

03 Conditionals

match-case Statement

match-case statement takes an expression and compares its value to successive patterns given as one or more case blocks.

Combined Cases

You can combine cases with the OR operator represented by "|" symbol.

```
def access(user):
    match user:
        case "admin" | "manager": return "Full access"
        case "Guest": return "Limited access"
        case _: return "No access"
print (access("manager"))    # >>> Full access
print (access("Guest"))     # >>> Limited access
print (access("Ravi"))      # >>> No access
```

List as the Argument

Since Python can match the expression against any literal, you can use a list as a case value. Moreover, for variable number of items in the list, they can be parsed to a sequence with `*` operator.

```
def greeting(details):
    match details:
        case [time, name]:
            return f'Good {time} {name}!'
        case [time, *names]:
            msg=''
            for name in names:
                msg+=f'Good {time} {name}!\n'
            return msg
print (greeting(["Morning", "Ravi"]))    # >>>
print (greeting(["Afternoon", "Guest"])) # >>>
print (greeting(["Evening", "Kajal", "Praveen", "Lata"])) # >>>
```

Using "if" in "Case" Clause

```
def intr(details):
    match details:
        case [amt, duration] if amt<10000:
```

```
        return amt*10*duration/100
    case [amt, duration] if amt>=10000:
        return amt*15*duration/100
print ("Interest = ", intr([5000,5]))
print ("Interest = ", intr([15000,3]))
```