# Assignment -3

| Assignment Date | 29 September 2022 |
|---|---|
| Student Name | Manish.P |
| Student Roll Number | 727719EUCS079 |
| Maximum Marks | 2 Marks |

Question-1:

What is 7 to the power of 4?

Answer:

7**4

```
** What is 7 to the power of 4?**

In [1]: 7**4
Out[1]: 2401
```

Question-2:

Split this string:

    s = "Hi there Sam!"

into a list.

Answer:

s="Hi there Sam!"
x=s.split()

```
In [2]: s="Hi there Sam!"

In [3]: x=s.split()
Out[3]: ['Hi', 'there', 'Sam!']
```

Question-3:

Given the variables:

planet = "Earth"

diameter = 12742

Use .format() to print the following string:

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

```
In [10]: planet="Earth"
         diameter=12742

In [11]: txt="The diameter of {0} is {1} kilometers".format(planet,diameter)
         print(txt)

         The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers
```

Question-4:

Given this nested list, use indexing to grab the word "hello"

```
In [5]: lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]

In [6]: print(lst[3][1][2])

        ['hello']
```

Question-5:

Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky

```
In [12]: d = {'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}

In [13]: print(d['k1'][3]['tricky'][3]['target'][3])

         hello
```

Question-6:

What is the main difference between a tuple and a list?

Question-7:

Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form:

Answer:
def get_email(txt):
    str=txt.split("@")[1]
    return str

txt="user@domain.com"
print(get_email(txt))

```
In [14]: def get_email(txt):
             str=txt.split("@")[1]
             return str

In [15]: txt="user@domain.com"
         print(get_email(txt))

         domain.com
```

Question-8:

Create a basic function that returns True if the word 'dog' is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases like a punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization.

Answer:
def check(txt1,txt2):
    if txt1 in txt2:
        return True
    else:
        return False

txt1="dog"
txt2="stdogst"

print(check(txt1,txt2))

```
In [17]: def check(txt1,txt2):
             if txt1 in txt2:
                 return True
             else:
                 return False
```

```
In [18]: txt1="dog"
         txt2="stdogst"

         print(check(txt1,txt2))

         True
```

Question-9:

Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Again ignore edge cases.

Answer:
def check(txt1,txt2):
    ans=txt2.count(txt1)
    return ans

txt1="dog"
txt2="stdogdog"
print(check(txt1,txt2))

** Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Again ignore edge cases. **

```
In [19]: def check(txt1,txt2):
             ans=txt2.count(txt1)
             return ans
```

```
In [20]: txt1="dog"
         txt2="stdogdog"
         print(check(txt1,txt2))

         2
```

Question-10:

You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer stops you. Write a function to return one of 3 possible results: "No ticket", "Small ticket", or "Big Ticket". If your speed is 60 or less, the result is "No Ticket". If speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If speed is 81 or more, the result is "Big Ticket". Unless it is your birthday (encoded as a boolean value in the parameters of the function) -- on your birthday, your speed can be 5 higher in all cases.

Answer:
```python
def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):
    if is_birthday:
        speeding = speed - 5
    else:
        speeding = speed
    if speeding > 80:
        return 'Big Ticket'
    elif speeding > 60:
        return 'Small Ticket'
    else:
        return 'No Ticket'

print(caught_speeding(90,True))
print(caught_speeding(75,False))
```

```
In [21]: def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):

             if is_birthday:
                 speeding = speed - 5
             else:
                 speeding = speed

             if speeding > 80:
                 return 'Big Ticket'
             elif speeding > 60:
                 return 'Small Ticket'
             else:
                 return 'No Ticket'
```

```
In [23]: print(caught_speeding(90,True))

         Big Ticket
```

```
In [24]: print(caught_speeding(75,False))

         Small Ticket
```

Question-11:
Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retreive each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure.

Answer:
listt=[11000,12000,13000,32000,21000]
sum=0
for i in listt:
  sum=sum+i
print(sum)

```
In [1]: listt=[11000,12000,13000,32000,21000]
        sum=0
        for i in listt: sum=sum+i
        print(sum)

        89000
```

Question-12:

Create two dictionaries in Python: First one to contain fields as Empid, Empname, Basicpay. Second dictionary to contain fields as DeptName, DeptId. Combine both dictionaries.

Answer:

emp={'Empid':{101,102,103,104,105},'Empname':{"John","Adam","Ben", "Jacob","Tom"},'Basicpay':{30000,32000,27000,20000,45000}}

dept={'DeptName':{"Marketing","Finance","Human Resources","Tech Support","Software Development"},'Deptid':{1,2,3,4,5}}

emp.update(dept)

print(emp)

```
In [33]: emp={'Empid':{101,102,103,104,105},'Empname':{"John","Adam","Ben","Jacob","Tom"},'Basicpay':{30000,32000,27000,20000
         dept={'DeptName':{"Marketing","Finance","Human Resources","Tech Support","Software Development"},'Deptid':{1,2,3,4,5
         emp.update(dept)
         print(emp)

         {'Empid': {101, 102, 103, 104, 105}, 'Empname': {'John', 'Ben', 'Jacob', 'Tom', 'Adam'}, 'Basicpay': {32000, 20000,
         30000, 27000, 45000}, 'DeptName': {'Finance', 'Human Resources', 'Software Development', 'Marketing', 'Tech Support
         '}, 'Deptid': {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}}
```