

1. What Is a Conditional Structure?

A conditional structure allows a program to make decisions. It checks a condition and executes the appropriate statement or block of code.

In real life, we make decisions every day.

[Ethics in Action – How to Decode Vignette-Based Ethics Questions on the National Psychology Exam](#)

Example 1: Exam preparation

If a student prepares for an exam, the student may perform well.

[A girl with an umbrella is standing outside the window looking at me - SeaArt AI](#)

Example 2: Weather

If it is raining, take an umbrella.

[Retail employee counting cash at a register in a small business shop.](#)

Example 3: Shopping

If you have enough money, you can buy the item.

Similarly, a C++ program can check a condition and decide which statements to execute.

3. What Is a Condition?

A condition is an expression that evaluates to either:

- **true** — the condition is satisfied.
- **false** — the condition is not satisfied.

For example:

```
age >= 18
```

If **age** is 20, the condition is true. If **age** is 15, it is false.

4. Comparison Operators

Comparison operators compare two values.

Operator	Meaning	Example
==	Equal to	age == 18
!=	Not equal to	age != 18
>	Greater than	marks > 50

Operator	Meaning	Example
<	Less than	<code>marks < 50</code>
>=	Greater than or equal to	<code>marks >= 50</code>
<=	Less than or equal to	<code>marks <= 50</code>

Important: In C++, `=` assigns a value, while `==` compares two values.

```
age = 18;      // Assigns 18 to age
age == 18;     // Checks whether age equals 18
```