Introduction to

Programming with Python

Conditionals

`>` → greater than

`>=` → greater than or equal to

`<` → less than

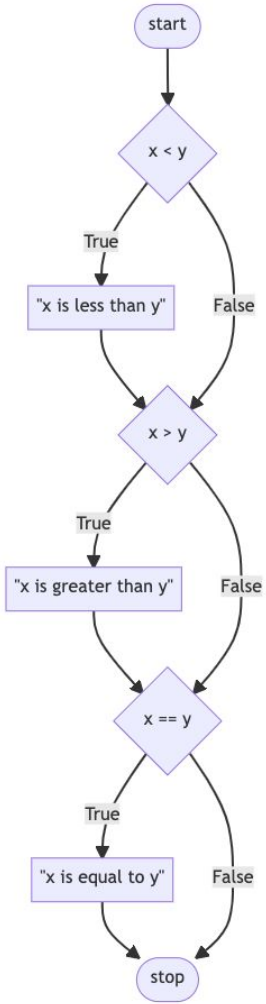
`<=` → less than or equal to

`==` → equality/comparison

`!=` → not equal to

If

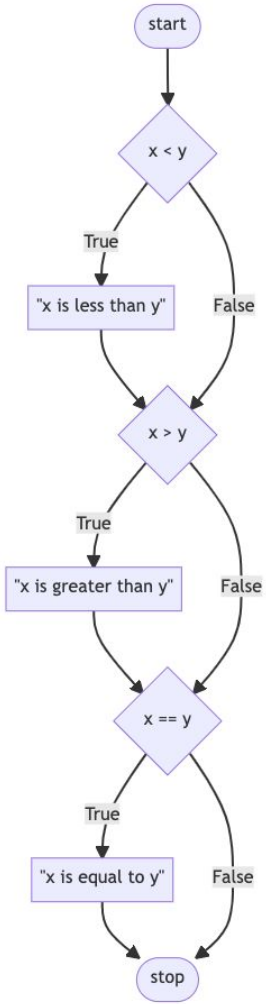
- Asking questions through python code
- Followed up with a then statement



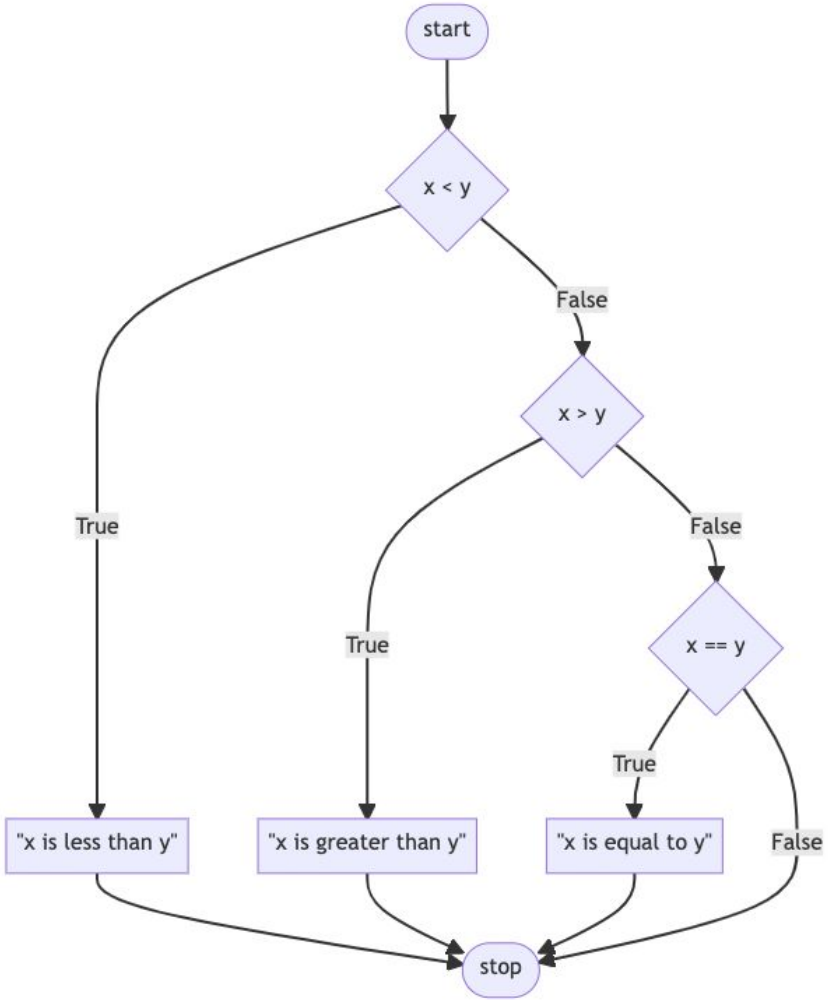
This is visual representation of block 1 in Week 1 Practice

Elif

- Else + If



This is visual representation of block 1 in Week 1 Practice

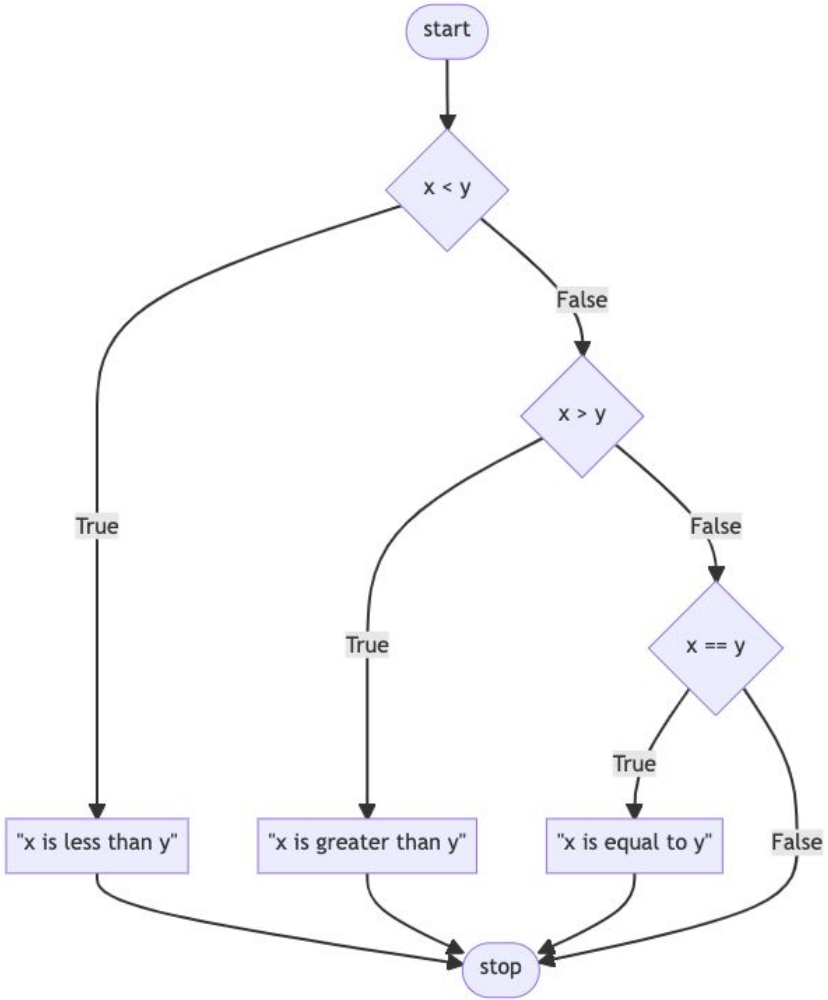


This is visual representation of block 2 in Week 1 Practice

<u>This is more computationally efficient than using all the if commands</u>

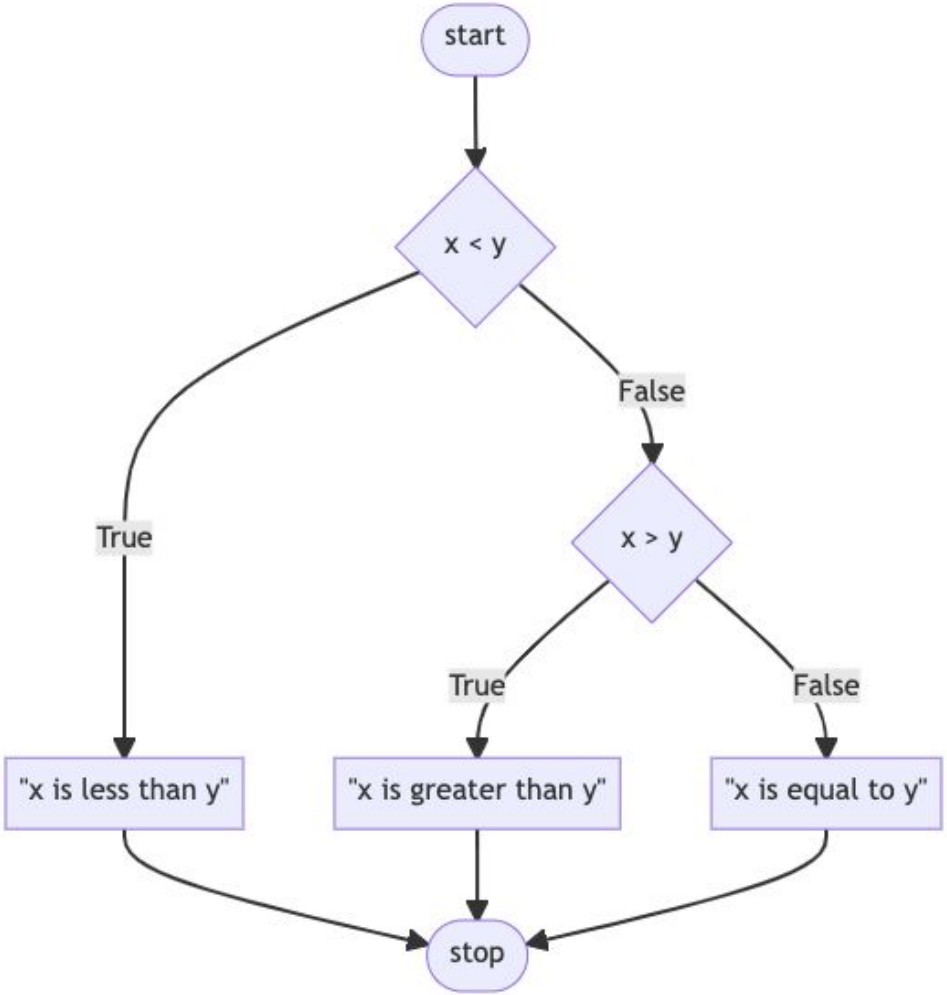
Else

- This is the assumption conditional if the else or elif doesn’t pass



This is visual representation of block 2 in Week 1 Practice

<u>This is more computationally efficient than using all the if commands</u>

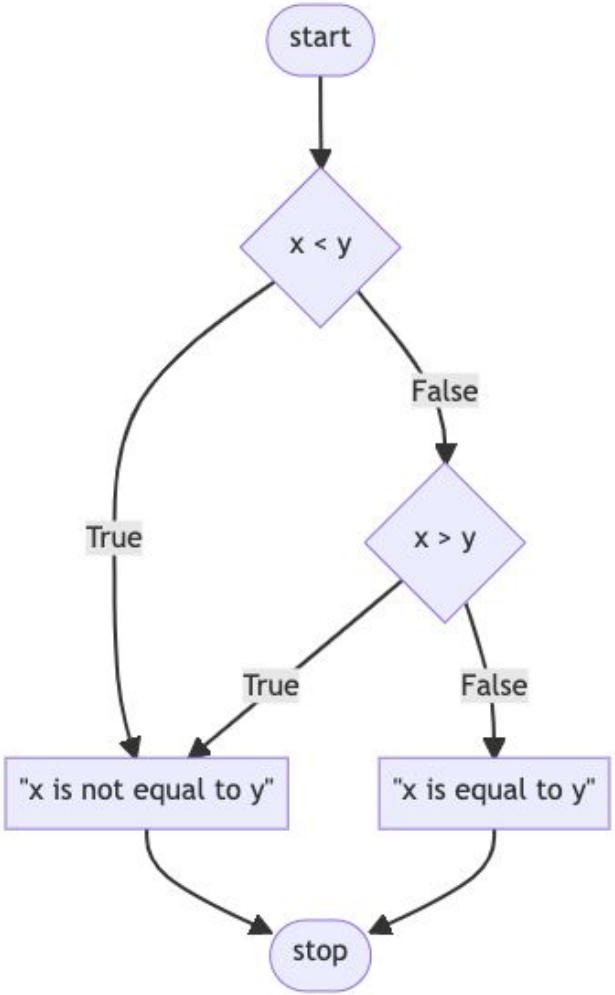


This is visual representation of block 3 in Week 1 Practice

<u>This is more computationally efficient than using if or elif commands</u>

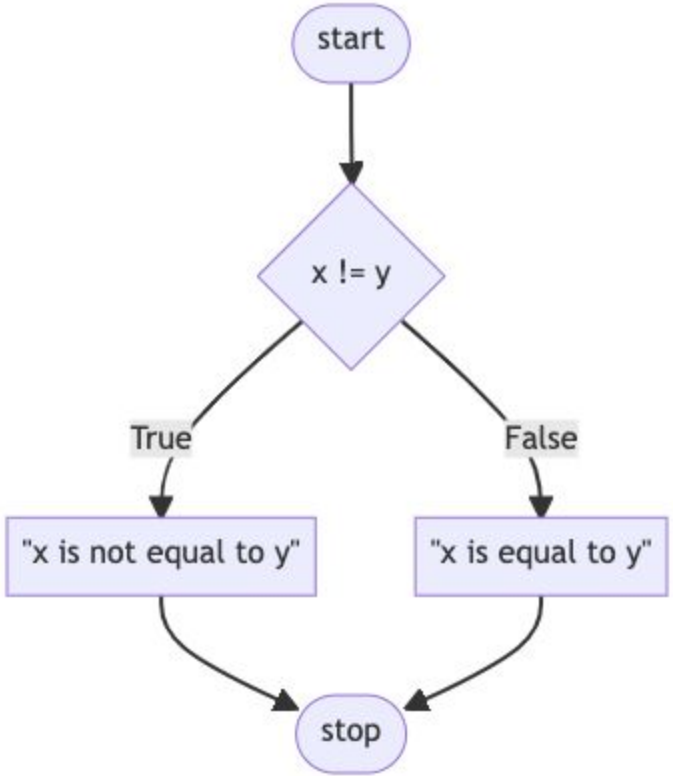
Or

- This or that. Picking 1



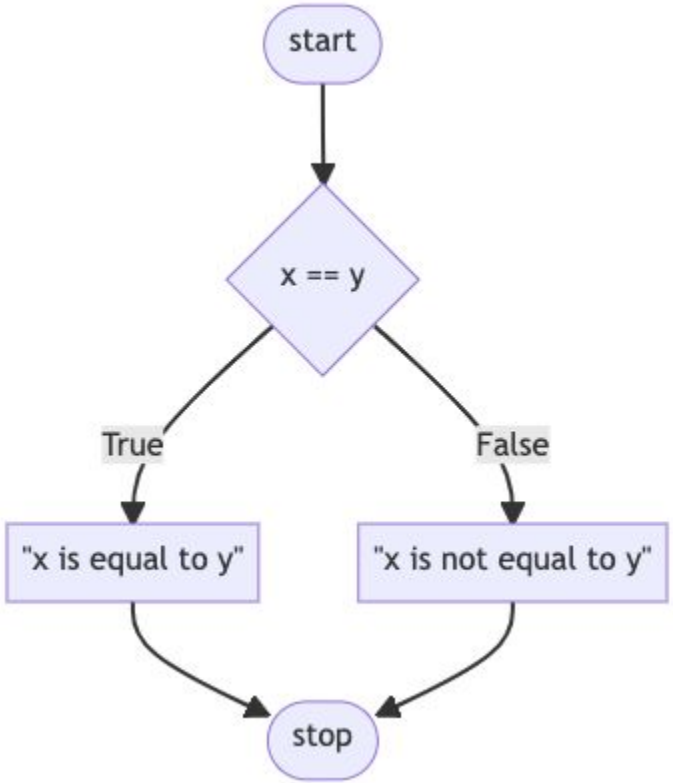
This is visual representation of block 3 in Week 1 Practice

<u>This is more computationally efficient than using if or elif commands</u>



This is visual representation of block 4 in Week 1 Practice

This is more computationally efficient than using if or elif or else commands



This is visual representation of block 5 in Week 1 Practice

<u>This is the MOST computationally efficient</u>

And

- Conjunction of 1+ questions that we may want to ask

→ addition

\- → subtraction

→ multiplication

→ divide

→ remainder

Bool

- Can only be true or false (T/F)

Match + Case

- Matching things and handling other cases