The Boolean Values in Ruby are true or false.

Conditional statements are also known by the name of conditional processing or conditional expressions.

Following are the **basic type of conditional statements** which are supported by Ruby:

1. If statement: It is the most basic type of branching statement you get to know during programing. In the simpler words, it means if you find this true, do something, and otherwise do something else

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1. If else statement: **if else statement** is used to indicate what should happen next if the condition fails to be satisfied. It comes with an additional **'else'** with it.

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1. short if statement: Its functioning is very similar to if...else statement. It is a ternary operator and used for computing result just in one line which saves space and eventually reduces the line of code. It is recommended to be used in small tasks.



1. If elsif statement: The if-else if statement provides great help when you have more than two conditions. If the if condition is evaluated as false then the pointer will jump to elsif condition and so on. Remember that, in syntax, it is elsif (an else without 'e').

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1. Unless: Unless statement is a converse of if statement. If statement is evaluated when the condition turns out to be true but in the case of unless statement, the code block it contains will only be executed when the condition results to be false.

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1. Case statement: case statement can be interchangeably used with if..elsif..end statement. We use a keyword when for implementing case conditionals. Case statement makes our code more readable.

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Ruby uses [Short-circuit evaluation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short-circuit_evaluation), and so it evaluates the first argument to decide if it should continue with the second one.

Example: 

When using short-circuit: Text

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