Example

```
a = 2
 b = 8
 if (a < b):
         print( "a < b")
 >>> a < b
```

We must define scope before the `print`. In fact python relies on indentation (whitespace at the beginning of a line) to define scope in the code.

Elif

```
if (a > b):
         print( "a > b")
 elif (a < b):
         pri nt( "a < b")
 >>> a < b
```

The `elif` keyword is used to say if the previous conditions were not true, then try this condition.

Else

```
if (a > b):
       print( "a > b")
 elif (a < b):
         pri nt( "a < b")
 else:
       print( "a is equal to b")
```

The else keyword catches anything which isn't caught by the preceding conditions.

Short Hand If

```
if a < b: print( "a < b")
```

Short Hand If ... Else

Two conditions:

```
print( "a > b") if a > b else print( "a < b")
```

Three conditions:

```
print( "a > b") if a > b else print( "a is equal to b") if a == b else print( "a < b"
)
 >>> a < b
```

AND

```
if (condi tion_1 and condition_2):
         print( "Both conditions are correc t")
 else:
     print( "At least one of the conditions is incor
 ")
```

OR

```
if (condi tion_1 or condition_2):
         print( "At least one of the conditions is c
t")
 else:
     print( "Both conditions are incorr ect ")
```

Nested If

```
if (a > 0):
         if (a > b):
                 print( "a > 0 and a > b")
         elif (a < b):
                   pri nt( "a > 0 and a < b")
else:
         print( "a < 0")
 >>> a > 0 and a < b
```

The pass Statement

```
if (a < b):
         pass
```

`if` statements cannot be empty, but if we for some reason have an if statement with no content, we can put in the `pass` statement to avoid getting an error.



By **Nouha_Thabet**
cheatography.com/nouha-thabet/

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