

Day 4

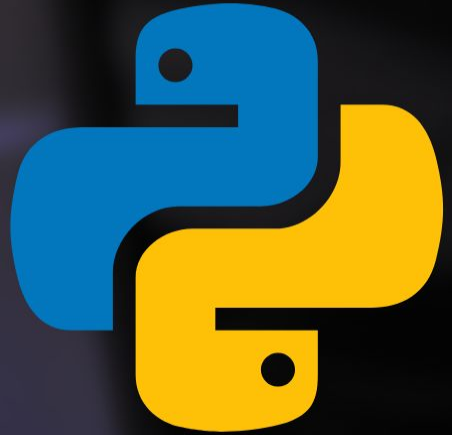
Presented on June 23, 2021

Akif Islam

BEGINNER'S COURSE ON

PYTHON

VIRTUAL SESSION (JUNE 20- JUNE 24)

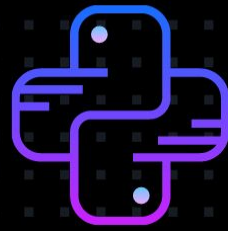




Quick Recap

Akif Islam

import math



math.ceil(2.5) # 3

math.floor(7.9) # 7

math.gcd(12,16) # 4

math.factorial(5) # 120

round(4.45) # 4

round (4.9) # 5

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How values are assigned?

C = 15

A = 10

B = A + 10

A = B + 20

C = A + B + C + 5

Now, A = ? , B = ? , C = ?



How values are assigned?

C = 15

A = 10

B = A + 10 # B : 20

A = B + 20 # A : 40

C = A + B + C + 5 # C : 80

Now, A = 40 , B = 20, C = 80

If-Else



A = 75

```
if ( A>50 ) :  
    print("Greater than 50")  
else :  
    print("Less than 50")
```

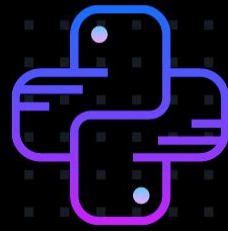
If-Else



```
Name = input("What's your name?")
```

```
if ( Name == "Rahim") :  
    print("Abul")  
elif (Name == "Karim") :  
    print("Kabul")  
else :  
    print("I don't know you ")
```


If-Else



```
Password = input("Enter Password \n")
```

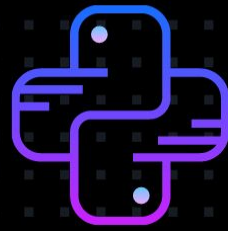
```
Length_of_password = len( Password)
```

```
if( Length_of_password < 3 ) :  
    print('Your Password is too short ')
```

```
else if (Length_of_password > 20):  
    print('Your password is too long')
```

```
else :  
    print("Okay !")
```

If-Else



```
amount = input("Enter amount to convert : ") #100$
```

```
if amount.endswith("$"):  
    value = amount.replace("$", " ")  
    value = int(value)  
    print(f"{value*80} TK")
```

```
else:  
    value = amount.replace("TK", " ")  
    value = int(value.strip())  
    print(f"{value/80} $")
```



Day 4



strip ()

strip() is an inbuilt function in Python programming language that returns a copy of the string with both leading and trailing characters removed (based on the string argument passed).



How to print all numbers from

1 to 10?



How to print all numbers from

1 to 100?



How to print 'Hello World'

100 times?



While Loop

```
while ( condition is True ) :  
    #Run these commands  
    #.....  
    #.....
```




While Loop

```
i = 0
while ( i < 5 ):
    i = i + 1
    print("Hi")
```

Note: remember to increment i, or else the loop will continue forever.

#Output

```
Hi (i = 0)
Hi (i = 1)
Hi (i = 2)
Hi (i = 3)
Hi (i = 4)
```



How to print all
odd numbers?



How to print all
even numbers?



break and **continue**



break & continue

```
while i < 5 :  
    print(i)  
    break
```

```
while i < 5:  
    If (i == 2)  
        continue  
    print(i)
```



`import random`

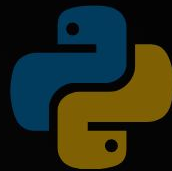
The random module is a built-in module to generate the pseudo-random variables. It can be used perform some action randomly such as to get a random number, selecting a random elements from a list, shuffle elements randomly, etc.



$x = x + 10$

$x += 10$

(Both are same)



Let's
Make
a

Guessing Game

Using
Relational Operators,
While Loop
&
if-else

For Loops in Python



A **for loop** is used for iterating over a sequence



```
words = "banana"
```

```
for i in words :  
    print(i, end = " ")
```

Output : b a n a n a



```
for i in range (6):  
    print(i)
```

Output : 0 1 2 3 4 5



```
for x in range(2, 6):  
    print(x)
```

Output : 2 3 4 5



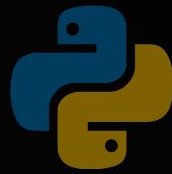
```
for x in range(1,10,2):  
    print(x)
```

Output : 1 3 5 7 9



```
for x in range(10,1,-2):  
    print(x)
```

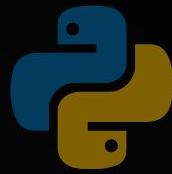
Output : 10 8 6 4 2



Nested For Loop

```
for i in range(1, 5):  
    for j in range (10,15):  
        print(j)
```

- range(5): generates 0,1,2,3,4
- range(1,5): generates 1,2,3,4
- range(1,5,2): generates 1,3



Class Task

What will be the output of this program?

```
for i in range(1,5, 1):  
    for j in range (1,5,1):  
        print(j)
```




Class Task

Correct Answer :

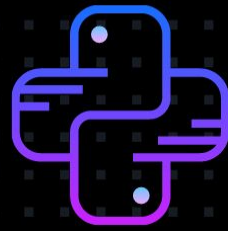
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



**How can we write
our own reusable
function?**

Akif Islam

Functions / Methods



```
def sum ( a , b ) :  
    print(a + b )
```

```
def my_function(country = "Norway"):  
    print("I am from " + country)
```