

\*Tags: [Conditionals](#), [If](#), [elif](#), [else](#)

## Conditionals Intro

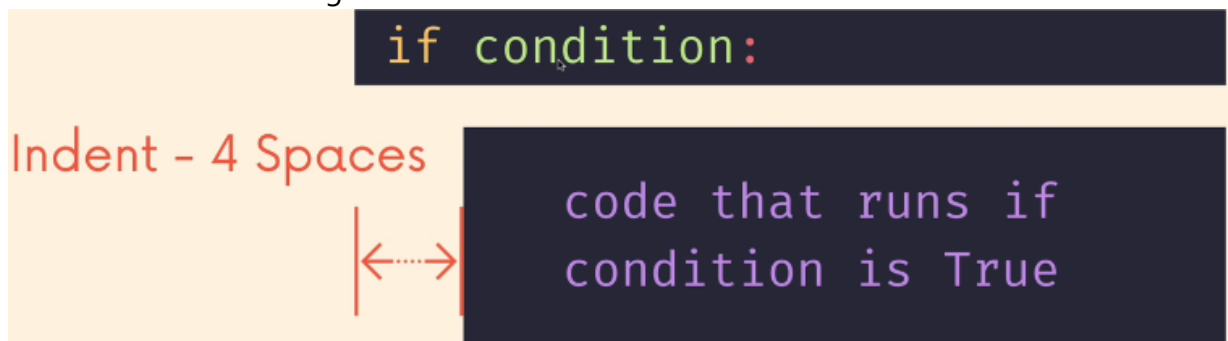
- we use this for logic / decision-making

```
age = input("how old are you?")
age = int(age)

if age >= 21:
    print("come on in!")
else:
    print("go home kid!")
```

## The if Keyword

- if Statement  
`if [condition]`
- must use indents to assign to the conditional



## The Elif Keyword

- must have an `if` to use an `elif`

```
if color == "green":
    print("Beginner Ski Run")
elif color == "blue":
    print("Intermediate Ski Run")
```

- only one will ever run, can have as many `elif` as you want, just needs to come after an `if`
- will ONLY run until something is TRUE

Q: What integer value for `temperature` would result in *"boiling!"* being printed out?

```
if temperature > 99:
    print("Super Hot!")
```

```
elif temperature > 212:  
    print("boiling!")
```

This was a tricky question. `elif` statements only run if the original `if` was `False`. This means the only way to even make it to the `elif` if is temperature is not greater than 90. So how could a number not be greater than 90 and also be greater than 212!

## The Else Keyword

- if nothing above is true, then do this
- usually goes at end of conditional statement; only ONE per condition

```
if age < 10:  
    print("you child ticket is $10")  
elif age > 65:  
    print("your senior ticket is $12")  
else:  
    print("your adult ticket is $14")
```

## Generating random numbers with `randint()`

- must import `random` first
  - contains many methods you can use for randomization

```
import random  
random.randint(1,6)  
6  
random.randint(1,6)  
2
```

## Twitter checker exercise

```
max_chars = 140  
  
print("*****")  
  
tweet = input("ENTER YOUR POTENTIAL TWEET: ")  
  
char_count = len(tweet)  
  
if char_count < max_chars:  
    print(f"That {char_count} character tweet will work!")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print(f"That {char_count} character tweet is {char_count - max_chars}  
characters too long!")
```