

Python Flow Control:

if Statement

FLOW CONTROL: Used to make decisions

If a condition is true, do something,
otherwise do something else.

Everyday Decisions

- If the user maintained a bank account balance over \$1000 **waive the transaction fees**.
- If a user cancels their appointment less than 24 hours before the appointment time, **charge a cancellation fee**.
- If cat has not been vaccinated, call the owner to **set an appointment**.
- If order total under \$50, add \$10 **shipping charge**.
- If course is completed, **send certificate** to student.

Use **Comparison Operators** for Control Flow

Operator	Meaning
==	Equal to
!=	No equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
>, <, >=, <= work only with integer or floating numbers	

Boolean Values

- Only has two values: **True** and **False**
- Type case exactly as above: Capital T and Capital F.

Flow Control Statements: if

SYNTAX:

if **condition**:

indented block of code will be executed

#if the **condition is true**, the **indented** if block of code is executed.

#end the if condition with a **colon :**

#if the **condition is false**, program execution **WILL NOT** execute the if clause, program execution will continue after.

Flow Control Statements: if

```
#Prompt the user to enter city name
city = input("Enter a day of the week")
if city == "Hagatna":
    print("The capital of Guam")
    .....
    .....
```

#What happens if the **condition is true**?

#What happens if the **condition is false**?

#What 2 **important things** to remember when writing an **if-block**?

#Prompt the user to enter a day

```
day = input("Enter a day of the week")
```

Examples: **if**

```
if day == "Wednesday":  
    print("Wear your teal GCC polo shirt")
```

If **condition is true**, execute



The diagram illustrates the execution of the provided code. A red arrow points from the `input` function in the first line to the `day` variable in the `if` statement. Another red arrow points from the `if` statement to the `print` statement, indicating that the code inside the `if` block is executed only when the condition is true. A third red arrow points from the explanatory text 'If condition is true, execute' to the `print` statement.

#Prompt the user to enter maximum number of credits

```
maxCredits = int(input("Enter credits"))
```

if maxCredits > 15:

```
    print("See GCC Advisor for Advisement and Approval")
```

```
    print("Also requires Department Chairperson's signature")
```

#Prompt the user to enter luggage weight

```
luggageWt = float(input("Enter luggage weight"))
```

```
if luggageWt > 50:
```

```
    print("Overweight luggage fee is $100")
```