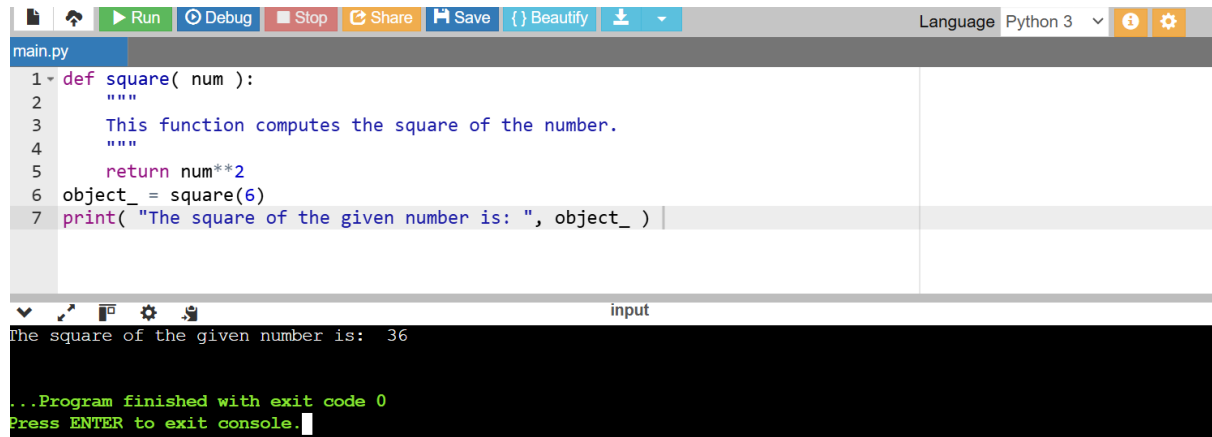


# FUNCTIONS

## 1. User-Defined Function



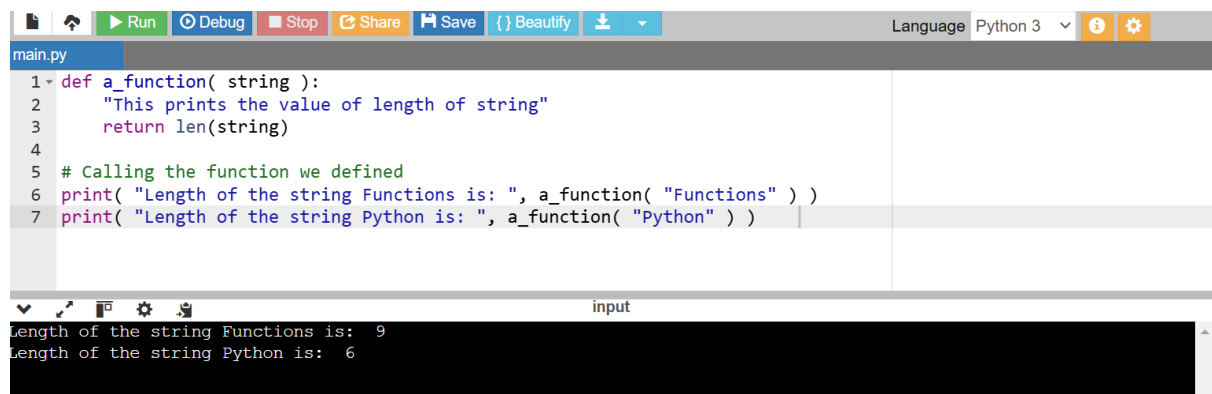
```
main.py
1 def square( num ):
2     """
3     This function computes the square of the number.
4     """
5     return num**2
6 object_ = square(6)
7 print( "The square of the given number is: ", object_ )
```

input

The square of the given number is: 36

...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.

## 2. Calling a Function



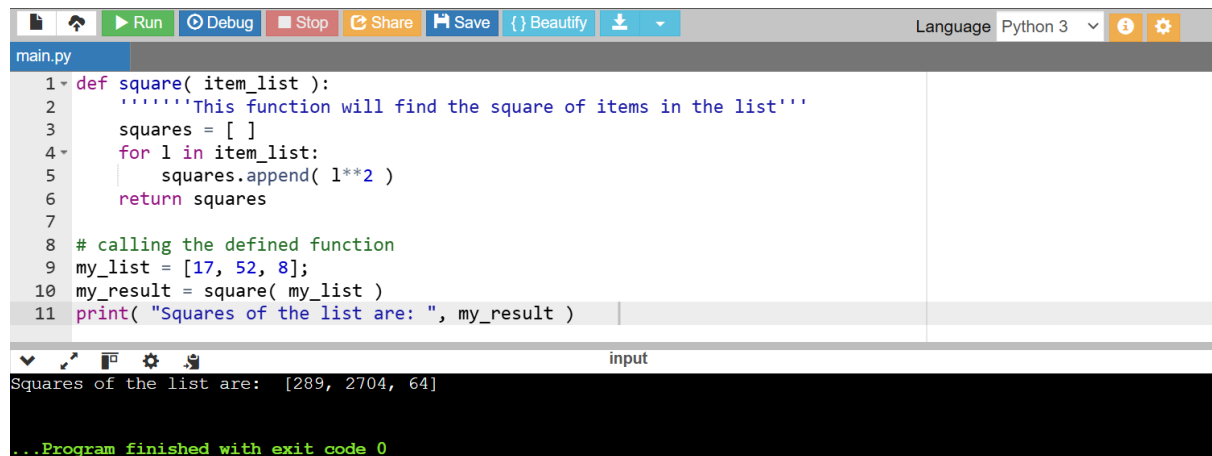
```
main.py
1 def a_function( string ):
2     "This prints the value of length of string"
3     return len(string)
4
5 # Calling the function we defined
6 print( "Length of the string Functions is: ", a_function( "Functions" ) )
7 print( "Length of the string Python is: ", a_function( "Python" ) )
```

input

Length of the string Functions is: 9  
Length of the string Python is: 6

## Pass by Reference vs. Pass by Value

### 1.



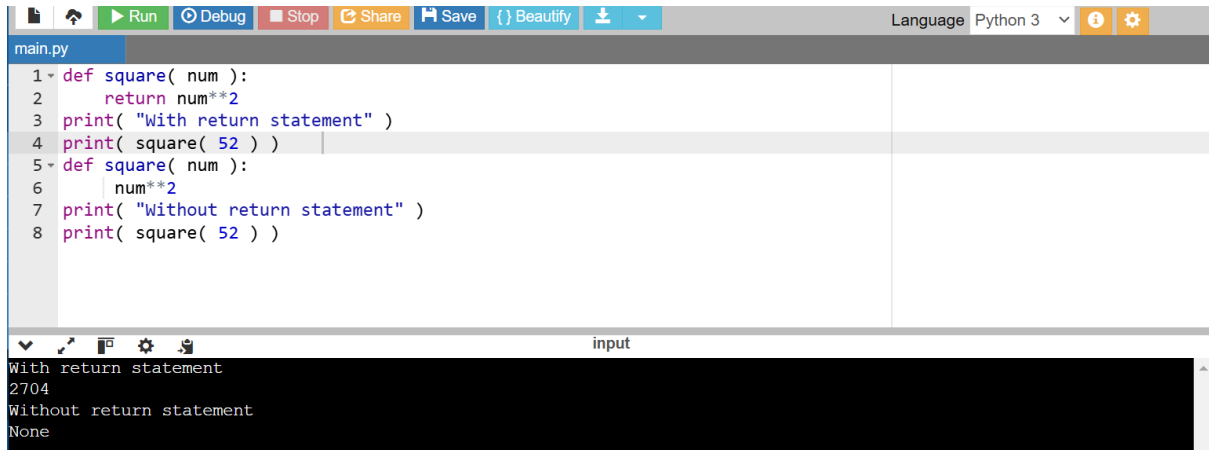
```
main.py
1 def square( item_list ):
2     """This function will find the square of items in the list"""
3     squares = [ ]
4     for l in item_list:
5         squares.append( l**2 )
6     return squares
7
8 # calling the defined function
9 my_list = [17, 52, 8];
10 my_result = square( my_list )
11 print( "Squares of the list are: ", my_result )
```

input

Squares of the list are: [289, 2704, 64]

...Program finished with exit code 0

## 2. return Statement



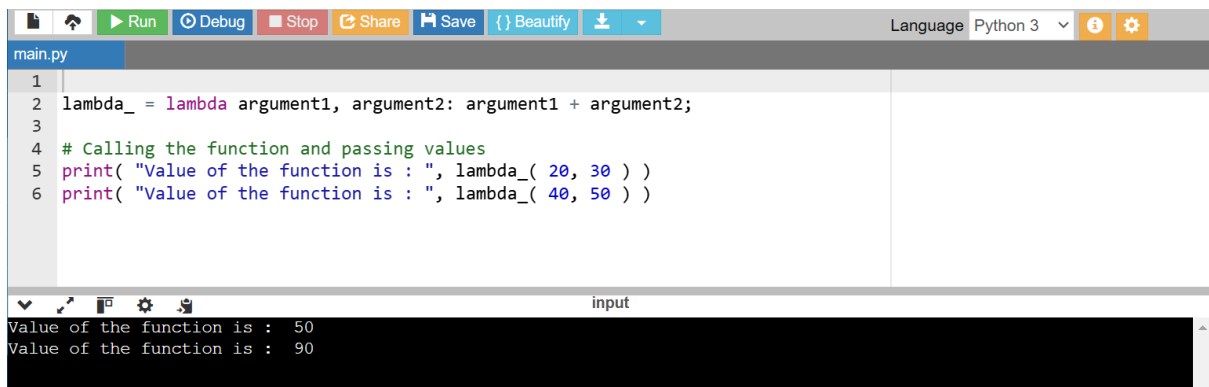
The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named `main.py`. The code defines a function `square` twice. The first version (lines 1-4) includes a `return` statement. The second version (lines 5-8) does not. The output window shows the results of running the code: the first function call returns `2704`, and the second function call returns `None`.

```
1 def square( num ):  
2     return num**2  
3 print( "With return statement" )  
4 print( square( 52 ) )  
5 def square( num ):  
6     num**2  
7 print( "Without return statement" )  
8 print( square( 52 ) )
```

input

```
With return statement  
2704  
Without return statement  
None
```

## The Anonymous Functions



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named `main.py`. The code defines a lambda function `lambda_` and calls it twice with different arguments. The output window shows the results of the function calls: `50` and `90`.

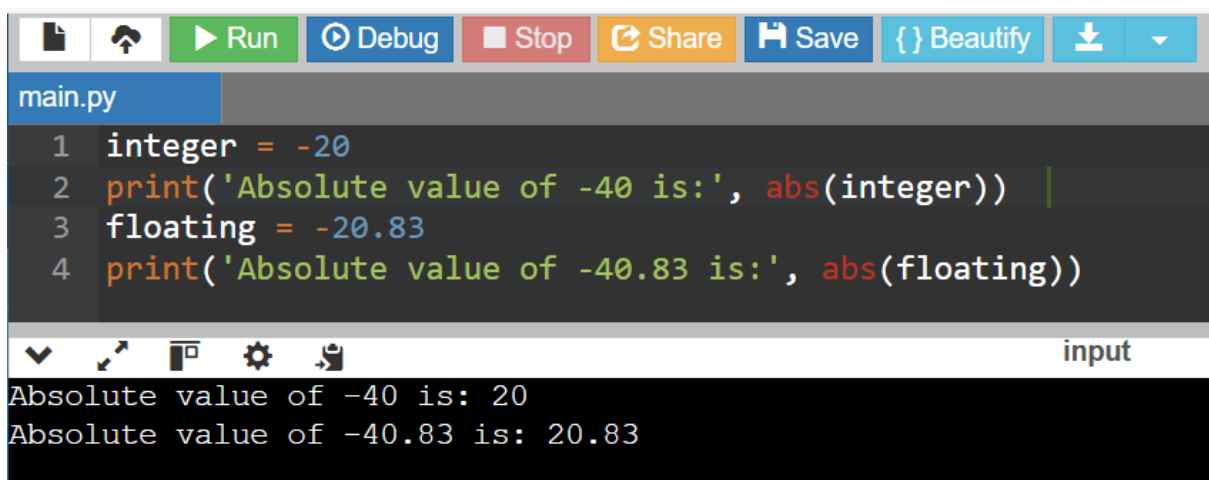
```
1  
2 lambda_ = lambda argument1, argument2: argument1 + argument2;  
3  
4 # Calling the function and passing values  
5 print( "Value of the function is : ", lambda_( 20, 30 ) )  
6 print( "Value of the function is : ", lambda_( 40, 50 ) )
```

input

```
Value of the function is : 50  
Value of the function is : 90
```

## PYTHON BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS:

1.



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named `main.py`. The code defines two variables, `integer` and `floating`, and uses the `abs` function to calculate their absolute values. The output window shows the results of the function calls: `20` and `20.83`.

```
1 integer = -20  
2 print('Absolute value of -40 is:', abs(integer))  
3 floating = -20.83  
4 print('Absolute value of -40.83 is:', abs(floating))
```

input

```
Absolute value of -40 is: 20  
Absolute value of -40.83 is: 20.83
```

2.



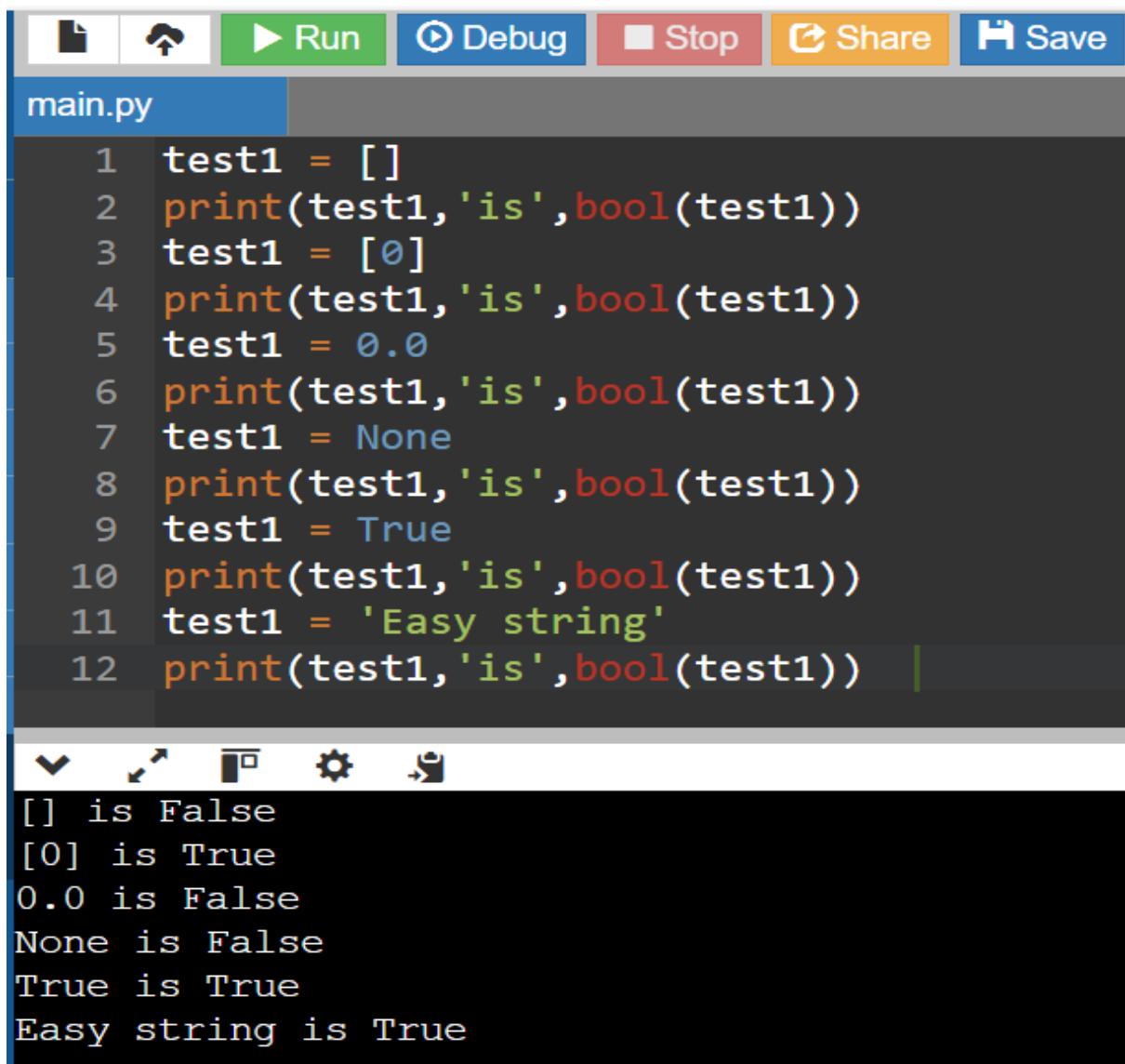
The image shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, a 'Debug' button, a 'Stop' button, a 'Share' button, a 'Save' button, a 'Beautify' button, and a download icon. The editor window is titled 'main.py' and contains the following Python code:

```
1 k = [1, 3, 4, 6]
2 print(all(k))
3 k = [0, False]
4 print(all(k))
5 k = [1, 3, 7, 0]
6 print(all(k))
7 k = [0, False, 5]
8 print(all(k))
9 k = []
10 print(all(k))
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window with a toolbar containing icons for expand/collapse, copy, settings, and a search icon. The terminal is labeled 'input' and displays the output of the script:

```
True
False
False
False
True
```

3.



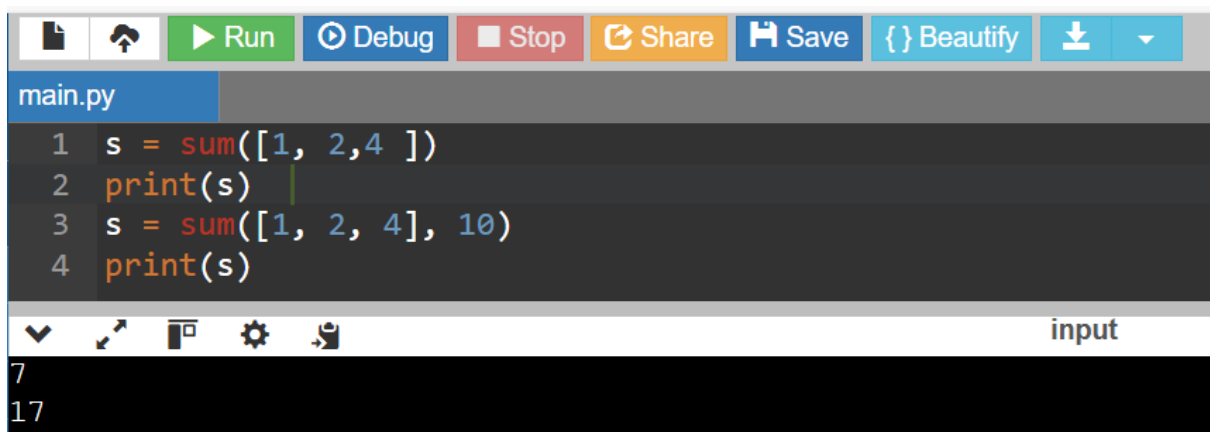
The screenshot shows a code editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, a 'Debug' button, a 'Stop' button, a 'Share' button, and a 'Save' button. The editor is titled 'main.py' and contains the following Python code:

```
1 test1 = []
2 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
3 test1 = [0]
4 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
5 test1 = 0.0
6 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
7 test1 = None
8 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
9 test1 = True
10 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
11 test1 = 'Easy string'
12 print(test1, 'is', bool(test1))
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the output of the script:

```
[] is False
[0] is True
0.0 is False
None is False
True is True
Easy string is True
```

4.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, a 'Debug' button, a 'Stop' button, a 'Share' button, a 'Save' button, a 'Beautify' button, and a download icon. The editor is titled 'main.py' and contains the following Python code:

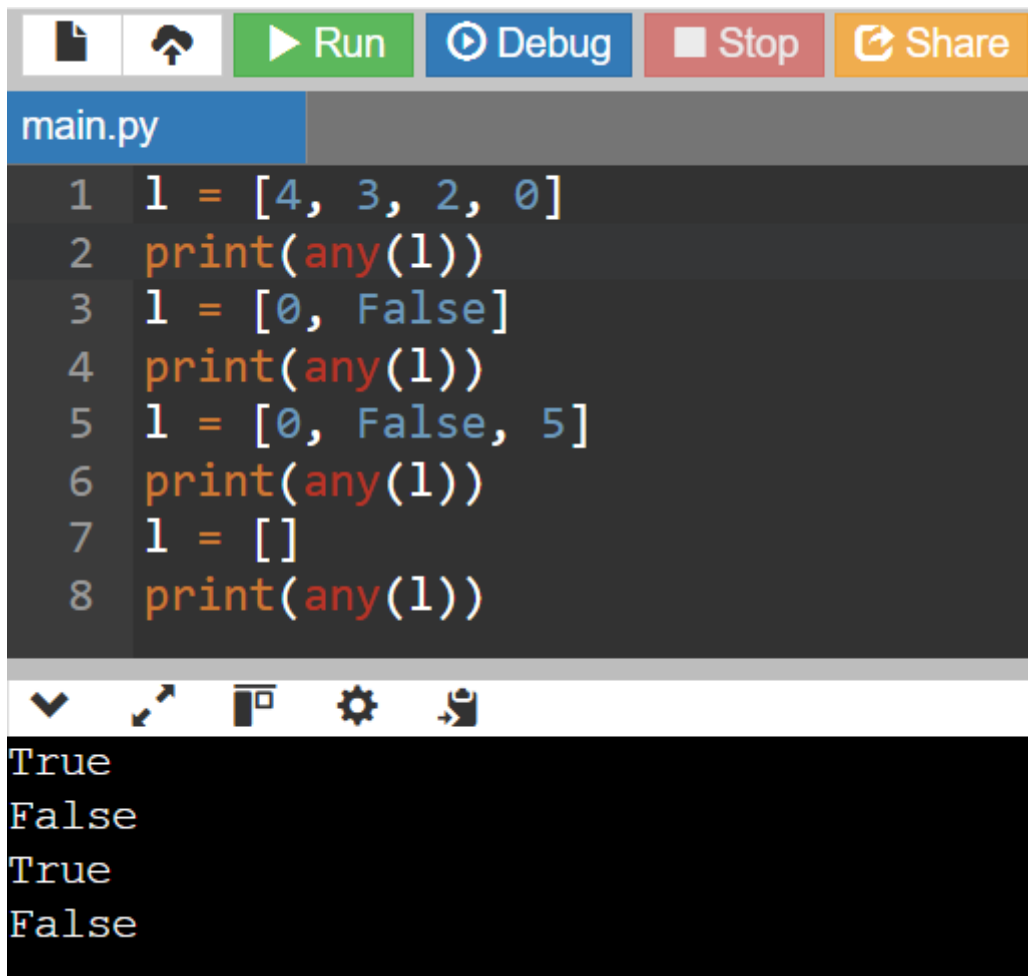
```
1 s = sum([1, 2, 4 ])
2 print(s)
3 s = sum([1, 2, 4], 10)
4 print(s)
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the output of the script:

```
7
17
```

On the right side of the terminal window, the word 'input' is visible.

5.

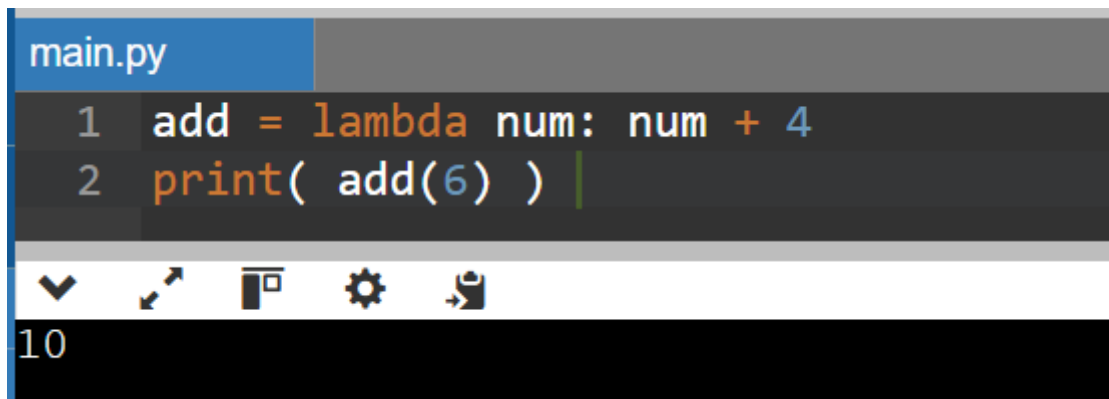


```
main.py
1 l = [4, 3, 2, 0]
2 print(any(l))
3 l = [0, False]
4 print(any(l))
5 l = [0, False, 5]
6 print(any(l))
7 l = []
8 print(any(l))
```

True  
False  
True  
False

## LAMBDA FUNCTIONS:

1.



```
main.py
1 add = lambda num: num + 4
2 print( add(6) )
```

10

2.

```
main.py
1 def reciprocal( num ):
2     return 1 / num
3 lambda_reciprocal = lambda num: 1 / num
4 print( "Def keyword: ", reciprocal(6) )
5 print( "Lambda keyword: ", lambda_reciprocal(6) )
```

input

```
Def keyword:  0.16666666666666666
Lambda keyword:  0.16666666666666666
```

3.

```
main.py
1 numbers_list = [2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10]
2 squared_list = list(map( lambda num: num ** 2 , numbers_list ))
3 print( 'Square of each number in the given list:', squared_list )
```

input

```
Square of each number in the given list: [4, 16, 25, 1, 9, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

4.

```
main.py
1 squares = [lambda num = num: num ** 2 for num in range(0, 11)]
2 for square in squares:
3     print('The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10:', square(), end = " ")
```

input

```
The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 0 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 1 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 4 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 9 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 16 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 25 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 36 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 49 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 64 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 81 The square value of all numbers from 0 to 10: 100
```

5.

```
main.py
1 my_List = [ [3, 5, 8, 6], [23, 54, 12, 87], [1, 2, 4, 12, 5] ]
2 sort_List = lambda num : ( sorted(n) for n in num )
3 third_Largest = lambda num, func : [ l[ len(l) - 2] for l in func(num)]
4 result = third_Largest( my_List, sort_List)
5 print('The third largest number from every sub list is:', result )

input
The third largest number from every sub list is: [6, 54, 5]

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

## MODULES

1.

```
example_module.py  main_program.py ×
python > main_program.py
1 import example_module
2 result = example_module.square( 4 )
3 print("By using the module square of number is:",result)

PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS  Code
[Running] python -u "c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\python\main_program.py"
By using the module square of number is: 16

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.716 seconds
```

### 2. Importing and also Renaming:

```
1 import math
2 print( "The value of euler's number is", math.e )

The value of euler's number is 2.718281828459045
```

### 3. Python from...import Statement:

```
1 from math import e, tau
2 print( "The value of tau constant is: ", tau )
3 print( "The value of the euler's number is: ", e )
```

The value of tau constant is: 6.283185307179586  
The value of the euler's number is: 2.718281828459045

### 4. Import all Names - From import \* Statement:

```
1 from math import *
2 # Here, we are accessing functions of math module without using the dot operator
3 print( "Calculating square root: ", sqrt(25) )
4 # here, we are getting the sqrt method and finding the square root of 25
5 print( "Calculating tangent of an angle: ", tan(pi/6) )
```

Calculating square root: 5.0  
Calculating tangent of an angle: 0.5773502691896257

### 5. Locating Path of Modules:

```
1 import sys
2 # Here, we are printing the path using sys.path
3 print("Path of the sys module in the system is:", sys.path)
```

Path of the sys module in the system is: ['/home', '/usr/lib/python3.12.zip', '/usr/lib/python3.12', '/usr/lib/python3.12/lib-dynload', '/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages', '/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages']

### 6. The dir() Built-in Function:

```
1 print( "List of functions:\n ", dir( str ), end="," )
```

List of functions:  
['\_add', '\_class', '\_contains', '\_delattr', '\_dir', '\_doc', '\_eq', '\_format', '\_ge', '\_getattr', '\_getitem', '\_getnewargs', '\_getstate', '\_gt', '\_hash', '\_init', '\_init\_subclass', '\_iter', '\_le', '\_len', '\_lt', '\_mod', '\_mul', '\_ne', '\_new', '\_reduce', '\_reduce\_ex', '\_repr', '\_rmod', '\_rmul', '\_setattr', '\_sizeof', '\_str', '\_subclasshook', '\_capitalize', '\_casefold', '\_center', '\_count', '\_encode', '\_endswith', '\_expandtabs', '\_find', '\_format', '\_format\_map', '\_index', '\_isalnum', '\_isalpha', '\_isascii', '\_isdecimal', '\_isdigit', '\_isidentifier', '\_islower', '\_isnumeric', '\_isprintable', '\_isspace', '\_istitle', '\_isupper', '\_join', '\_ljust', '\_lower', '\_lstrip', '\_maketrans', '\_partition', '\_removeprefix', '\_removesuffix', '\_replace', '\_rfind', '\_rindex', '\_rjust', '\_rpartition', '\_rsplit', '\_rstrip', '\_split', '\_splitlines', '\_startswith', '\_strip', '\_swapcase', '\_title', '\_translate', '\_upper', '\_zfill']



## 7. Namespaces and Scoping:

```
1 Number = 204
2 def AddNumber(): # here, we are defining a function with the name Add Number
3     # Here, we are accessing the global namespace
4     global Number
5     Number = Number + 200
6     print("The number is:", Number)
7     # here, we are printing the number after performing the addition
8     AddNumber() # here, we are calling the function
9     print("The number is:", Number)
10
```

The number is: 204  
The number is: 404

## PYTHON ARRAYS

### 1. Accessing array elements:

```
1 import array as arr
2 a = arr.array('i', [2, 4, 5, 6])
3 print("First element is:", a[0])
4 print("Second element is:", a[1])
5 print("Third element is:", a[2])
6 print("Forth element is:", a[3])
7 print("last element is:", a[-1])
8 print("Second last element is:", a[-2])
9 print("Third last element is:", a[-3])
10 print("Forth last element is:", a[-4])
11 print(a[0], a[1], a[2], a[3], a[-1], a[-2], a[-3], a[-4])
```

First element is: 2  
Second element is: 4  
Third element is: 5  
Forth element is: 6  
last element is: 6  
Second last element is: 5  
Third last element is: 4  
Forth last element is: 2  
2 4 5 6 6 5 4 2

## 2. Deleting the elements from Array

```
main.py
1 import array as arr
2 number = arr.array('i', [1, 2, 3, 3, 4])
3 del number[2]
4 print(number)

array('i', [1, 2, 3, 4])
```

## 3. Adding or changing the elements in Array

```
main.py File (Ctrl+M)
1 import array as arr
2 numbers = arr.array('i', [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10])
3 numbers[0] = 0
4 print(numbers)
5 numbers[5] = 8
6 print(numbers)
7 numbers[2:5] = arr.array('i', [4, 6, 8])
8 print(numbers)

array('i', [0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10])
array('i', [0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8])
array('i', [0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 8])

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

#### 4. To find the length of array

```
main.py
1 import array as arr
2 x = arr.array('i', [4, 7, 19, 22])
3 print("First element:", x[0])
4 print("Second element:", x[1])
5 print("Second last element:", x[-1])
```

First element: 4  
Second element: 7  
Second last element: 22

## PYTHON DECORATOR

1.

```
1 def func1(msg): # here, we are creating a function and passing the parameter
2     print(msg)
3 func1("Hii, welcome to function ") # Here, we are printing the data of function 1
4 func2 = func1 # Here, we are copying the function 1 data to function 2
5 func2("Hii, welcome to function ") # Here, we are printing the data of function 2
```

Hii, welcome to function  
Hii, welcome to function

#### 2. Inner Function

```
main.py
1 def func(): # here, we are creating a function and passing the parameter
2     print("We are in first function") # Here, we are printing the data of function
3     def func1(): # here, we are creating a function and passing the parameter
4         print("This is first child function") # Here, we are printing the data of function 1
5     def func2(): # here, we are creating a function and passing the parameter
6         print("This is second child function") # Here, we are printing the data of
7     func1()
8     func2()
9 func()
```

We are in first function  
This is first child function  
This is second child function

3.

```
1 def add(x):           # he
2     return x+1        # he
3 def sub(x):           # he
4     return x-1        # h
5 def operator(func, x):
6     temp = func(x)
7     return temp
8 print(operator(sub,10))
9 print(operator(add,20))
```

9  
21

4.

```
1 def hello():
2     def hi():
3         print("Hello")
4     return hi
5 new = hello()
6 new()
```

Hello


Decorating functions with parameters:

```
1 def divide(x,y):
2     print(x/y)
3 def outer_div(func):
4     def inner(x,y):
5         if(x<y):
6             x,y = y,x
7         return func(x,y)
8     return inner
9 divide1 = outer_div(divide)
10 divide1(2,4)
```

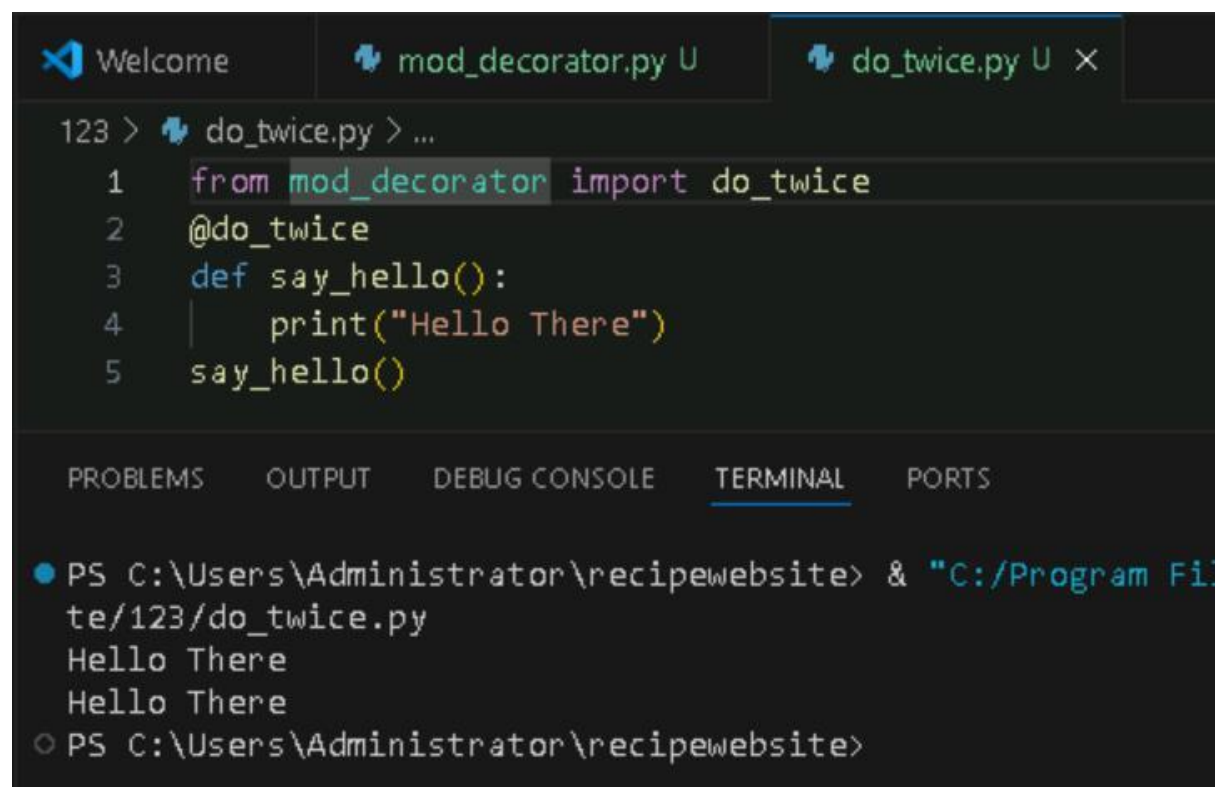
Hello

## Syntactic Decorator:

```
1 def outer_div(func):
2     def inner(x, y):
3         if x < y:
4             x, y = y, x
5         return func(x, y)
6     return inner
7
8
9 @outer_div
10 def divide(x, y):
11     print(x / y)
12 divide(5, 10)
13
```



## Reusing Decorator



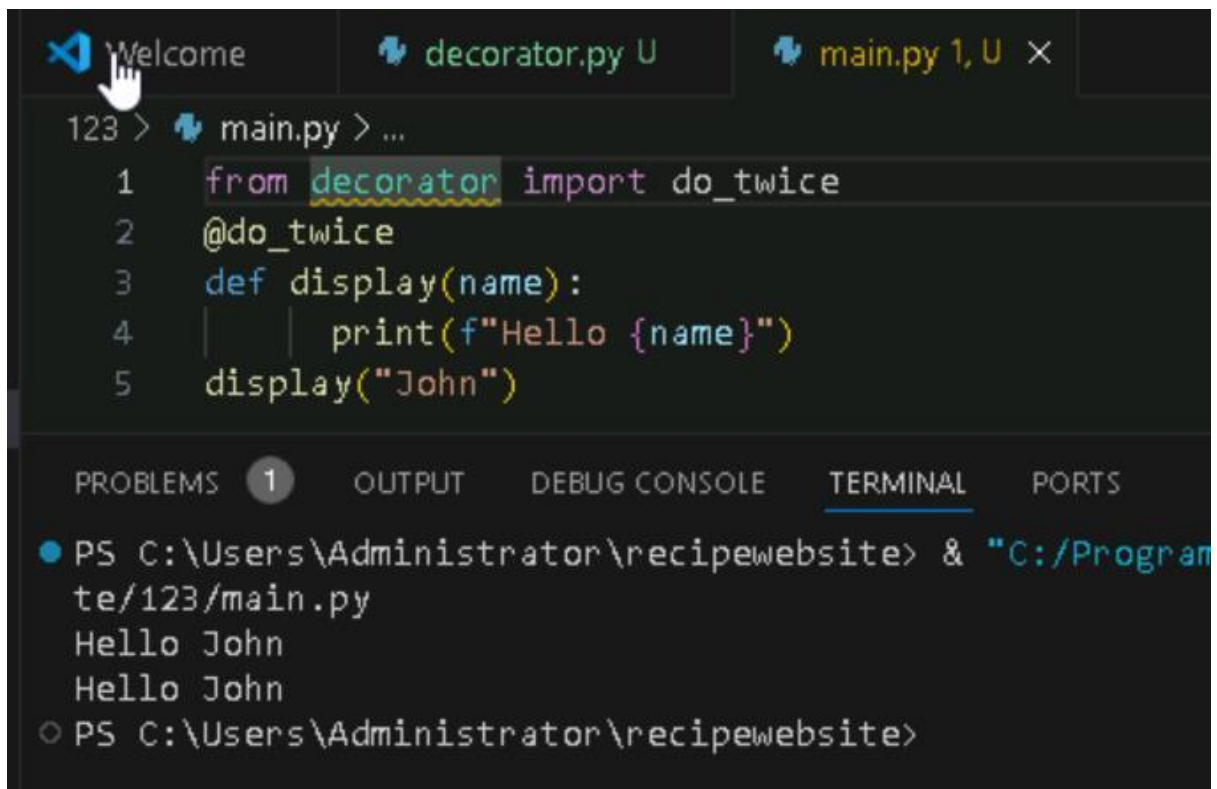
```
123 > do_twice.py > ...
1 from mod_decorator import do_twice
2 @do_twice
3 def say_hello():
4     print("Hello There")
5 say_hello()
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
● PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite> & "C:/Program Files/Python/Python37-32/python.exe" C:/Users/Administrator/recipewebsite/123/do_twice.py
Hello There
Hello There
○ PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite>
```



## Python Decorator with Argument



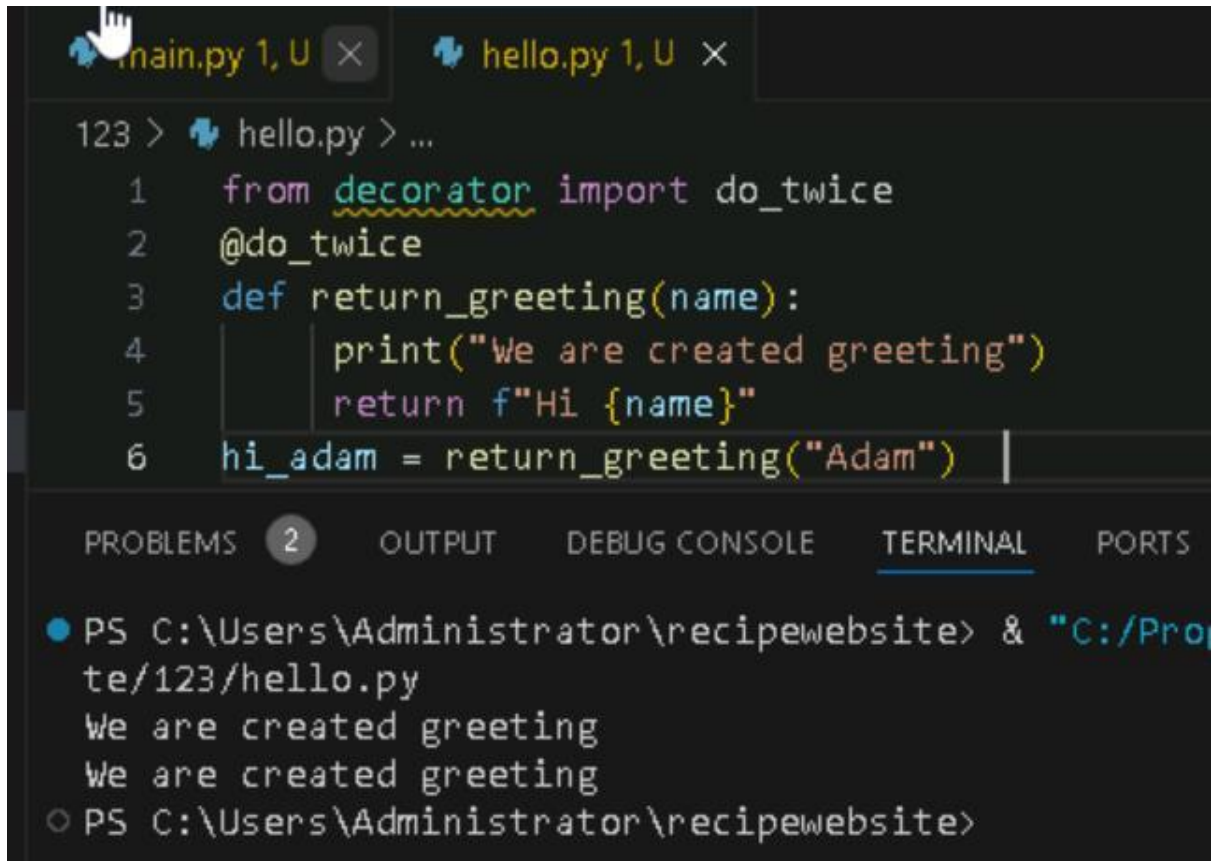
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with three tabs: 'Welcome', 'decorator.py U', and 'main.py 1, U'. The 'main.py' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
123 > main.py > ...
1  from decorator import do_twice
2  @do_twice
3  def display(name):
4      print(f"Hello {name}")
5  display("John")
```

The bottom panel shows the 'TERMINAL' tab with the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe C:/Users/Administrator/recipewebsite/123/main.py
Hello John
Hello John
PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite>
```

## Returning Values from Decorated Functions



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with two tabs: 'main.py 1, U' and 'hello.py 1, U'. The 'hello.py' tab is active, displaying the following code:

```
123 > hello.py > ...
1  from decorator import do_twice
2  @do_twice
3  def return_greeting(name):
4      print("We are created greeting")
5      return f"Hi {name}"
6  hi_adam = return_greeting("Adam")
```

The bottom panel shows the 'TERMINAL' tab with the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite> & "C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe" C:/Program Files/Python39/python.exe C:/Users/Administrator/recipewebsite/123/hello.py
We are created greeting
We are created greeting
PS C:\Users\Administrator\recipewebsite>
```

## Fancy Decorators

```
1 class Student:      # here, we are creating a class with the name Student
2     def __init__(self,name,grade):
3         self.name = name
4         self.grade = grade
5         @property
6     def display(self):
7         return self.name + " got grade " + self.grade
8
9 stu = Student("John","B")
10 print("Name of the student: ", stu.name)
11 print("Grade of the student: ", stu.grade)
12 print(stu.display)
13
```

▼ ↗ 📄 ⚙️ 👤

Name of the student: John  
Grade of the student: B  
John got grade B

```
1 class Person:      # here, we are creating a class with the name Student
2     @staticmethod
3     def hello():      # here, we are defining a function hello
4         print("Hello Peter")
5 per = Person()
6 per.hello()
7 Person.hello()
```

▼ ↗ 📄 ⚙️ 👤

Hello Peter  
Hello Peter

## Decorator with Arguments

```
1 import functools # Importing functools into the program
2
3 def repeat(num): # Defining the repeat function that takes 'num'
4     # Creating and returning the decorator function
5     def decorator_repeat(func):
6         @functools.wraps(func) # Using functools.wraps to preserve metadata
7         def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
8             for _ in range(num): # Looping 'num' times to repeat the function
9                 value = func(*args, **kwargs) # Calling the original function
10            return value # Returning the value after the loop
11        return wrapper # Returning the wrapper function
12
13    return decorator_repeat
14
15 @repeat(num=5)
16 def function1(name):
17     print(f"{name}")
18
19 function1("John")
20
```

John  
John  
John  
John  
John

## Stateful Decorators

```
1 import functools # Importing functools into the program
2
3 def count_function(func):
4     # Defining the decorator function that counts the number of calls
5     @functools.wraps(func) # Preserving the metadata of the original function
6     def wrapper_count_calls(*args, **kwargs):
7         wrapper_count_calls.num_calls += 1 # Increment the call count
8         print(f"Call {wrapper_count_calls.num_calls} of {func.__name__!r}")
9         return func(*args, **kwargs) # Call the original function with the argument
10
11    wrapper_count_calls.num_calls = 0 # Initialize the call counter
12    return wrapper_count_calls # Return the wrapper function
13
14 # Applying the decorator to the function say_hello
15 @count_function
16 def say_hello():
17     print("Say Hello")
18
19 # Calling the decorated function twice
20 say_hello() # First call
21 say_hello() # Second call
22
```

Call 1 of 'say\_hello'  
Say Hello  
Call 2 of 'say\_hello'  
Say Hello



## Classes as Decorators

```
1 import functools # Importing functools into the program
2
3 class Count_Calls:
4     # Class to count the number of times a function is called
5     def __init__(self, func):
6         functools.update_wrapper(self, func) # To update the wrapper with the original
7         self.func = func # Store the original function
8         self.num_calls = 0 # Initialize call counter
9
10    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
11        # Increment the call counter each time the function is called
12        self.num_calls += 1
13        print(f"Call {self.num_calls} of {self.func.__name__}")
14        return self.func(*args, **kwargs) # Call the original function
15
16 # Applying the Count_Calls class as a decorator
17 @Count_Calls
18 def say_hello():
19     print("Say Hello")
20
21 # Calling the decorated function multiple times
22 say_hello() # First call
23 say_hello() # Second call
24 say_hello() # Third call
25
```

input

```
Call 1 of 'say_hello'
Say Hello
Call 2 of 'say_hello'
Say Hello
Call 3 of 'say_hello'
Say Hello
```

## PYTHON GENERATORS

### 1. To create Generator function in python

```
main.py
1 def simple():
2     for i in range(10):
3         if(i%2==0):
4             yield i
5 for i in simple():
6     print(i)
```

0  
2  
4  
6  
8

## 1. Using multiple Yield Statement

```
main.py
1 def multiple_yield():
2     str1 = "First String"
3     yield str1
4     str2 = "Second string"
5     yield str2
6     str3 = "Third String"
7     yield str3
8 obj = multiple_yield()
9 print(next(obj))
10 print(next(obj))
11 print(next(obj))
```

First String  
Second string  
Third String

## 1. Generator Expression

```
main.py
1 list = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
2 z = [x**3 for x in list]
3 a = (x**3 for x in list)
4 print(a)
5 print(z)
```

<generator object <genexpr> at 0x772aeb7bb9f0>  
[1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343]

## 1. Multiplication table using Generators

```
main.py
1 def table(n):
2     for i in range(1,11):
3         yield n*i
4         i = i+1
5 for i in table(15):
6     print(i)
```

15  
30  
45  
60  
75  
90  
105  
120  
135  
150

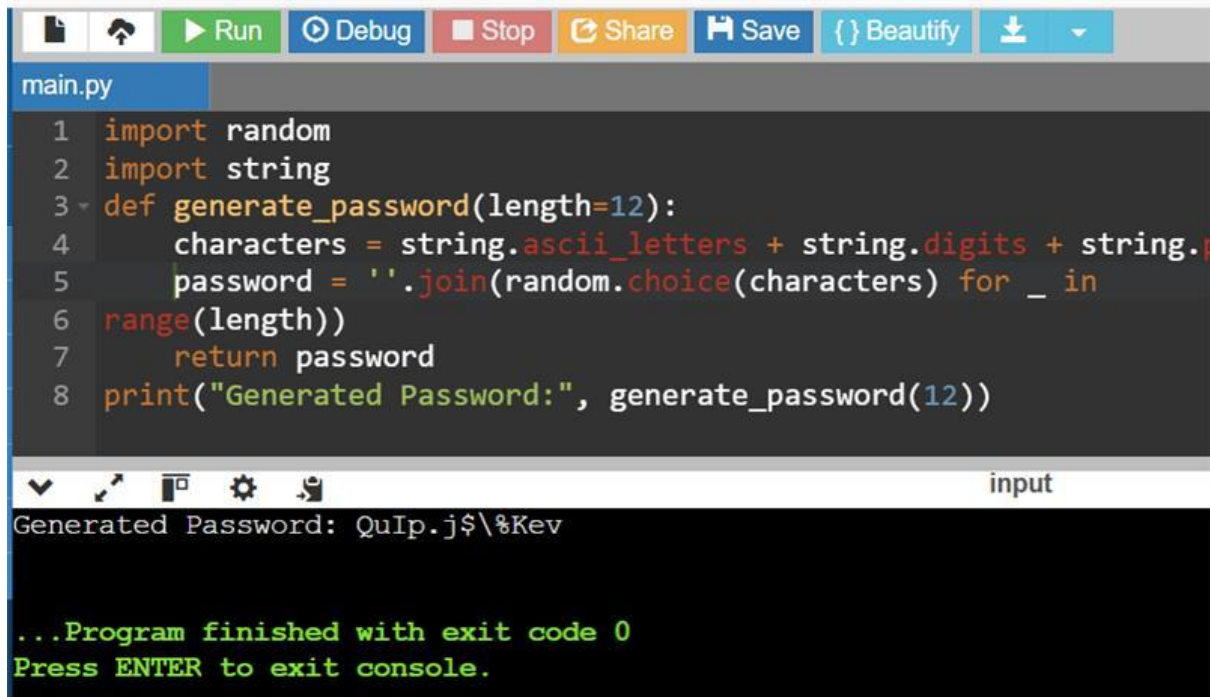
## 1. Using next () on Generator Object

```
main.py
1 list = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
2 z = (x**3 for x in list)
3 print(next(z))
4 print(next(z))
5 print(next(z))
6 print(next(z))
```

1  
8  
27  
64

# PYTHON BASIC PROJECT

## 1. PASSWORD GENERATOR

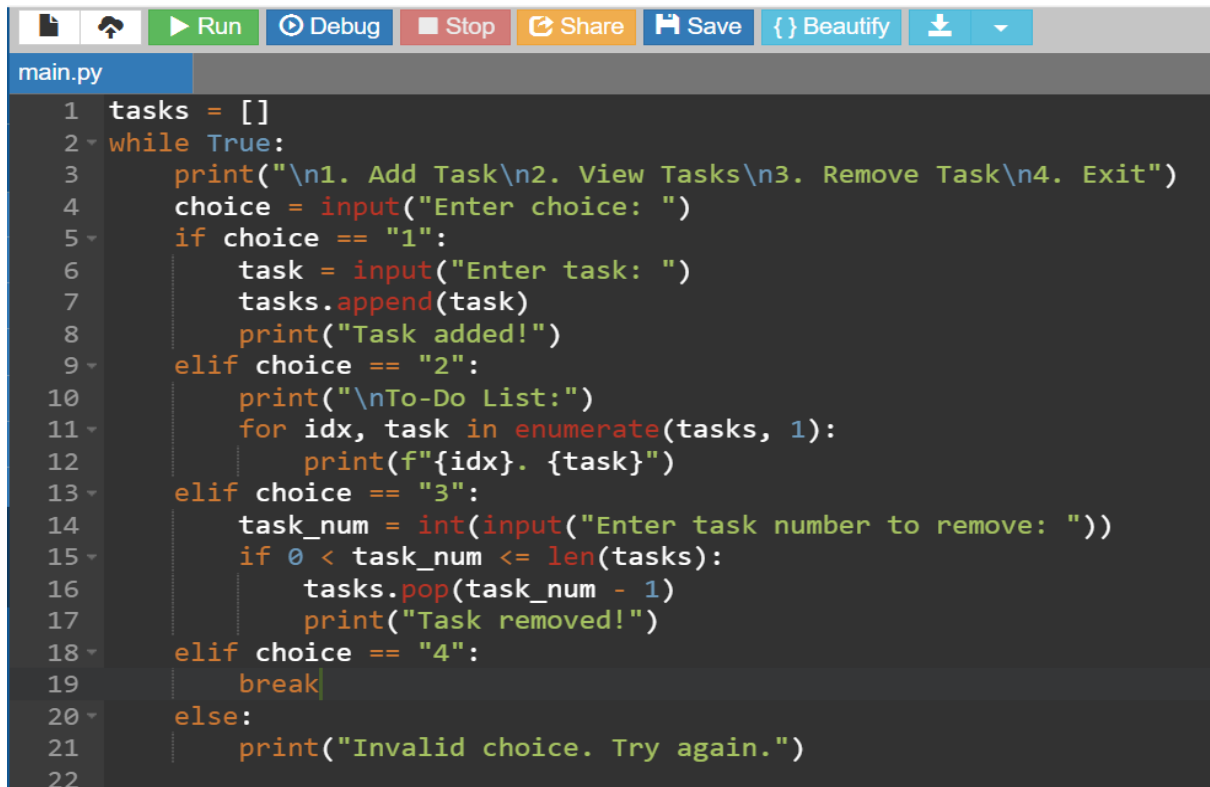


The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, 'Debug', 'Stop', 'Share', 'Save', 'Beautify', and a dropdown menu. The editor window, titled 'main.py', contains the following Python code:

```
1 import random
2 import string
3 def generate_password(length=12):
4     characters = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + string.punctuation
5     password = ''.join(random.choice(characters) for _ in
6 range(length))
7     return password
8 print("Generated Password:", generate_password(12))
```

Below the editor, the console output is displayed: 'Generated Password: QuIp.j\$%\%Kev'. At the bottom, a green message states: '...Program finished with exit code 0' and 'Press ENTER to exit console.'

## 2. TO-DO LIST



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, 'Debug', 'Stop', 'Share', 'Save', 'Beautify', and a dropdown menu. The editor window, titled 'main.py', contains the following Python code:

```
1 tasks = []
2 while True:
3     print("\n1. Add Task\n2. View Tasks\n3. Remove Task\n4. Exit")
4     choice = input("Enter choice: ")
5     if choice == "1":
6         task = input("Enter task: ")
7         tasks.append(task)
8         print("Task added!")
9     elif choice == "2":
10        print("\nTo-Do List:")
11        for idx, task in enumerate(tasks, 1):
12            print(f"{idx}. {task}")
13    elif choice == "3":
14        task_num = int(input("Enter task number to remove: "))
15        if 0 < task_num <= len(tasks):
16            tasks.pop(task_num - 1)
17            print("Task removed!")
18    elif choice == "4":
19        break
20    else:
21        print("Invalid choice. Try again.")
22
```

## Output:

```
Input
1. Add Task
2. View Tasks
3. Remove Task
4. Exit
Enter choice: 1
Enter task: work
Task added!

1. Add Task
2. View Tasks
3. Remove Task
4. Exit
Enter choice: 1
Enter task: read
Task added!

1. Add Task
2. View Tasks
3. Remove Task
4. Exit
Enter choice: 1
Enter task: sleep
Task added!

1. Add Task
2. View Tasks
3. Remove Task
4. Exit
Enter choice: 2

To-Do List:
1. work
2. read
3. sleep

1. Add Task
2. View Tasks
3. Remove Task
4. Exit
```

## WEATHER APP (API Based):

```
main.py
1 import requests
2 API_KEY = "8f2d6822fb2e4524adf20f8132e6f463"
3 city = input("Enter city name: ")
4 url = f"http://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={city}&appid={API_KEY}&units=metric"
5 response = requests.get(url).json()
6 if response["cod"] == 200:
7     print(f"\nCity: {response['name']}")
8     print(f"Temperature: {response['main']['temp']}°C")
9     print(f"Weather: {response['weather'][0]['description']}")
10 else:
11     print("\nCity not found!")

input
Enter city name: London

City: London
Temperature: 4°C
Weather: overcast clouds
```

## NUMBER GUESSING GAME:

```
main.py
1 import random
2 number = random.randint(1, 100)
3 while True:
4     guess = int(input("Guess the number (1-100): "))
5     if guess < number:
6         print("Too low! Try again.")
7     elif guess > number:
8         print("Too high! Try again.")
9     else:
10        print("Congratulations! You guessed it right.")
11        break
```

input

Guess the number (1-100): 22  
Too low! Try again.  
Guess the number (1-100): 6  
Too low! Try again.  
Guess the number (1-100): 15  
Too low! Try again.  
Guess the number (1-100): 25  
Too low! Try again.  
Guess the number (1-100): 35  
Congratulations! You guessed it right.

## 1. QR CODE GENERATOR:

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ...
qr_generator x qrcode.png
qr_generator > ...
1 import qrcode
2
3 # Take user input (text/link) to convert to a QR code
4 data = input("Enter text or URL: ")
5
6 # Generate the QR code
7 qr = qrcode.make(data)
8
9 # Save the QR code as an image
10 qr.save("qrcode.png")
11 print("QR Code generated and saved as 'qrcode.png'!")
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\QR> python qr\_generator  
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\QR> python qr\_generator  
Enter text or URL: This is My first QR  
Enter text or URL: This is My first QR  
QR Code generated and saved as 'qrcode.png'!  
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\QR>

Output:

