

# Conditional Statements: Takeaways

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## Syntax

- Using an if statement to control your code:

```
if True:  
    print(1)  
  
if 1 == 1:  
    print(2)  
    print(3)
```

- Combining multiple conditions:

```
if 3 > 1 and 'data' == 'data':  
    print('Both conditions are true!')  
  
if 10 < 20 or 4 <= 5:  
    print('At least one condition is true.')
```

- Building more complex if statements:

```
if (20 > 3 and 2 != 1) or 'Games' == 'Games':  
    print('At least one condition is true.')
```

- Using the else clause:

```
if False:  
    print(1)  
  
else:  
    print('The condition above was false.')
```

- Using the elif clause:

```
if False:  
    print(1)  
  
elif 30 > 5:  
    print('The condition above was false.')
```

## Concepts

- We can use an **if** statement to implement a condition in our code.
- An **elif** clause is executed if the preceding **if** statement (or the other preceding **elif** clauses) resolves to **False** and the condition specified after the **elif** keyword evaluates to **True**.
- **True** and **False** are **Boolean values**.
- **and** and **or** are **logical operators**, and they bridge two or more Booleans together.
- We can compare a value **A** to value **B** to determine whether:
  - **A** is **equal** to **B** and vice versa ( **B** is equal to **A** ) — **==**.
  - **A** is **not equal** to **B** and vice versa — **!=**.
  - **A** is **greater** than **B** or vice versa — **>**.
  - **A** is **greater than or equal to** **B** or vice versa — **>=**.
  - **A** is **less** than **B** or vice versa — **<**.
  - **A** is **less than or equal to** **B** or vice versa — **<=**.

## Resources

- [If Statements in Python](#)



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