phyton azu-ap-home work

week1 -esfand

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chapter 4, section 14 (Exercises):

1. What possible values can a Boolean expression have?

True and False.

2. Where does the term Boolean originate?

The term Boolean comes from the name of the British mathematician George Boole.

3. What is an integer equivalent to True in Python?

1.

4. What is the integer equivalent to False in Python?

0.

5. Is the value -16 interpreted as True or False?

True.

6. Given the following definitions:

x, y, z = 3, 5, 7

evaluate the following Boolean expressions:

(a) x == 3 =>True.

(b) x < y =>True.

(c) x >= y =>False.

. (d) x <= y =>True.

(e) x != y - 2 =>False.

(f) x < 10 =>True.

(g) x >= 0 and x < 10 =>True and True = True.

(h) x < 0 and x < 10 =>False and True = False.

(i) x >= 0 and x < 2 =>True and False = False.

(j) x < 0 or x < 10 =>False or True = True.

(k) x > 0 or x < 10 =>True or True = True.

(l) x < 0 or x > 10 =>False or False = False.

7. Given the following definitions:

x, y = 3, 5

b1, b2, b3, b4 = True, False, x == 3 (True) , y < 3 (True)

evaluate the following Boolean expressions:

(a) b3 => True

(b) b4 => True

(c) not b1 => False

(d) not b2 => True

(e) not b3 => False

(f) not b4 => False

(g) b1 and b2 => False

(h) b1 or b2 => True

(i) b1 and b3 => True

(j) b1 or b3 => True

(k) b1 and b4 => True

(l) b1 or b4 => True

(m) b2 and b3 => False

(n) b2 or b3 => True

(o) b1 and b2 or b3 => True

(p) b1 or b2 and b3 => True

(q) b1 and b2 and b3 => False

(r) b1 or b2 or b3 => True

(s) not b1 and b2 and b3 => False

(t) not b1 or b2 or b3 => True

(u) not (b1 and b2 and b3) => True

(v) not (b1 or b2 or b3) => False

(w) not b1 and not b2 and not b3 => False

(x) not b1 or not b2 or not b3 => True

(y) not (not b1 and not b2 and not b3) => True

(z) not (not b1 or not b2 or not b3)  => False

8. Express the following Boolean expressions in simpler form; that is, use fewer operators or fewer

symbols. x is an integer.

(a) not (x == 2) => x != 2

(b) x < 2 or x == 2 => x <= 2

(c) not (x < y) => x >= y

(d) not (x <= y) => x > y

(e) x < 10 and x > 20 => x > 20

(f) x > 10 or x < 20 =>10 < x < 20

(g) x != 0 =>not (x == 0 )

(h) x == 0 => not (x != 0 )

9. Express the following Boolean expressions in an equivalent form without the not operator. x and y are integers.

(a) not (x == y) =>x != y

(b) not (x > y) =>x <= y

(c) not (x < y) =>x >= y

(d) not (x >= y) =>x < y

(e) not (x <= y) =>x > y

(f) not (x != y) =>x == y

(g) not (x != y) =>x == y

(h) not (x == y and x < 2) =>x != y or x >= 2

(i) not (x == y or x < 2) =>x != y and x >= 2

(j) not (not (x == y)) =>x == y

10. What is the simplest tautology?

True.

11. What is the simplest contradiction?

False.

12. Write a Python program that requests an integer value from the user. If the value is between 1 and

100 inclusive, print ”OK;” otherwise, do not print anything.

#Start and input section

num = int(input("Enter a buetiful num between 1 , 100 :) => "))

# Check number blocks

if 1 < num < 100 :

print("OK You do right !!")

#else :

# pass

13. Write a Python program that requests an integer value from the user. If the value is between 1 and 100 inclusive, print ”OK;” otherwise, print ”Out of range.”

=>number = None;

while not number:

number = input("Please enter a number: ");

number = int(number);

if number <= 100 and number >= 1:

print("Okay");

else:

print("Out of Range!");

14. Write a Python program that allows a user to type in an English day of the week (Sunday, Monday,

etc.). The program should print the Spanish equivalent, if possible.

print("\t\t\t<< Do you like to learn days in Spanish? >> ")

print("\n\n\* [ Type end for stop ] \* \n\n")

while (True):

day = input("\nEnter a day [completely :)] --> ")

day = day.lower()

# Saturady

if day == "saturday" or 'sat' or 'satur' :

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Sábado ' >>\n")

# Sunday

elif day == 'sunday' or 'sun' or 'sund' :

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Domingo ' \n")

# Monday

elif day == 'monday' or 'mon' or 'mond':

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Lunes ' \n")

# Tuesday

elif day == "tuesday" or 'tues' or 'tu':

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Martes ' \n")

# Wednesday

elif day == 'wednesday' or 'wedn' or 'wednes' :

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Miércoles ' \n")

# Thursday

elif day == "thursday" or 'thurs' or 'thur' :

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Jueves ' \n")

# Friday

elif day == 'friday' or 'fri' or 'f' :

print("\n\t\t\t<< In Spanish it is ' Viernes ' \n")

# End cheking

elif day == 'end' or 'e' or 'en' :

print("Have a nice time :) ")

break

else :

print("\n\t\t\t Incorrect input i don't undrestand :) \n")

15. Consider the following Python code fragment:

# i, j, and k are numbers

if i < j:

if j < k:

i = j

else: j = k

else:

if j > k:

j = i

else:

i = k

print("i =", i, " j =", j, " k =", k

) What will the code print if the variables i, j, and k have the following values?

(a) i is 3, j is 5, and k is 7

=>prints: i = 5 j = 5 k = 7 (b) i is 3, j is 7, and k is 5

=>prints: i = 3 j = 5 k = 5 (c) i is 5, j is 3, and k is 7

=>prints: i = 7 j = 3 k = 7 (d) i is 5, j is 7, and k is 3

=>prints: i = 5 j = 3 k = 3 (e) i is 7, j is 3, and k is 5

=>prints: i = 5 j = 3 k = 5 (f) i is 7, j is 5, and k is 3

=>prints: i = 7 j = 7 k = 3

16. Consider the following Python program that prints one line of text:

val = int(input())

if val < 10:

if val != 5:

print("wow ", end='')

else:

val += 1

else:

if val == 17:

val += 10

else:

print("whoa ", end='')

print(val)

What will the program print if the user provides the following input?

(a) 3 => wow 3

(b) 21 => whoa 21

(c) 5 => 6

(d) 17 => 27

(e) -5 => wow -5

17. Consider the following two Python programs that appear very similar:

A:

n = int(input())

if n < 1000:

print('\*', end='')

if n < 100:

print('\*', end='')

if n < 10:

print('\*', end='')

if n < 1:

print('\*', end='') print()

B:

n = int(input())

if n < 1000:

print('\*', end='')

elif n < 100:

print('\*', end='')

elif n < 10:

print('\*', end='')

elif n < 1:

print('\*', end='')

print()

How do the two programs react when the user provides the following inputs?

(a) 0

=>A:\*\*\*\*, B:\*

(b) 1

=>A:\*\*\*, B:\*

(c) 5

=>A:\*\*\*, B:\*

(d) 50

=>A:\*\*, B:\*

(e) 500

=>A:\*, B:\*

(f) 5000

=>A:nothing, B:nothing.

Why do the two programs behave as they do?

1. In program ( 1 ) first start to check if n < 1000 (if this is true execute block of the if else pass to the next if)

2. But in program ( 2 ) After we check if n < 1000 (if this is true hust execute the if n < 1000 block and down but if it was not true check the elif )

18. Write a Python program that requests five integer values from the user. It then prints the maximum

and minimum values entered. If the user enters the values 3, 2, 5, 0, and 1, the program would

indicate that 5 is the maximum and 0 is the minimum. Your program should handle ties properly; for

example, if the user enters 2, 4, 2, 3, and 3, the program should report 2 as the minimum and 4 as

maximum.

n1 = int(input("num 1 => "))

max = n1

min = n1

n2 = int(input("num 2 => "))

n3 = int(input("num 3 => "))

n4 = int(input("num 4 => "))

n5 = int(input("num 5 => "))

# Check minimum num

if n2 < min :

min = n2

if n3 < min :

min = n3

if n4 < min :

min = n4

if n5 < min :

min = n5

print("Min = ",min)

# Maximum check

if n2 > max :

max = n2

if n3 > max :

max = n3

if n4 > max :

max = n4

if n5 > max :

max = n5

print("Max = ",max)

19.Write a Python program that requests five integer values from theuser. It then prints one of two things: if any of the values entered are duplicates,it prints "DUPLICATES" ;otherwise,it prints"ALL UNIQUE".

=>

repeat = 0;

temp = None;

for i in range(5):

number = int(input("Please Enter a integer: "));

if number == temp:

repeat = 1;

else:

temp = number;

if repeat:

print("DUPLICATES");

else:

print("ALL UNIQUE");

finish