

**LOG ON TO ANIMATE CC**

CLASS VII  
CH-6 PERIOD -6

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# OUTCOME OF THE CLASS

- *If----else statement*
- *If ---elif---else statement*
- *programs*

## if...else STATEMENT

The **if... else** control structure is used when either of the two different actions is to be performed depending upon the result of the conditional expression. It contains two blocks of statements. In case the conditional expression evaluates to **true**, the statements in the 'if' block are executed, and if the result is **false**, then the statements in the 'else' block get executed.

For example, you can go out to play **if** it doesn't rain **else** you have to play indoor games.

### Syntax:

**if:**

Statements Set1

**else:**

Statements Set2

## if...elif...else STATEMENT

Sometimes, we need to work with multiple conditions. In this case, only using **if-else** construct does not serve the purpose. The **if... elif... else** statements provide a compact way to perform multiple tests on a condition.

For example, when you visit a bank, you go to the counter according to the service you want to avail. If you want to deposit cash, you go to counter 1, if you want to enquire about the cheque, you go to counter 2, if you have to enquire for a savings plan, you go to counter 3, and so on.

### Syntax:

```
if <condition1>:  
    statement set 1  
elif <condition 2>:  
    statement set 2  
else:  
    statement set 3
```

- 2. INPUT THREE NUMBERS DISPLAY THE GREATEST ONE
- `X=int(input("enter first number"))`
- `Y=int(input("enter second number"))`
- `Z=int(input("enter third number"))`
- If `X>Y` and `X> Z` :
  - `print("first number is greatest",X)`
- elif `Y>Z` :
  - `print("Second number is greatest",Y)`
- else :
  - `print("Third number is greatest",Z)`

## Questions(Home Assignment)

- 3. Input the working hour of daily laborer from key board , calculate daily base wage as per wage structure
- Working Hour  $\leq$  8 hours 300 rupees
- Over duty after 8 hours to  $\leq$ 12 hours 80 rupees per hour extra
- After 12 to  $\leq$ 16 hour 100 per hour extra
- After 16 hour 150 per hour extra
- Display the Wage as hour he worked.
- **4.** Input weight of a parcel from keyboard calculate the parcel rent as per below rent structure
- Weight of a parcel less than equal to 100 grams rent charge is 50 rupees.
- Weight exceeds 100 grams , per 50 grams or part thereof charge is 30 Rupees.

- `h=int(input("enter working hour"))`
- `if h<=8:`
- `wage=300`
- `elif h<=12:`
- `wage=300+(h-8)*80`
- `elif h<=16:`
- `wage=300+80*4+(h-12)*100`
- `else:`
- `wage=300+320+400+(h-16)*150`
- `print("wage is Rs",wage)`

- `w=int(input("enter the weight of a percel"))`
- `if w<=100 :`
- `rent=50`
- `else:`
- `extra=0`
- `x=(w-100)%50`
- 
- `if x>0:`
- `extra=30`
- `rent=50+((w-100)//50)*30+extra`
- `print("percel rent is ",rent)`



- Operators are symbols that perform arithmetic and logical operations on operands and provide a meaningful result.
- Arithmetic operators are used to perform mathematical operations.
- String operators work on the strings.
- The concatenation operator is used to join two strings and is represented by a '+' sign, while replication operator is used to repeat the printing of a string specified number of times and is represented by the '\*' sign.
- Assignment operator (=) is used to assign the value of an expression to a variable.
- Relational operators are used to compare the values or expressions.
- Logical operators work on the statements to set the relation between them.
- The order in which the operators are evaluated is called precedence of operators.
- An algorithm is a well-defined step-by-step procedure to solve a program.
- A flowchart is a pictorial representation of the flow of steps to solve a problem.
- In programming languages, conditional statements cause the program control to transfer to a specific location depending on the outcome of the conditional expression.
- The **if** statement is used when we have to evaluate only one condition.
- The **if...else** control structure is used when either of the two different actions are to be performed depending upon the result of the conditional expression.
- The **if...elif... else** statements provide a compact way to perform multiple tests on a condition.

**THANKING YOU**  
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