**4SF20CI002 – ABHIJITH MALLYA**

**ASSIGNMENT - 1**

1. With the flow chart, explain the flow control statements while, for and elif

Ans :

while( conditions) :

statement 1

statement 2

.

.

.

Statement n

While loop is entry controlled loop .First it checks the condition and the body of loop is executed till the condition is false

for i in range(x) :

statement 1

statement 2

.

.

statement n

In the above function ‘i’ takes the value 0 , 1, 2, ... x-1

The statements are executed for the range of x

if ( condition1 ) :

Statement1

.

Statement n

elif (condition 2) :

Statement 1

.

Statement n

Here the if condition is checked. If true then its body is executed. Else if goes to elif condition and checks for condition

Examples

# Program to print 10 Numbers

for i in range(11):

print(i)

#Using While loop

i=1

while(i<11):

print(i)

i=i+1

1. **Rock Paper Scissor Program is attached Seperately**
2. **User Defined Functions**

These are the functions written by the programmer . We use ‘def’ keyword for writing user defined functions in python. An Indented block of statements follows the functions name and argument which contains the body of the function .

Example :

def eligible\_drive (age) :

if(age > 18) :

print(“Eligible to drive”)

else :

print(“Please go to college ☺”)

eligible\_drive(20) 🡪 Is the function call

1. **Explain local and global scope with local and global variables.**

Global variables are accesible everywhere in the code area and have a global scope. Whereas local scope is limited to local variables defined within the local functions.

Local variables can’t be accessed outside the local scope . Global variables can be accessed anywhere in the program.

def name() :

nm = ‘Sahyadri’

print( nm )

nm = ‘Canara’

name() 🡪 ‘Sahyadri’ is printed 🡪 Local variable

print( nm ) 🡪 ‘Canara is printed’ 🡪 Global variable

1. **Celcius to Farheintiet program is attached seperately**