03-python-branching

Branching

23 september

`if`

Branching is a concept in computer science that allows us to write code that has *two or more different outcomes.*

This is the "grammar" of the `if` expression.

```
if <statement>:
    <code block — line 1>
    <...>
    <code block — line n>
```

Example:

```
user_naame = "Mr.Ubial"
if user_name == "Mr.Ubial":
    print ("Access granted.")
    print (" You can see all the secret information")
```

`elif` and `else`

`elif` and `else` are keywrds we can use to extend our `if` expressions.

If we want to add *more* branches, we use these keyboards.

`elif` is short for **else if**
`

Booleans

> Asking my Computer Science nerd friends.
> "Do you want pizza or burgers?"
> They replied
> "YES"

Booleans are a type of data in Python. Booleans are binary and are either `True` or `False`

```
is_sunny = True
      print ("Bring your sunscreen.")
else:
      print ("Bring a sweater?")
```

`or`

`or` can be used to join two or more statements together.
An `or` expression is `True` if and only if at least one statment is `True.`

```
want_burgers = True
want_pizza = True

if want_burgers or want_pizza:
      print ("YES")
else:
      print("NO")
```

`and`

An `and` expression is `True` if anf only if **both** statments are `True`.

```
want-cookies = True
want_chips = False

if want_cookies and want_chips:
      print("You get both!")
else:
      print("You get none.") # This will print
```