

## Brief Summary of contents discussed.

### **if-else statement**

```
if <condition 1>:  
    <statements>  
elif <condition 2>:  
    <statements>  
elif <condition 3>:  
    <statements>  
...  
...  
else:  
    <statements>
```

### **Exercise:**

- Write a program to identify whether a number is odd or even.
- **Leap Year**

Build conditional trees as discussed in class:

- a. Starting with 'division by 4' at root.
- b. Starting with 'division by 100' at root.
- c. Starting with 'division by 400' as root.

1. Write a program to find leap years based on all three conditional trees built above using `if-elif-else` ladder.  
Try counting the number of comparisons for each of the trees built above.
2. Write a program to find leap year with a single if condition:
  - Divisible by 4 and (not divisible by 100 or divisible by 400)

Analyze the above conditional expression to see if there is a need to apply parenthesis to the above expression to overall default operator precedence.

## One line expression for if-else

<expression 1> if <condition> else <expression 2>

Example:

```
num = eval(input("Enter any integer: "))
msg = 'Number is Even' if num % 2 == 0 else 'Number is Odd'
print(msg)
```

## For loop

**Loop:** Repetitive execution of a statement or sequence of statements. **Iteration** is the execution of a such sequence of statements in the loop.

General form of for

```
for variable in sequence:
    Statements
```

A very useful built-in function used during for loop is **range**.

**range: generates a sequence of integers**

```
range(n)
range(start, end)
range(start, end, increment)
```

```
range(5)      : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
range(2, 7)   : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
range(2, 17, 3): 2, 5, 8, 11, 14
range(6, 2, -1): 6, 5, 4, 3
```

NOTE:

- Explore python.org website.
- Hopefully, by now everyone is using some IDE (Integrated Development Environment). It improves productivity and is very useful in the long run.