



Future
Connect
Media

Python Part E

Part of Future Connect Media's IT Course

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Topics to be covered:

- Python Conditions
- If-else Statement
- Python Loops

Python Conditions

- Equals: `a == b`
- Not Equals: `a != b`
- Less than: `a < b`
- Less than or equal to: `a <= b`
- Greater than: `a > b`
- Greater than or equal to: `a >= b`

Python if-else statement

```
a=10
b=20
if a>b:
    print('a is greater')

else:
    print('b is greater')
```

b is greater

```
a=10
b=10
if a>b:
    print('a is greater')

elif a==b:
    print('a is equal to b')

else:
    print('b is greater')
```

a is equal to b

Nested if

```
a=10
b=50
if a<b:
    print('b is greater')
    if b<30:
        print('b is less than 30')
    else:
        print('b is greater than 30')
```

```
b is greater
b is greater than 30
```

Python loop

- While loop:

```
i=1
while i < 10:
    print(i)
    i+=2
```

```
1
3
5
7
9
```

- Break statement:

```
i=1
while i < 10:
    print(i)
    if i==5:
        break
    i+=1
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
```

- For loop:

```
for x in 'mercedes':  
    print(x)
```

```
m  
e  
r  
c  
e  
d  
e  
s
```

- Break statement:

```
cars=['bmw','mercedes','jaguar']  
for i in cars:  
    print(i)  
    if i=='mercedes':  
        break
```

```
bmw  
mercedes
```

- Range():

```
for i in range(1,50,5):  
    print(i)
```

```
1  
6  
11  
16  
21  
26  
31  
36  
41  
46
```


- Nested loop:

```
cars=['mercedes','audi','bmw']  
colour=['black','white','silver']  
for x in cars:  
    for y in colour:  
        print(x,y)
```

```
mercedes black  
mercedes white  
mercedes silver  
audi black  
audi white  
audi silver  
bmw black  
bmw white  
bmw silver
```