‘If’ condition statement (Basics)

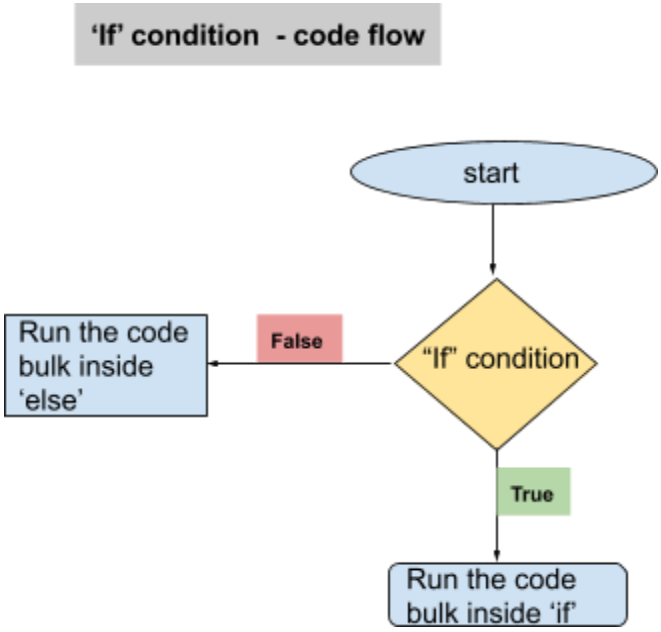
What is an ‘if’ condition statement ?

An ability for decision making, and for that ‘if’ condition statement was created (also known as ‘if-else’ statement).

In computer science, an ‘if’ statement gives the ability to execute a balk of code for your choice - Only if a certain condition is satisfied. This happens as the result of an ‘if’ statement is a ‘True’ or ‘False’ boolean value.

Simple ‘if’ statement syntax in python

```
x = 3
if x > 4:
  print("YES")
else:
  print("NO")
```



→ Flow steps:

1. Declaration of x=3 integer variable
2. Checking ‘if’ x is larger than 4. The output is ‘True’
3. Run the code in inner ident of ‘if’ : print("YES")
4. If the result of ‘if’ was ‘False’ → inner ident of ‘else’ would run print("NO")

output → In this case, ‘print(“NO”)’ will be executed as the condition we have ‘if x > 4’ is ‘False’ , So the code under ‘else’ will run. Because ‘else’ is used as a ‘default exit point’ for if the statement is not true.

‘else’ and ‘elif’, what is the difference between them ?

As we saw in the ‘syntax’ example above, once the ‘if’ statement returns a ‘False’ value, we run only the code that is indented inside ‘else’.
On that scenario we have only 1 condition, and 1 flow for each result

1. True → ‘print("YES")’ will be executed
2. False → ‘print("NO")’ will be executed

But what if we have lots of conditions to take into consideration, and not only 1. Then we should use elif as well:

- ➢ ‘elif’ = For all mid-conditions.
- ➢ ‘else’ = For the last condition that is used as ‘default exit point’ for the condition part.

Simple ‘if’ with ‘elif’ statement syntax in python

```
x = 3
if x > 4:
  print("One")
elif x>5:
  print("Two")
elif x>15:
  print("Three")
elif x>20.5:
  print (“Four”)
else:
  print("Five")
```