

## Problem

An extra day is added to the calendar almost every four years as February 29, and the day is called a leap day. It corrects the calendar for the fact that our planet takes approximately 365.25 days to orbit the sun. A leap year contains a leap day.

In the Gregorian calendar, three conditions are used to identify leap years:

- The year can be evenly divided by 4, is a leap year, unless:
  - The year can be evenly divided by 100, it is NOT a leap year, unless:
    - The year is also evenly divisible by 400. Then it is a leap year.

This means that in the Gregorian calendar, the years 2000 and 2400 are leap years, while 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300 and 2500 are NOT leap years. [Source](#)

## Task

Given a year, determine whether it is a leap year. If it is a leap year, return the Boolean `True`, otherwise return `False`.

Note that the code stub provided reads from STDIN and passes arguments to the `is_leap` function. It is only necessary to complete the `is_leap` function.

## Input Format

Read *year*, the year to test.

## Constraints

$$1900 \leq \text{year} \leq 10^5$$

## Output Format

The function must return a Boolean value (True/False). Output is handled by the provided code stub.

## Sample Input 0

1990

## Sample Output 0

False

## Explanation 0

1990 is not a multiple of 4 hence it's not a leap year.

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```
1 def is_leap(year):
2     leap = False
3
4     if year%400==0:
5         leap=True
6     elif year%100==0:
7         leap=False
8     elif year%4==0:
9         leap=True
10
11     return leap
12
13 year = int(input())
14 print(is_leap(year))
```

Line: 9 Col: 15

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Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Test case 1

Success