



Examples of truth



Control structures

Control structures allow you to control if and how a line of code is executed.

You can create alternative branches in which different sets of statements are executed depending on the circumstances.

You can create various types of repetitive loops.









if if (\$x == \$y) { print "\$x and \$y are equal\n"; } If \$x is the same as \$y, then the print statement will be executed. or said another way: If (\$x == \$y) is true, then the print statement will be executed.



if — a common mistake

I equals sign to *make* the left side equal the right side. 2 equals signs to *test* if the left side is equal to the right.

use warnings will catch this error.

else

If the if statement is false, then the first print statement will be skipped and only the second print statement will be executed.

```
if ($x == $y) {
    print "$x and $y are equal\n";
}
else {
    print "$x and $y aren't equal\n";
}
```

elsif

Sometimes you want to test a series of conditions.

```
if ($x == $y) {
    print "$x and $y are equal\n";
}
elsif ($x > $y) {
    print "$x is bigger than $y\n";
}
elsif ($x < $y) {
    print "$x is smaller than $y\n";
}</pre>
```

elsif

What if more than one condition is true?

```
if (1 == 1) {
    print "$x and $y are equal\n";
}
elsif (2 > 0) {
    print "2 is positive\n";
}
elsif (2 < 10) {
    print "2 is smaller than 10\n";
}</pre>
```

while

```
As long as (x == y) is true, the print statement will be executed over and over again.
```

```
while ($x == $y) {
    print "$x and $y are equal\n";
}
```

Why might you want to execute a block repeatedly?