Activity 2

Decide and Repeat: Controlling Program Flow

Applied Python Programming with AI and Raspberry Pi Interfaces

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1. True or False

Statement	T/F
The if statement can only be used once in a program.	
Indentation in Python is mandatory and defines the scope of control-flow constructs like if statements.	
The elif statement is used to check multiple conditions.	
The else statement is optional in an if block.	
A loop can be used to repeat a block of code multiple times.	
An else block in an if statement executes only when all preceding if and elif conditions evaluate to False.	
The expression None evaluates as False in a conditional test.	
In Python, if x: treats any nonzero number or non-empty container as True.	

2. What is the output of the following code snippets?

a.

```
score = 92
if score > 90:
    print("A-range")
print("Done")
```

Output:

-	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	
- 1	

b.

```
total_purchase = item_price * quantity
is_first_time_buyer = True

if ((total_purchase > 50) and (is_first_time_buyer)):
    discount = total_purchase * 0.10
    total_purchase -= discount
    print("Total purchase after discount:", total_purchase)
else:
    print("Total purchase:",total_purchase)
```

Output:

Case 1: item_price = 200, quantity = 3

Case 2: item_price = 10, quantity = 4

```
TIKAS
```

c.

```
if ((age >= 18) and (math_pt >= 80 or english_pt >= 75)):
    eligibility = "Eligible for admission"
else:
    eligibility = "Not eligible for admission"

print(eligibility)
```

Output:

Case 1: age = 18, math_pt = 85, english_pt = 70

Case 2: age = 17, math_pt = 75, english_pt = 70

 $\mathbf{d}.$

```
if age >= 18:
    if has_id:
        print("Admitted")

else:
        print("Need ID")
else:
    print("Too young")
```

Output:

Case 1: age = 17, has_id = True

Case 1: age = 20, has_id = False

e.

```
count = 0
while True:
    count += 2
    print(count, end=" ")
    if count >= 6:
        break
```

Output:

f.

```
count = 1
while True:
    if (count % 3 == 0):
        count += 2
    print(count, end=" ")
    count += 1
    if count == 10:
        break
```

Output:

 $\mathbf{g}.$

```
if num_items >= 100:
    price_per_item = 5
else:
    if num_items >= 50:
        price_per_item = 6
else:
        if num_items >= 20:
            price_per_item = 7
else:
            price_per_item = 8

total_cost = num_items * price_per_item
print("Total cost for",num_items,"items:", total_cost)
```

Output:

 $Case 1: num_items = 5$

 $Case 1: num_items = 25$

```
7 5
```

 $Case 1: num_items = 50$

 $Case 1: num_items = 500$