## **Python – IF Statements**

An IF statement gives your program a "Condition" on whether to perform a task or not.

```
Example - H:/My Documents/Classes/TEJ 20/Unit 4 - Python/Example

File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help

print "Enter your Test mark :",

mark = input()

if mark > 49:

print "You passed"

Ln: 5 Col: 0
```

The program will therefore only *print "You Passed"* **IF** the mark entered is > 49.

```
* Note the ":" at the end of the IF statement
```

We can add to the program, so that **IF** mark > 49, it will print "You passed", otherwise (**ELSE**) it will print "You Failed"

```
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print "Enter your Test mark:",
mark = input()
if mark > 49:
    print "You passed"
else:
    print "You Failed"
```

\* Note the ":" at the end of the **ELSE** also

Other Comparisons:

```
Equals
!= Does not Equal
Greater Than
Less Than
Greater Than or Equal to
Less Than or Equal to
```

**ELIF**: The ELIF (else if) statement, lets you expand your if statements to include more options. The format is:

```
if
commands
elif
commands
else
commands
```

Let's create a program that prints the following statements:

```
IF mark >= 80 print "Great mark"
IF mark >= 50 print "You Passed"
IF mark < 50 print "You Failed"
```

So the program looks at the mark, that was entered, to first see if it is  $\ge 80$ , if not it then looks to see if it is  $\ge 50$ , if not it must be < 50.

You can have as many **ELIF** statements that you want in a program.

Let's add a statement for when the mark is  $\geq =70$ 

```
### Example - H:/My Documents/Classes/TEJ 20/Unit 4 - Python/Example

| File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help

| print "Enter your Test mark :",
| mark = input()
| if mark >= 80:
| print "Great Mark"
| elif mark >=70:
| print "Good Mark"
| elif mark >= 50:
| print "You passed"
| else:
| print "You Failed"

| Ln: 5 Col: 15
```