

Selection

Python Reference

if / elif / else

A program chooses what to do with `if`. It runs an indented 缩进 block only when a condition 条件 is true. The `if` line ends with a colon 冒号.

```
score = 72
if score >= 60:
    print("pass")
# pass
```

Add `elif` (else-if) for more cases and `else` for "anything else". Python runs the **first** true branch 分支 only, then skips the rest.

```
score = 72
if score >= 80:
    print("A")
elif score >= 60:
    print("B")
else:
    print("fail")
# B
```

- Compare values with `==` (equal to), `!=` (not equal to), `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`.
- A comparison 比较 gives a Boolean 布尔值—either `True` or `False`.

Combining conditions

Join conditions with `and`, `or`, `not`. `and` needs **both** sides true; `or` needs **either** side true; `not` flips a Boolean.

```
age = 16
has_ticket = True
if age >= 18 and has_ticket:
    print("entry allowed")
else:
    print("entry refused")
# entry refused
```

- Use brackets to make the order clear: `(a or b) and c`.

```
temp = 30
if temp > 25 and not temp > 35:
    print("warm but ok")
# warm but ok
```