested statements will only run if the outer condition is True





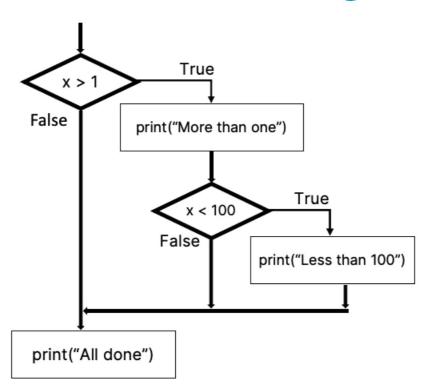
Nested conditions



```
if x > 1:
    print("More than one")
    if x < 100:
        print("Less than 100")
print("All done")</pre>
```

Can become difficult to read, best avoided

Use logical operators to simplify



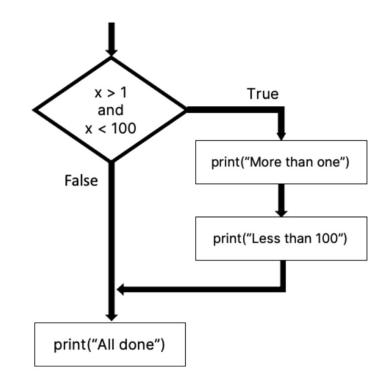


Using logical operators to simplify nested decisions



```
if x > 1 and x < 100:
    print("More than one")
    print("Less than 100")
print("All Done")</pre>
```

Instead of checking **if x > 1** then checking **if x < 100** in separate if statements, check both in a single if condition by using the logical **and** operator





Using logical operators to simplify nested decisions



```
if x > 1 and x < 100:
    print("More than one")
    print("Less than 100")
print("All Done")</pre>
```

The corresponding code block only runs if both comparisons are True

