

### 3.3.1 Working with the IF statement

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```
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: Corre

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:

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### 3.4.1 Working with the While statement

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```
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.

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

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```
1 total = 0
2 for i in range(2, 101, 2):
3     total += i
4 print(total)
5
```

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,

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### 3.9.1 Using Nested Loops

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

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

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#### 4.4.1 Working with Function Arguments

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```
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)
```

Input

Separate input using the 'Enter' key

Output

7.8  
a  
10.0

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.

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#### 4.5.1 Using Lambda Functions

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

Input

8  
4

Output

4096

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

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