

Chapter 6 - Practice Set

1. Write a program to find greatest of four numbers entered by the user.
2. Write a program to find out whether a student is pass or fail, if it requires total 40% and at least 33% in each subject to pass. Assume 3 subjects and take marks as an input from the user.
3. A spam comment is defined as a text containing following keywords:
"make a lot of money", "buy now", "subscribe this", "click this". Write a program to detect these spams.
4. Write a program to find whether a given username contains less than 10 characters or not.
5. Write a program which finds out whether a given name is present in a list or not.
6. Write a program to calculate the grade of a student from his marks from the following scheme:

90 - 100 → Ex

80 - 90 → A

70 - 80 → B

60 - 70 → C

50 - 60 → D

< 50 → F

7 Write a program to find out whether a given post is talking about "Harry" or not.

Chapter 6 - Conditional Expressions

Sometimes we want to play PUBG on our phone if the day is Sunday.

Sometimes we order Icecream online if the day is sunny.

Sometimes we go hiking if our parents allow.

All these are decisions which depends on a condition being met.

In Python programming too, we must be able to execute instructions on a condition(s) being met. This is what conditionals are for!

If else and elif in Python

If else and elif statements are a multiway decision taken by our program due to certain conditions in our code.

Syntax :

<pre>if (condition1): print ("yes") elif (condition2): print ("No") else: print ("Maybe")</pre>	<p>Indentation \leftarrow</p> <p>\Rightarrow if condition 1 is true</p> <p>\Rightarrow if condition 2 is true</p> <p>\Rightarrow otherwise</p>
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Code example :

```
a = 22  
if (a > 9):  
    print ("Greater")  
else:  
    print ("Lesser")
```

Quick Quiz: Write a program to print yes when the age entered by the user is greater than or equal to 18.

Relational Operators

Relational operators are used to evaluate conditions inside the if statements. Some examples of relational operators are:

`=` `=` \rightarrow equals

`>=` \rightarrow greater than/equal to

`<=`, etc.

Logical operators

In python logical operators operate on conditional statements. Example:

`and` \rightarrow true if both operands are true else false

`or` \rightarrow true if at least one operand is true else false

`not` \rightarrow inverts true to false & false to true

elif clause

`elif` in python means [else if]. An if statement can be chained together with a lot of these `elif` statements followed by an `else` statement

```
if (Condition 1):
```

```
    # code
```

```
elif (Condition 2):
```

```
    # code
```

```
elif (Condition 3):
```

```
    # code
```

```
...
```

```
else:
```

```
    # code
```

\Rightarrow This ladder will stop once a condition in an if or elif is met.



Important notes:

1. There can be any number of elif statements.
2. Last else is executed only if all the conditions inside elif fail.