

### 3.3.1 Working with the IF statement

uCertify JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

</> Editor PYTHON Run Code

```
1 answer = input("The computer was invented in 1822: ")
2
3 if answer == "TRUE":
4     print("Correct")
5 elif answer == "FALSE":
6     print("Wrong")
7 elif answer != ("TRUE" or "FALSE"):
8     print("Please answer TRUE or FALSE")
```

Input: TRUE

Output: The computer was invented in 1822: Correct

Activity Explanation

Watch me first to get started.

Working with the if Statement

Complete the Python code using the **if elif** statement block for the statement **The computer was invented in 1822:**

1. If the user input is given as **TRUE**, print **Correct**.
2. If the user input is given as **FALSE**, print **Wrong**.
3. If the user input is not equal to **TRUE or FALSE**, print **Please answer TRUE or FALSE**.

Sample Input: TRUE

Sample Output: The computer was invented in 1822: Correct

AI TUTOR RESET RETRY CLOSE 7:25 PM

### 3.4.1 Working with the While statement

uCertify JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

</> Editor PYTHON Run Code

```
1 user_pass = input()
2
3 while user_pass == "ucertify":
4     print("Welcome back")
5     break
6
```

Input: ucertify

Output: Welcome back

Activity Explanation

Watch me first to get started.

Working with the while Statement

Complete the Python code to create a password authentication feature using the **while** statement. Take **ucertify** as the user input that prints **Welcome Back** when the password matches with **ucertify**, otherwise print **Error**.

Sample Input: ucertify

Sample Output: Welcome back

Instructions:  
Write the code in the editable section.

### 3.8.1 Using the for Loop and the range Function

**uCertify** JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

Editor PYTHON Run Code Input Output

```
total = 0
for i in range(2, 101, 2):
    total += i
print(total)
```

Input: Separate input using the 'Enter' key

Output: 2550

Activity Explanation

Watch me first to get started.

Using the for Loop and the range Function

Write the Python code to find even numbers between 2 and 100 and print their sum using the `for` loop and the `range` function.

**Output:**

2550

Instructions:

- Write the code in the editable section.
- Click the **Run Code** button to execute the code.

Note: Please do not navigate without pressing the **Run Code** button. If anything goes wrong,

AI TUTOR RESET RETRY CLOSE

### 3.9.1 Using Nested Loops

**uCertify** JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

Editor PYTHON Run Code Input Output

```
groups = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
for group in groups:
    for num in group:
        cube = num * num * num
        print(num, ' cube is ', cube)
```

Input: Separate input using the 'Enter' key

Output:

```
1  cube is 1
2  cube is 8
3  cube is 27
4  cube is 64
5  cube is 125
6  cube is 216
7  cube is 343
8  cube is 512
9  cube is 729
```

Activity Explanation

Watch me first to get started.

Using Nested Loops

Complete the Python code that will print the cube of the numbers defined in the `groups` variable.

**Output:**

```
1  cube is 1
2  cube is 8
3  cube is 27
4  cube is 64
5  cube is 125
6  cube is 216
7  cube is 343
8  cube is 512
9  cube is 729
```

AI TUTOR RESET RETRY CLOSE

#### 4.4.1 Working with Function Arguments

**uCertify** JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

Activity Explanation

Watch me first to get started.

Working with Function Arguments

Complete the Python code for a function named **print\_arguments** that will receive **n** number of arguments, skip integer values, and print all other value.

**Hint:** Use the **continue** statement.

**Output:**

```
7.8  
a  
10.0
```

Instructions:

- Write the code in the editable section.
- Click the **Run Code** button to execute the code.

AI TUTOR RESET RETRY CLOSE

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with the following code in the editor:

```
1 def print_arguments(*args):  
2     for value in args:  
3         if type(value) == int:  
4             continue  
5         print(value)  
6  
7 print_arguments(2, 7.8, "a", 10.0)
```

The input field contains the text "Separate input using the 'Enter' key". The output field displays the values 7.8, a, and 10.0. The activity panel includes instructions to complete the code using the continue statement and to run it.

#### 4.5.1 Using Lambda Functions

**uCertify** JT290.ITP.150.A21.SP26.7W1 COURSE - Python Fundamentals

Activity Explanation

functions.

Here's the complete code that takes two integer values and returns the first value raised to the power of the second value:

```
t(input())  
(input())  
lambda number, power : number ** power  
wer(number,power))
```

In the above code, the first two lines take the input from the user. The **lambda** function takes number and power and returns the value of the number raised to a power.

Lesson

Functions

Anonymous Functions.

AI TUTOR RESET RETRY CLOSE

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with the following code in the editor:

```
1 number = int(input())  
2 power = int(input())  
3  
4 answer = lambda number, power: number ** power  
5 print(answer(number, power))  
6  
7  
8
```

The input field contains the numbers 8 and 4. The output field displays the result 4096. The activity panel provides an example of a lambda function and explains its purpose.