



## Write a function ★

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Problem

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Editorial

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

$$1900 \leq year \leq 10^5$$

### 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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Python 3



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

Line: 16 Col: 21

[Upload Code as File](#) ☐ Test against custom input

Run Code

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55/70



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Compiler Message

Success

## Hidden Test Case

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