## CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS



Conditional statements control the flow of your program based on conditions you set. This allows your code to respond in a certain way depending on those conditions. You can define any set of conditions and write code that responds exactly the way you need it to.

- **5.1** About Conditional Statements
- 5.2 if Statements
- 5.3 if-else Statements
- 5.4 User Input
- 5.5 while Loops
- 5.6 The break and continue Statements

#### ABOUT CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

- What is a conditional statement?
- What is a Boolean value?
- What kinds of logical tests can you perform in a conditional statement?

### A conditional statement checks for a certain true condition before executing its code:

```
if truck_cost > 10000:
    print("That's too much!")
```

Every conditional statement has a *logical test* that evaluates a condition to determine whether it's True or False. These values are *Boolean values*.

Here are some commonly used logical tests:

age == 21	Equality
age != 21	Inequality
age < 21	Less than
age <= 21	Less than or equal to
age > 21	Greater than
age >= 21	Greater than or equal to
name == 'jesse'	String equality
name != 'jesse'	String inequality

You can also check whether or not an item is in a list:

```
my_state in northwest_states
my_state not in northwest_states
```

#### IF STATEMENTS

• How do you write a simple if statement?

An if statement consists of a conditional test on one line and a statement or block of statements that run if the test returns True:

```
if plant_height < 3:
    print("Keep it in the greenhouse!")</pre>
```

An if statement can also test a Boolean value and run if that value is True:

```
if game_active:
    print("Let's play!")
```

#### IF-ELSE STATEMENTS

- How do you write an if-else statement?
- How do you write a series of if-elif-else statements?

An if-else statement has an if statement that runs if the condition is True and an else clause that runs if the condition is False:

```
if plant_height < 3:
    print("Keep it in the greenhouse!")
else:
    print("Move it outside.")</pre>
```

An if-elif-else block has an if statement, a series of test conditions if the first test fails, and an else block that runs if all tests fail:

```
if plant_height < 3:
    print("Keep it in the greenhouse!")
elif plant_height < 15:
    print("Move it outside.")
else:
    print("Ready to harvest!")</pre>
```

An if-elif block doesn't require an else block.

#### **USER INPUT**

- How do you prompt the user for input?
- How do you work with the data entered by a user?

The input() function pauses a program and waits for the user to enter data:

```
name = input("What's your name? ")
print(f"Hello, {name}!")
```

```
What's your name? Cedar Hello, Cedar!
```

All data entered is converted to a string. Numerical data needs to be converted to the appropriate type before you can work with it:

```
price = input("How much for the truck? ")
price = float(price)
if price < 10000:
    print("I'll take it.")</pre>
```

```
How much for the truck? 7500.00 I'll take it.
```

#### **WHILE LOOPS**

- What is a while loop?
- How do you use a list with a while loop?

#### A while loop runs as long as a condition is True:

```
num = 0
while num < 3:
    print(num)
    num += 1</pre>
0
1
2
```

A list with at least one item evaluates to True. This loop runs until the list is empty:

```
bugs = ['bug 1', 'bug 2', 'bug 3']
while bugs:
   bug = bugs.pop(0)
   print(f"Fixing {bug}.")
print("All bugs fixed.")
```

```
Fixing bug 1.
Fixing bug 2.
Fixing bug 3.
All bugs fixed.
```

# THE BREAK AND CONTINUE STATEMENTS

- What does break do to a loop?
- What does continue do to a loop?

The break statement ends a loop when a certain condition occurs:

```
while True:
   name = input("What's your name? ")
   if name == 'quit':
        break
   print(f"Hello, {name}!")
```

```
What's your name? Cedar
Hello, Cedar!
What's your name? quit
```

The **continue** keyword breaks the loop and returns to the beginning of the loop:

```
while True:
    age = input("How old are you? ")
    age = int(age)
    if age < 0:
        print("That makes no sense!")
        continue
    print(f"{age} is a great age!")</pre>
```

```
How old are you? 17
17 is a great age!
How old are you? -5
That makes no sense!
How old are you? 5
5 is a great age!
```