



Temperature Converter

- Class with methods to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit.
- Loop to allow repeated conversions.
- Conditional to validate inputs.

```
2. # Function to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit
3. def celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius):
4.     fahrenheit = (celsius * 9/5) + 32
5.     return fahrenheit
6.
7. # Example usage:
8. celsius_temp = 80
9. fahrenheit_temp = celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius_temp)
10. print(f"{celsius_temp}°C is equal to {fahrenheit_temp}°F")
```

Explanation (Simple)

- Celsius to Fahrenheit formula:
 - $F = (C \times 9/5) + 32$
 -
- You created a function that takes Celsius temperature → converts → returns Fahrenheit.
- Then you passed 80°C to the function.
- Output will be:
 - 80°C is equal to 176.0°F

1. Aim

To write a Python program that converts a temperature given in Celsius into Fahrenheit using a user-defined function.

2. Introduction

Temperature conversion is an important concept in science, daily life, and engineering applications. Different countries use different temperature scales, such as Celsius and Fahrenheit. This project demonstrates how a simple mathematical formula can be implemented in Python to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit.

It also explains the use of user-defined functions, variables, arithmetic operations, and formatted output. This project helps beginners understand the structure of a Python program and the benefits of writing clean, reusable code.

3. Theory

Temperature scales:

- **Celsius (°C):** Used in most countries and scientific work.
- **Fahrenheit (°F):** Mainly used in the United States.

To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, we use a fixed mathematical relationship that shows how both scales are connected.

4. Formula

$$F = (C \times 9/5) + 32$$

Where:

- **C** = Temperature in Celsius
 - **F** = Temperature in Fahrenheit
-

5. Algorithm

1. Start the program.
2. Define a function `celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius)`.
3. Inside the function, apply the formula:
`fahrenheit = (celsius * 9/5) + 32`
4. Return the Fahrenheit value.
5. Store a Celsius temperature in a variable (e.g., 80).
6. Pass the value to the function.
7. Store the returned Fahrenheit value.
8. Display output using a formatted print statement.
9. End program.