

## Python Conditions Cheat Sheet

by Nouha\_Thabet via cheatography.com/103894/cs/21434/

AND

#### Example

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

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

The  ${\tt elif}$  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")</pre>
```

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</pre>
```



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# if (condi tion\_1 and condition\_2): print( "Both conditions are correc t")

else:
 print( "At least one of the conditions is incor:
")

#### OR

#### Nested If

## The pass Statement

```
if (a < b):
    pass</pre>
```

 ${\tt if}$  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.

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