

STAREX UNIVERSITY



PYTHON PRACTICAL FILE

submitted to:

Mrs. rekha khatana

submitted by :

anurag
1930801016
Computer sciense

CERTIFICATE

Name Anurag Class B.tech (CSG)

Roll No. 1930801016 Exam No. 3rd Sem

Institution Starex University

We Certify this to be the meritorious work of the student in the
Python Laboratory during
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1. Program to print fibonacci series

```
def FibRecursion(n):  
    if n <= 1:  
        return n  
    else:  
        return (FibRecursion(n-1) + FibRecursion(n-2))
```

```
nTerms = int(input("Enter the terms:")) # take input from  
the user
```

```
if nTerms <= 0: # check if the number is valid  
    print("Please enter a positive integer.")  
else:  
    print("Fibonacci sequence:")  
    for i in range(nTerms):  
        print(FibRecursion(i))
```

Teacher's Signature :

Q. Compute the GCD of two numbers.

```
def gcd(a,b):  
    if (b == 0):  
        return a  
    else:  
        return gcd(b,a%b)
```

```
a = int(input("Enter first number:"))  
b = int(input("Enter second number:"))
```

GCD = gcd(a,b)

Print("The GCD of ", a,b, "is", GCD,".")

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3. Write a program to Swap two numbers

num1 = input('Enter First Number:')

num2 = input('Enter Second Number:')

Print ("Value of num1 before swapping:", num1)

Print ("Value of num2 before swapping:", num2)

Temp = num1

num1 = num2

num2 = temp

Print ("Value of num1 after swapping:", num1)

Print ("Value of num2 after swapping:", num2)

Teacher's Signature :

4. Write a program to find the factorial of a number

```
def factorial(num):
```

 """This is a recursive function that calls itself to find the factorial of given number"""

```
if num == 1:
```

```
    return num
```

```
else:
```

```
    return num * factorial(num-1)
```

We will find the factorial of this number

```
num = int(input(" Enter a Number: "))
```

if input number is negative then an error message.

elif the input number is 0 then display 1 as output

else calculate the factorial by calling the user defined function

```
if num < 0:
```

 Print ("Factorial Cannot be Found for negative num")

```
elif num == 0:
```

 Print ("Factorial of 0 is 1")

```
else:
```

 Print ("Factorial of ", num, " is: ", Factorial(num))

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5. Find the square root of a number (Newton's method)

```
def newton_method(num, num - items = 100):
```

```
    a = float(num)
```

```
    for i in range(num - items):
```

```
        num = 0.5 * (num + a/num)
```

```
    return num
```

```
a = int(input("Enter first number:"))
```

```
b = int(input("Enter second number:"))
```

```
print("Square root of first number:", newton_method(a))
```

```
print("Square root of second number:", newton_method(b))
```

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6. Write a program to check whether a number is Palindrome or not.

$n = \text{int}(\text{input}(" \text{Enter number} "))$

$\text{temp} = n$

$\text{rev} = 0$

$\text{while } (n > 0):$

$\text{dig} = n \% 10$

$\text{rev} = \text{rev} * 10 + \text{dig}$

$n = n / 10$

$\text{if } (\text{temp} == \text{rev}):$

$\text{print} (" \text{The number is a Palindrome!} ")$

else:

$\text{print} (" \text{The number isn't a Palindrome!} ")$

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7. Exponentiation (Power of a number)

```
number = int(input("Please enter any positive integer:"))
exponent = int(input("Please enter any exponent value:"))
Power = 1
```

```
for i in range(1, exponent + 1):
    Power = Power * number
```

```
print("The Result of {} Power {} is {}".format(number,
                                                exponent, Power))
```

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8. Find the maximum of a list of numbers

Creating empty list

list = []

asking number of elements to put in list

num = int(input("Enter number of elements in list:"))

iterating till num to append elements in list

for i in range(1, num + 1):

ele = int(input("Enter elements:"))

list.append(ele)

Print maximum element

print("Largest element is:", max(list))

Teacher's Signature :

Q1. Linear Search and Binary Search

This is a linear search

```
def linear_search(alist, key):
```

```
    """ Return index of key in list. Return -1 if
    key not present. """
```

```
    for i in range(len(alist)):
```

```
        if alist[i] == key:
```

```
            return i
```

```
    return -1
```

```
Print("**** THIS IS A LINEAR SEARCH****")
```

```
alist = input('Enter the list of numbers:')
```

```
alist = alist.split()
```

```
alist = [int(x) for x in alist]
```

```
key = int(input('The number to search for:'))
```

```
index = linear_search(alist, key)
```

```
if index < 0:
```

```
    Print('It was not found.', format(key))
```

```
else:
```

```
    Print('It was found at index', index, '.', format(key, index))
```

Teacher's Signature :

BINARY SEARCH

```
def binary_search(alist, key):
    """ Search key in list [start...end-1]. """
    start = 0
    end = len(alist)
    while start < end:
        mid = (start+end)//2
        if alist[mid] > key:
            end = mid
        elif alist[mid] < key:
            start = mid + 1
        else:
            return mid
    return -1
```

```
Print("In *** THIS IS A BINARY SEARCH***")
```

```
alist = input('Enter the sorted list of numbers: ')
alist = alist.split()
alist = [int(x) for x in alist]
key = int(input('The number to search for: '))
```

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index = binary - search (alist, key)

if index < 0

Print ('\$3 was not found.'. Format (key))

else:

Print ('\$3 was found at index \$3.'. Format (key,
index))

Teacher's Signature :

10 Selection Sort , Insertion Sort

```
def selection - sort (alist):
```

```
    For i in range (0, len(alist) - 1):
```

```
        smallest = i
```

```
        For j in range (i + 1, len(alist)):
```

```
            if alist [j] < alist [smallest]:
```

```
                smallest = j
```

```
        alist [i], alist [smallest] = alist [smallest], alist [i]
```

```
Print ('*** THIS IS SELECTION SORT***')
```

```
alist = input ('Enter the list of numbers:'). split ()
```

```
alist = [int (x) For x in alist]
```

```
selection - sort (alist)
```

```
Print ('Sorted list: ', end = '')
```

```
Print (alist)
```

```
##### INSERTION SORT
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
```

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def insertion - sort (alist):

 for i in range (1, len (alist)):

 temp = alist [i]

 j = i - 1

 while (j >= 0) and (temp < alist [j]):

 alist [j + 1] = alist [j]

 j = j - 1

 alist [j + 1] = temp

Print ("In *** THIS IS INSERTION SORT***")

alist = input ('Enter the list of numbers : '), split ()

alist = [int (x) for x in alist]

insertion - sort (alist)

Print ('Sorted list : ', end = '')

Print (alist)

Teacher's Signature :

11 Merge sort

def merge - sort (alist, start, end):
 " " sorts the list from indexes starts to end-1
 inclusive. " "

if end - start > 1:

mid = (start + end) / 2

merge - sort (alist, start, mid)

merge - sort (alist, mid, end)

merge - list (alist, start, mid, end)

def merge - list (alist, start, mid, end):

left = alist [start : mid]

right = alist [mid : end]

K = start

i = 0

j = 0

While (start + i < mid and mid + j < end):

if (left [i] <= right [j]):

alist [K] = left [i]

i = i + 1

else:

alist [K] = right [j]

j = j + 1

K = K + 1

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```
if start + i < mid:  
    while K < end  
        alist[K] = left[i]  
        i = i + 1  
        K = K + 1
```

else:

```
    while K < end  
        alist[K] = right[j]  
        j = j + 1  
        K = K + 1
```

```
alist = input('Enter the list of numbers: ').split()  
alist = [int(x) for x in alist]
```

```
mergeSort(alist, 0, len(alist))  
print('Sorted list:', end = '')  
print(alist)
```

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12 First n prime numbers

def print_primes - till - N(N):

Declare the variables

i, j, Flag = 0, 0, 0;

Print display message

Print("Prime numbers between 1 and", N, "are:");

Traverse each number from 1 to N

With the help of for loop

For i in range (1, N+1, 1):

Skip 0 and 1 as they are

With the help of for loop

if (i == 1 or i == 0):

 continue;

Flag variable to tell

if i is prime or not

Flag = 1;

for j in range (2, ((i//2)+1), 1):

 if (i%j == 0):

 Flag = 0

 break;

Teacher's Signature :

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```
# Flag = 1 means i is prime  
# and flag = 0 means i is not prime  
if (Flag == 1):  
    print(i, end=" ")
```

```
# Driver code  
N = int(input('Enter range: '))  
Print - Primes - till - N(N);
```

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13. Multiply matrices

MAX = 100

Function to print matrix

```
def printmatrix(M, rowsize, colsize):
```

```
    for i in range(rowsize):
```

```
        for j in range(colsize):
```

```
            print(M[i][j], end=" ")
```

```
    print()
```

Function to multiply two matrices

A[][] and B[][]

```
def multiplymatrix(rows1, cols1, A,
```

```
rows2, cols2, B):
```

Matrix to store the result

```
C = [[0 for i in range(MAX)]]
```

```
    for j in range(MAX)]
```

Check if multiplication is possible

```
if (cols1 != cols2):
```

```
    print("Not Possible")
```

```
    return
```

Teacher's Signature :

```
# multiply the two
for i in range (row1):
    for j in range (col2):
        C[i][j] = 0
    for k in range (row2):
        C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j]
```

```
#Print the result
print ("Resultant Matrix:")
PrintMatrix(C, row1, col2)
```

```
#Driver code
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
A = [[0 for j in range(MAX)]
     for j in range(MAX)]
B = [[0 for j in range(MAX)]
      for j in range(MAX)]
```

```
#Read size of matrix A from user
row1 = int(input("Enter the number of rows of first matrix:"))
col1 = int(input("Enter the number of columns of first matrix:"))
```

```
#Read the elements of Matrix A from user
print("Enter the elements of first matrix:");
```

```

For i in range (row1):
    For j in range (col1):
        A[i][j] = int(input("A[" + str(i) +
                            "][" + str(j) + "]"))

```

```

# Read size of matrix B from user
row2 = int(input("Enter the number of rows of second matrix:"))
col2 = int(input("Enter the number of columns of second matrix:"))

```

```

# Read the elements of matrix B from user
print("Enter the elements of second matrix:");
For i in range (row2):
    For j in range (col2):
        B[i][j] = int(input("B[" + str(i) +
                            "][" + str(j) + "]"))

```

```

# Print the matrix A
print("First Matrix:")
PrintMatrix(A, row1, col1)

```

```

# Print the matrix B
print("Second matrix:")
PrintMatrix(B, row2, col2)

```

```

# Find the Product of the 2 matrices
multiplyMatrix(row1, col1, row2, col2, B)

```

14. Program that takes command line arguments
(word count)

Code:

```
import sys
print("Number of words", len(sys.argv)-1, "words")
```

--- Process ---

1. Save this (eg. test.py)

2. open terminal and choose location where test.py
is located

3. open test.py as "test.py sentence" eg: test.py
hello how are you

4. Press enter and you will get your result