Control flow statements:

Controlling flow of execution

1) Sequence: Sequence of statements

2) Selection: if-else

if <condition>:

<body of if>

Python dont have brackets to define scope.

It does the same with the help of indentation. (Block scope)

Below is the "C" language code:

if (x > 10)

printf("Hello");

if (y > 20)

printf("Its a catch");

else

printf("Caught");

Inputs: i) x = 11, y = 10

ii) x = 11, y = 21

iii) x = 9, y = 10

C

language follows lexical scope.

The 'else' in above code is associated with second 'if',

whereas in python 'else' is associated with outer 'if'.

Python supports multivalue assignment.

x,y=10,20

# Here 10 is assigned to x and 20 is assigned to y.

>>> x,y=10,20

>>> x

10

>>> y

20

WAP to accept two numbers and substract smaller one from larger number and print result.

WAP to accept 3 numbers and print max of them.

WAP to accept 3 numbers and print min of them.

Rewrite a string rotation code using if-else to print result (whether rotation or not).

WAP to accept sentence from user and "not that bad" string with "good".

e.g. input --> Australiya played not that bad but still they lost.

output --> Australiya played good but still they lost.

WAP to accept a string and perform verbing operation on it.

Rules: Length >= 3

Add "ing" to its end if its not present.

If its ending in "ing", "ing" shound be replaced by "ly".

If length < 3 characters, leave it unchanged.

WAP to accept number of donuts:

if (donuts > 10)

print: Number of donuts many

if (donuts < 10)

print: Number of donuts <donut\_count>

WAP to accept a string and return a string having first 2 and last 2 characters of input string.

e.g. Input: spring, Output: spng

>>> str1[:2]+str1[-2:]