Flow Control (Boolean Operators)

Chapter 02a

REVIEW: 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	

REVIEW: Boolean Values

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

Boolean Operators

- **and**
- **or**
- **not**

and Operator – when you use “and”, all conditions must be True

if firstCondition and secondCondition:		
First condition is	**Second condition is**	**Statement is**
True	**True**	**True**
True	**False**	**False**
False	**True**	**False**
False	**False**	**False**

or Operator – when you use “or”, just one condition must be True

if firstCondition or secondCondition:		
First condition is	**Second condition is**	**Statement is**
True	**True**	**True**
True	**False**	**True**
False	**True**	**True**
False	**False**	**False**

not Operator

Operator	Evaluates to
not True	False
not False	True

Order of Operations

- Math and Comparison Operators
- not
- and
- or

If you win the lottery and the prize is over a million dollars then retire to a life of luxury.

- Sometimes the decision on whether to take the next step depends on a combination of factors.
- If I win the lottery, but only win $5 I can’t retire.
- If the lottery give out a million dollars but I didn’t win, I can’t retire.
- I can only retire if I win the lottery and the prize was over a million dollars.

The “and” is only evaluated as True if both conditions are True

wonLottery = True

bigWin = True

#print statement only executes if both conditions are True.

if **wonLottery** and **bigWin**:

    print(“You can retire”)