

Selection

Computer programs process data. The data is stored in variables.

Computer programs are very good at evaluating data and **making decisions**.

Scenario

A computer program asks you how much money you have in your pocket. It **evaluates** the data and makes a suggestion. The starter code simulates the following app.

SIMULATION

50

Make a decision!

Get a haircut
Buy a hat
Go to cinema
End of program.

SIMULATION

10

Make a decision!

End of program

If you have more than \$50 in your pocket, you will:

1. **get a haircut**
2. **buy a hat**
3. **go to the cinema.**

Task 1

Run the sample code. Adapt it so that it works as expected.

Task 2

But what if you don't have more than \$50 in your pocket?

The logic is:

If you have more than \$50 in your pocket

get a haircut
buy a hat
go to the cinema.

else

go to bed

Do some research and figure out how to use **if/else** in a Python program.

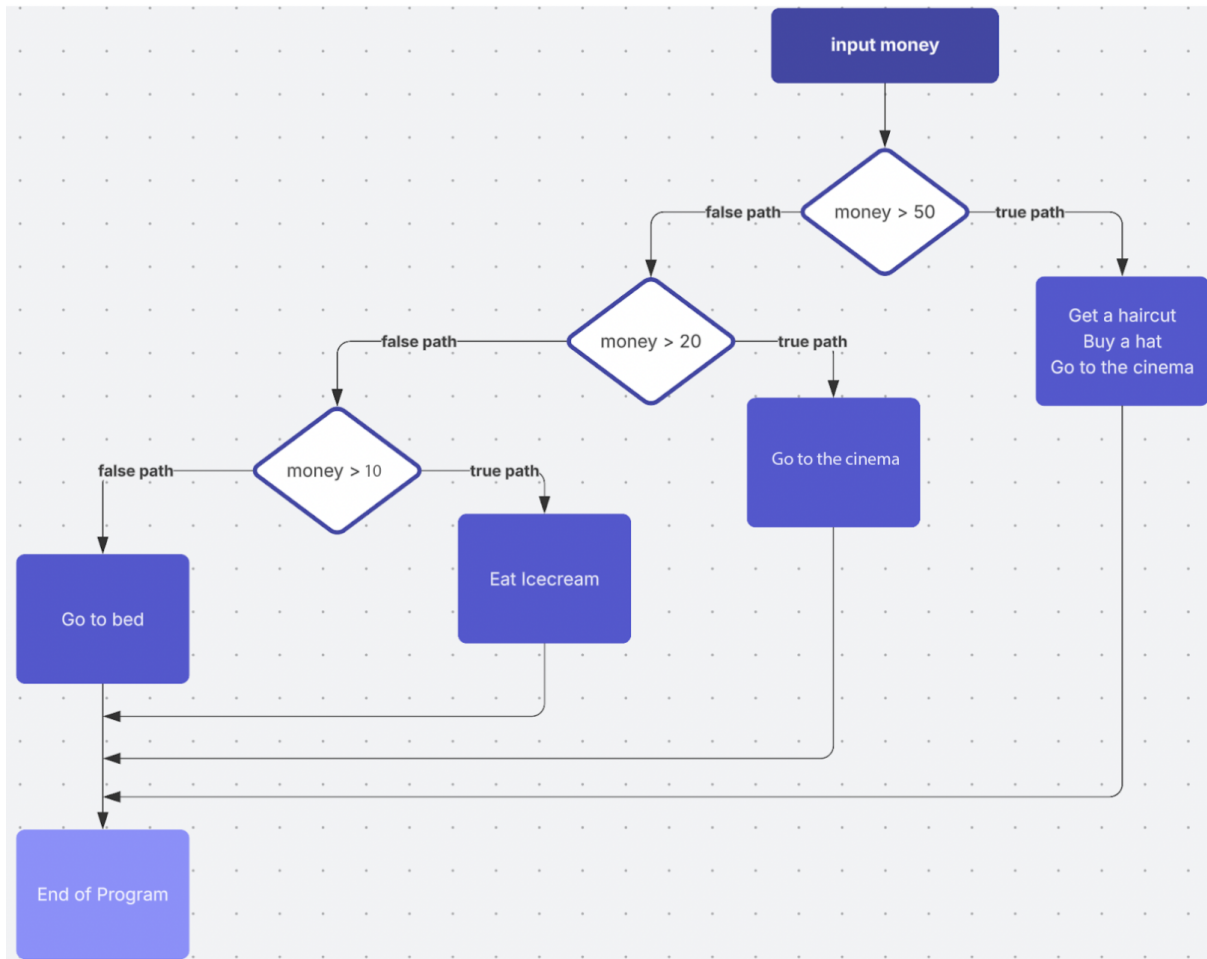
Test your program with these values and make sure the output is correct:

Test Data	Output
50	go to bed End of program
10	go to bed End of program
60	get a haircut buy a hat go to the cinema. End of program

Copy and paste your solution to **Task 2** here.

Task 3

Sometimes we need to evaluate data more than twice. For example, check out this scenario. Can you figure out how to adapt the logic in your program to simulate this scenario (hint: research how to use **elif** in Python)



Copy and paste your solution to **Task 3** here:

Task 4

As we continue the course, we will be using this kind of logic a lot! Notice that when designing if/else statements, a condition evaluates to **true** or **false** eg:

```
if money > 50:  
    #do something  
elif money > 30:  
    #do something else  
elif money > 10:  
    #do something else  
else:  
    #nothing else to do but this!!
```

These conditions use **relational operators**. Return to the unit page, find Python's relational operators and complete the table:

Relational operator	Description
>	Greater than
>=	
<	
<=	
==	
!=	