

PERL IF...ELSIF STATEMENT

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An **if** statement can be followed by an optional **elsif...else** statement, which is very useful to test the various conditions using single if...elsif statement.

When using if , elsif , else statements there are few points to keep in mind.

- An if can have zero or one else's and it must come after any elsif's.
- An if can have zero to many elsif's and they must come before the else.
- Once an elsif succeeds, none of the remaining elsif's or else's will be tested.

Syntax

The syntax of an **if...elsif...else** statement in Perl programming language is –

```
if(boolean_expression 1){  
    # Executes when the boolean expression 1 is true  
}  
elsif( boolean_expression 2){  
    # Executes when the boolean expression 2 is true  
}  
elsif( boolean_expression 3){  
    # Executes when the boolean expression 3 is true  
}  
else{  
    # Executes when the none of the above condition is true  
}
```

Example

```
#!/usr/local/bin/perl  
  
$a = 100;  
# check the boolean condition using if statement  
if( $a == 20 ){  
    # if condition is true then print the following  
    printf "a has a value which is 20\n";  
}elsif( $a == 30 ){  
    # if condition is true then print the following  
    printf "a has a value which is 30\n";  
}else{  
    # if none of the above conditions is true  
    printf "a has a value which is $a\n";  
}
```

Here we are using the equality operator == which is used to check if two operands are equal or not. If both the operands are same, then it returns true otherwise it returns false. When the above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
a has a value which is 100
```