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LAP ⇒ 7

Review Python

Q 1. Write any two points of python that make it user friendly.

Ans Some features of python are:-

- Simple and Interactive
- Uses varible without declaration.
- Case sensitive
- Platform Independent.

Q2. What is the difference between the Interactive mode. Script mode of python?

Ans Interactive mode:-
In this mode, statements are executed line by line. that means. first it will execute one then move to another along with giving statements result.

* Script mode:-
It is mainly used to write big programs and conditional programs. In this first all the statement will ~~re ta~~ given then it will give result of whole statement

at a time.

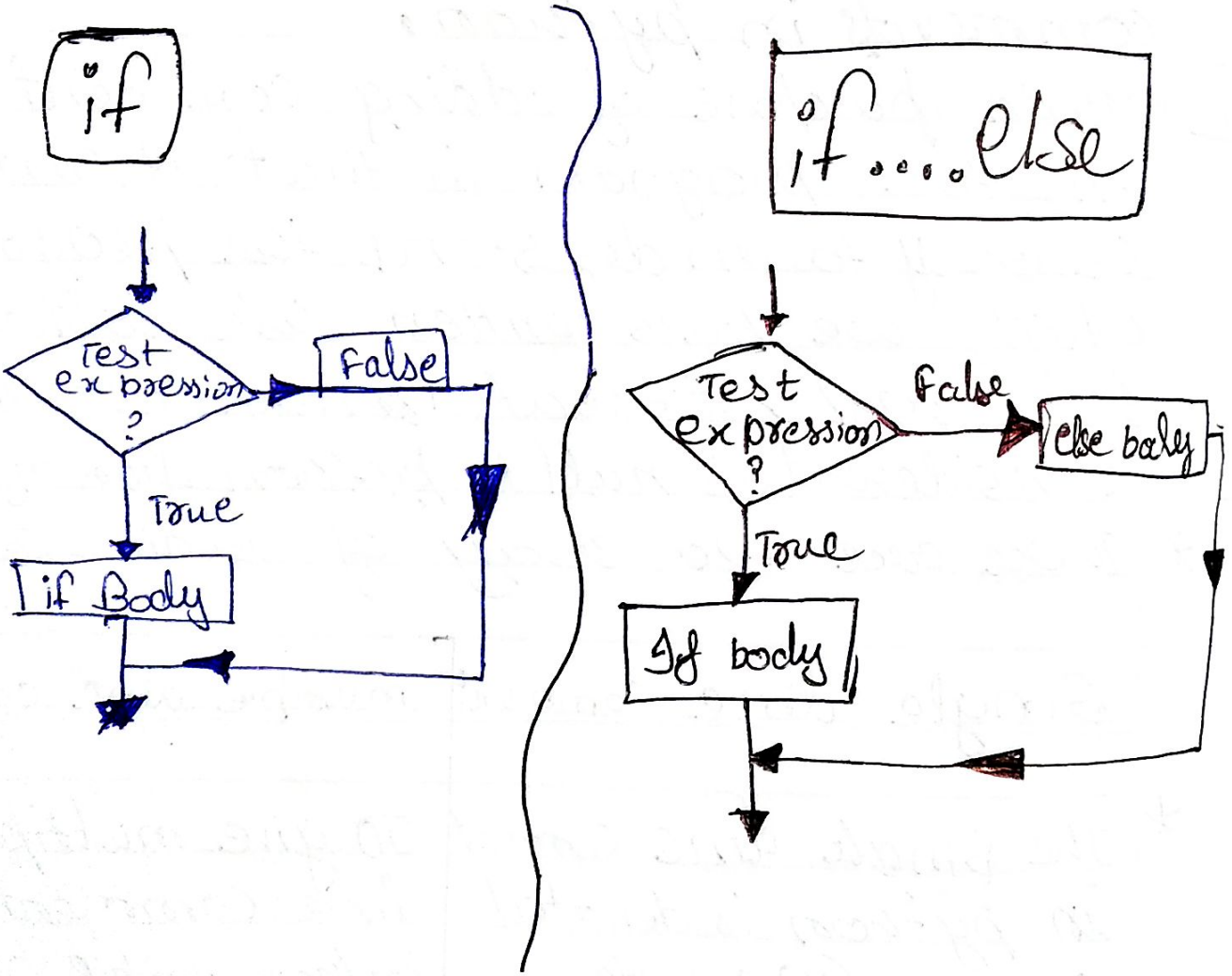
Q3. What is the purpose of adding a comment in the program? What are the two ways to add the comments in python?

Ans main purpose of adding comments in the program is that it can be easy to understand the program. which we have written who will see it. but it will not executed and it value is considered as null in python library.

* There are two way of adding comments:-

Single line comment	multiple line comment
* The single line comment in python is denoted by hash (#) caracter. For ex:- #I am Himanshu. output:- Nothing or NULL	To give multiple line comment in python triple Qutoes is used (""" ——— """) it is started and then again closed also For ex:- """I am Himanshu. I want to learn Pogramming"""

if and if....else constructs of PYTHON



Q4. How is if statement different from if... else statement?

	if	if ... else
*	if statement tests a condition if it evaluates to true, then it performes its action and its body is goted executed but if the condition is false it does nothing.	This work with two blocks here if condition is true (~~false~~) if body will be executed and if the condition is false then else body will be executed.

*	example Program :-
	a = 5
	b = 6
	if a<b:
	Print("a is less than b")
		*example programe :-
		h = 30
		K = 40
		if h>K:
		*Print("H have more ")
		else:
		Print("K have more ")

*	output : a is less than b	*output : K have more

Q5. Differentiate between function of '+' operator when used with integer

and string values.

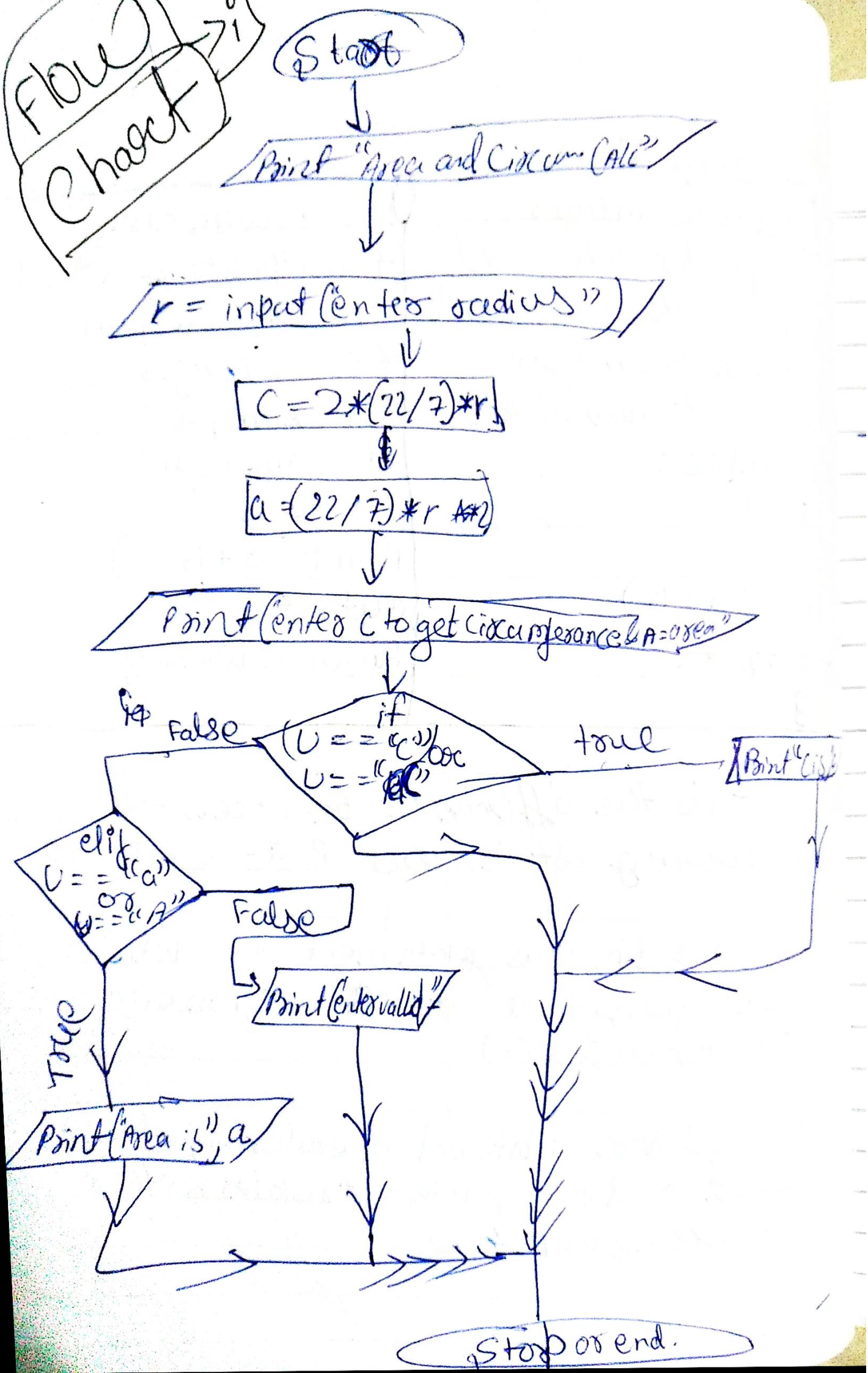
Ans	'+' with integer	'+' with string
*	'+' operator when used with an integeer it is used between two integers to take out sum of two no.	'+' with string is used Concadinate ore join two strings
*	example:	for example:
	a = 4	a = "Himanshu"
	b = 5	b = "JeeSingh"
	Print(a+b)	Print(a+b)
*	output:	output:
	9	HimanshuJeeSingh

Q6. What is the differance between the following statement ? a = 10 & a == 10

a = 10 → In this statement the value 10 is Assigning to a. it is a Assignment operator used (=)

a == 10 → hence relational operator equal to (==) is used and this statement relates wether the a is equal to 10 .

Flow Chart


Start
Print "Area and Circum CALC"
r = input ("enter radius")
C = 2*(22/7)*r
a = (22/7) * r **2
Print ("enter C to get circumferance & A = area"
if (U == "C" or U == "c"
true
Print "Circ
False
elif (U == "a" or U == "A"
False
Print ("Interval")
True
Print ("Area is", a
Stop or end.

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Practicle questions.

ib write a programe to calculate area and circumferance of circle with radius.

Prog :-

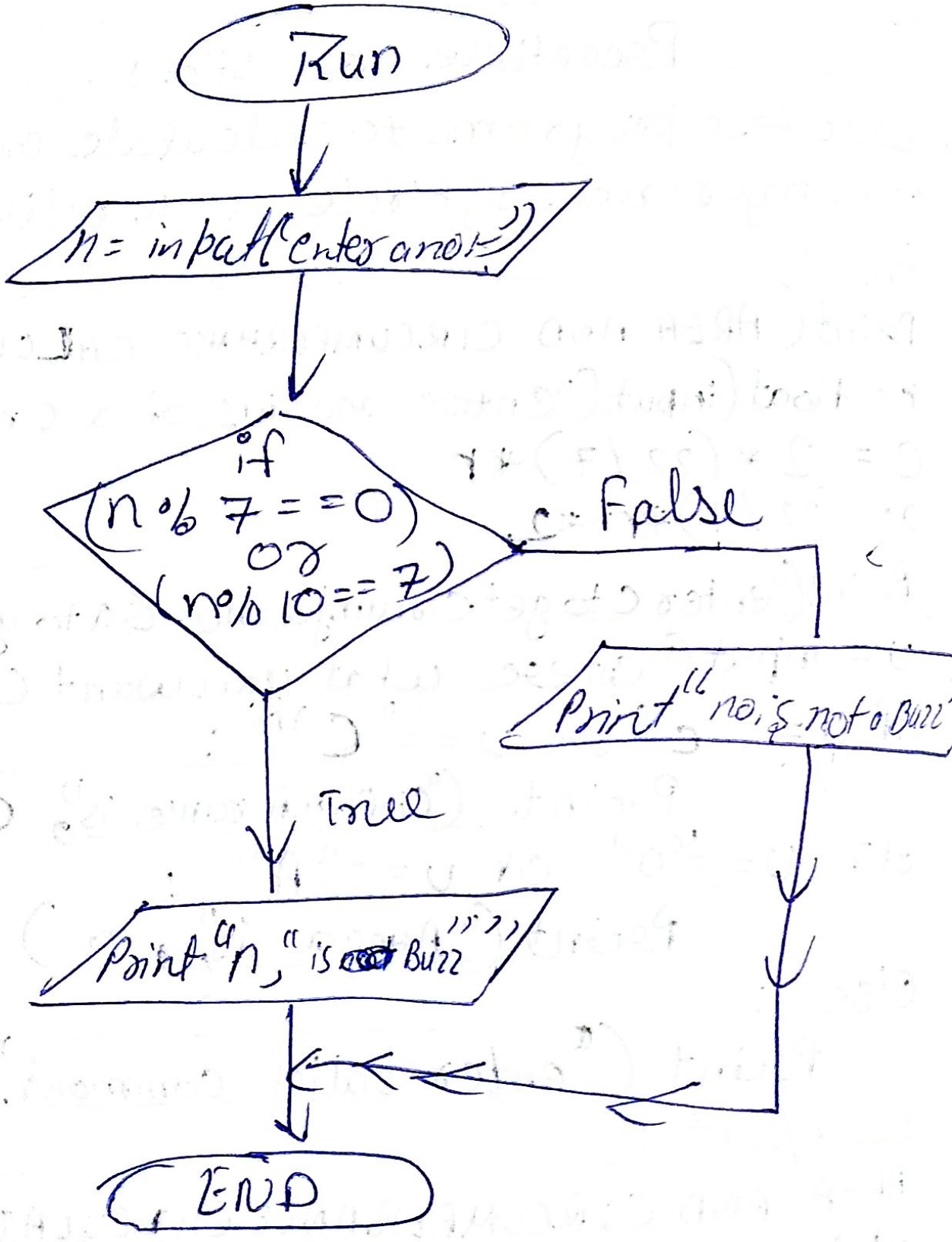
```
Print("AREA AND CIRCUMFERANCE CALCULATOR:-")
r = float(input("enter radius of a circle :- "))
C = 2 * (22/7) * r
a = (22/7) * r**2
Print("enter C to get Circumferance & a to get area")
U = input("enter what you want C/a :- ")
if U == "C" or U == "C" :
        Print ("Circumferance is", C )
elif U == "a" or U == "A" :
        Print ("Area is", a )
else :
    Print ("enter valid command.")
```

output :-

AREA AND CIRCUMFERANCE CALCULATOR:-
enter radius of a circle :- 7 (let it be 7)
enter C to get circumferance & a to get area.
Enter what you want C/a :- a (let it a)
Area is. 154.0

if enteered C at the place of a then,
Circumferance is 44.0

Buzz no. Flow Chart :-



2 * WAP to check if a no. entered by user is a Buzz number or not.

Prog :-

Ans

```
Print ("Buzz numbers checkers :- ")
n = int(input("enter a numbers :- "))
if((n%7==0) or (n%10==7)):
  Print ("n," "is a Buzz number")
else :
  Print(n," is not a Buzz numbers")
```

Output :-

Buzz numbers checkers :-
enter a numbers :- 27 (let it be 27)
27 is a Buzz number.

---

3. Wap to check whether no taken by user is divisible by 5 or not.

Ans Progg :-

```
Print("divisibility checker of 5:- ")
n = int(input("enter a number:"))
if (n%5 ==0):
    Print("~~enter~~ no. is divisible by 5")
```

```
else :
    Print(" No. is not divisible by 5. ")
```

output :-
divisibility checker of 5 :-
enter a number :- 28 (let it 28)
No. is not divisible by 5.

4. wap to check no. entered by user is positive or negative.

Prog)
```
Print (" check whether no. is +ve or -ve ")
n= int (input("enter your number"))
if (n>=0):
    Print("number is positive ")
else :
    Print ("number is negative ")
```

output :-
check wether no is +ve or -ve
enter your number -38 (let it -38)
number is negative.

5. wap to calculate and print the area of a rectangle if the user enters 1, area of square if 2 and a of circle if -3.

Prog→
```
print("to take out rectangle area give your selection 1 if you want to take out Area of square then 2 if circle then 3")
s = int(input("enter your selection :- "))
if (s == 1):
    l = int(input("Rec. length give :- "))
    b = int(input("give Breadth of Rec :- "))
    print("Area is :- ", l*b)
elif (s == 2):
    l = int(input("side of square = "))
    print("Area of square is", l*l)
elif (s == 3)
    r = int(input("enter Radius of circle"))
    a = (22/7) * r**2
    Print("Area of circle is", a)
else:
    Print("entered invalid selection")
```

P.T.O

output :-

to take out rectangle area give your selection 1 if you want to take out Area of square then-2 if circle then give 3.

enter your selection :- 1 (let it 1)

Rec. length give :- 2 (let it 2)

give Breadth of Rec :- 4 (let it 4)

Area is :- 8

---

* The features of print() function

→ It is used in Python to print a message or the value on the output device.

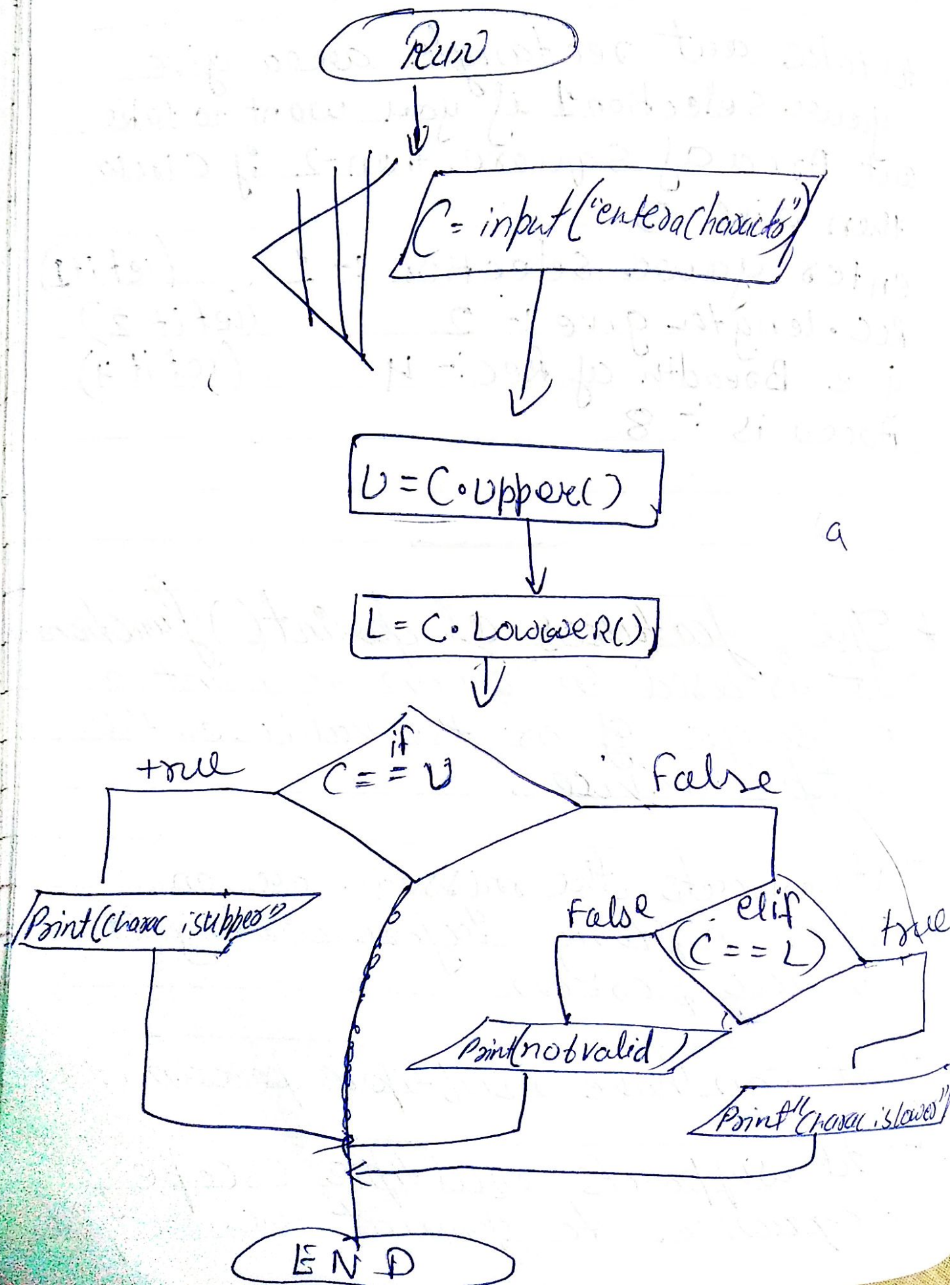
→ It converts the message or an object in string before writing it on the screen

→ It can have multiple parameters

→ It supports multiple escape sequence to format the output

Checking uppercase or Lowercase character

Flow Chart :-



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eg; → '\n' (newline), '\t' (tab space), ',' (comma).

* WAP to check whether the ~~no~~ character taken by user is an uppercase or lowercase character.

→ C = input("enter a character :- ")

U = C.UPPER()
L = C.LOWER()

If (C == U):
    Print("character entered is uppercase")

elif (C == L):
    Print("character entered is lowercase")

else:
    Print("character entered is not valid")