

| Paper coding

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Q1

Create `prime_list` that has prime numbers between 2~10 as its elements. Then, use list indexing to the first element of the list and print as shown below.

▪

**Conditions
for
Execution**`1st element of prime_list: 2`**Tim**

5 Minutes

e



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2 Create `prime_list` that has prime numbers between 1~10 as its elements. Then, use the `append` method to add 11. Print the results before and after addition as shown below.

▪ Conditions for Execution	<div>Prime numbers : [2,3,5,7] Prime numbers after addition : [2,3,5,7,11]</div>
Time	5 Minutes



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q3 For the list1 and list2, use the nested for loop to multiply each element of list1 and list2 and then print the result with the element multiplication result.

**Instructions
for
Execution
Tim**

Declare list1 and list2 in the first and second rows. Use the nested for loop in the third and fourth row, and use the print loop in the fifth row.

5 Minutes

```
list1 = [3,5,7]
list2 = [2,3,4,5,6]
```

Output example

```
3 * 2 = 6
3 * 3 = 9
3 * 4 = 12
3 * 5 = 15
3 * 6 = 18
5 * 2 = 10
5 * 3 = 15
5 * 4 = 20
5 * 5 = 25
5 * 6 = 30
7 * 2 = 14
7 * 3 = 21
7 * 4 = 28
7 * 5 = 35
7 * 6 = 42
```



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Pair Programming Practice

I **Guideline, mechanisms & contingency plan**

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I **Pairing similar, not necessarily equal, abilities as partners**

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I Collaborative learning environment

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Q1 There is a list with the string `s_list = ['abc', 'bcd', 'bcdefg', 'abba', 'cddc', 'opq']`. Implement the following function to this list.

- Do not use the `min` function or `sort` method to print the shortest string from the strings of `s_list`. (If there are multiple shortest strings, print the string that shows the first as following.)

Output example

The shortest string : abc

Q2 There is a list with the string `s_list = ['abc', 'bcd', 'bcdefg', 'abba', 'cddc', 'opq']`. Implement the following function to this list.

- Do not use the `min` function or `sort` method to print the shortest string from the strings of `s_list`. (If there are multiple shortest strings, print the string that shows the first as following.)

Output example

The longest string : bcdefg

Q3 There is a list with the string `s_list = ['abc', 'bcd', 'bcdefg', 'abba', 'cddc', 'opq']`. Implement the following function to this list.

- From the pair programming problem earlier, the length of 'abc', 'bcd', 'opq' are the same as 3. Likewise, if the string lengths are the same, write a program that prints all of the three shortest strings as follows. Use the `sort(key=len)` function to sort the strings by length and then write a code.

Output example

```
The shortest strings : 'abc', 'bcd', 'opq'
```

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Q1

Create the `capital_dic` dictionary with the following string key-value items. Then, use the `capital_dic` to write results regarding Korea in the following dictionary items.

Program Execution Variable Declaration	key : Korea value : Seoul key : China value : Beijing key : USA value : Washington DC
Time	5 Minutes

Output example

```
Seoul
```



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2 Create the `fruits_dic` dictionary that has elements of the following key-value items. Then, use this dictionary to print the price of each fruit as shown below.

**Conditions
for
Execution**

The price of an apple is 5000 KRW.
The price of a banana is 4000 KRW.
The price of a grape is 5300 KRW.
The price of a melon is 6500 KRW.

Time

5 Minutes


`fruits_dic` dictionary

key: apple
value: 5000

key: banana
value: 4000

key: grape
value: 5300

key: melon
value: 6500

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Q1

Create the `fruits_dic` dictionary consists of key-value pairs including ('apple', 6000), ('melon', 3000), ('banana', 5000), ('orange', 4000). Then, print all of the key in the `fruits_dic` as list type and examine if the 'apple' and 'mango' keys are found in the `fruits_dic`, and print as follows.

Output example

```
dict_keys(['apple', 'melon', 'banana', 'orange'])  
apple is in fruits_dic.  
mango is not in fruits_dic.
```

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Q1 Predict the execution result of the following code and provide handwritten result.

Conditions for Execution	Predict the result of the following program and provide handwritten coding results.
Time	5 Min

Output example

```
1 t1 = 'a', 'b', 'c'
2 t2 = ('a', 'b', 'c')
3 t3 = ('d', 'e')
4
5 print(t1 == t2)
6
7 print(t1 > t3)
8
9 print(t1 < t3)
10
11 print(t2 + t3)
12
13 print([ t2 + t3 ])
14
15 print(t1)
```



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2

The following tuple records daily sales of a store for 10 days. Write a code to print how many days had reduced sales compared to previous day. (Hint: compare the values by iterating the elements with the iteration statement.)

**Conditions
for
Execution**

Daily sales record: (100, 121, 120, 130, 140, 120, 122, 123, 190, 125)
In the past 10 days, 3 days had reduced sales compared to the previous day.

Time

10 Min



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Q1. Return the element with the maximum number of occurrences. When there are more than two frequent elements, print the highest number.

Output example

Given tuples: (1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 9, 3, 7, 3, 9)
The most frequent element: 9

Q2. In the output example below, there are the tuples containing elements, as well as empty tuples, empty strings and empty lists that have no elements. Write a code to remove these empty tuples, empty strings and empty lists from the given list below. (However, do not remove (,) tuple because it is considered as having one empty tuple.)

Output example

```
Given tuples: [(), (1,), [], 'abc', (), (), (1,), ('a',), ('a', 'b'), ((,),), ""]  
The most frequent element: [(1,), 'abc', (1,), ('a',), ('a', 'b'), ((,),)]
```

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Q1 Put the two-dimensional arrays `[[10, 20], [30, 40], [50, 60]]` into the variable `list_array` and output 30. Do the correct indexing.

Conditions for Execution	30
Time	5min



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2 Create a 2D list of 4 x 4 size with values ranging from 1 to 16 and print all the elements using the for **loop**.

Condition s For Executio n Time	<pre>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</pre> 5min
--	---



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Q1

Write a program that generates a multidimensional array of $n \times n$ size, based on the number of inputs, by receiving two or more n as inputs from users. In this case, the content of the arrangement should be displayed so that the values of 0 and 1 intersect in a checkered pattern.

Output example

Enter n: 5

```
1 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 1
```


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Q1 Let's create a dictionary named `person_dic` with the following contact information on your phone. Print this information using the for loop to show the output results below.

**Conditions
for
Execution**

```
'Last Name': 'Doe', 'First Name': 'David', 'Company': 'Samsung'
```

Tim

5min

e

Last
Name
First Name
Compan
y

Last Name : Doe
First Name : David
Company : Samsung



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2

Let's write a program that performs inventory management at a convenience store. To this end, inventory of items sold at convenience stores is stored in the items dictionary as shown in the example below. Write a program that receives the name of the item from users and returns the inventory of the item. Suppose that it is a very small convenience store and the items treated are as following.

**Example
program
execution**

results.
Time

Enter name of the item: Milk

1

5min

e
Items

1

```
items = {"Coffee": 7, "Pen":3, "Paper cup": 2, "Milk": 1, "Coke": 4, "Book":5}
```



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Q1

Let's upgrade the program to manage the inventory of convenience stores that we solved in paper coding. In other words, add code to increase or decrease inventory. Also, make simple menus such as inventory inquiry, warehousing, and shipment.

```
items = {"Coffee": 7, "Pen": 3, "Paper cup": 2, "Milk": 1, "Coke": 4, "Book": 5}
```



Output example

```
Select menu 1)check stock 2)warehousing 3) release 4) exit :1
[check stock] Enter item: milk
Stock: 1
Select menu 1)check stock 2)warehousing 3) release 4) exit :3
[Release] Enter item and quantity: coke 1
Select menu 1)check stock 2)warehousing 3) release 4) exit :1
[check stock] Enter item: coke
Stock: 3
Select menu 1)check stock 2)warehousing 3) release 4) exit :4
Program exited.
```

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Q1

A tuple called `study_tup`, which has three pairs of elements: student ID number, name, and phone number, exists as shown below. Modify the `study_tup` below to create and print a dictionary of the pair {student ID number : [name, phone number]}.

Condition for Execution	<code>student_tup = (('211101', 'David Doe', '010-1234-4500'), ('211102', ' John Smith', '010-2230-6540'), ('211103', ' Jane Carter', '010-3232-7788'))</code>
Tim	7 min

Output example

```
{'211101' : ['David Doe', '010-1234-4500']}  
{'211102' : ['John Smith', '010-2230-6540']}  
{'211103' : ['Jane Carter', '010-3232-7788']}
```



Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2 Write a bachelor's information program using the student_tup above to receive the student's student ID number as input and print the student's name and phone number.

Example program execution results. Time	Enter student ID number : 211101 Name : David Doe Phone number : 010-1234-4500
e	5min



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Q1

The student_tuple list with tuples as elements is as shown below. Tuple, which is the element of this tuple consists of a (student ID number, name, phone number). Using this, make a dictionary for (student ID number: name) and print it out. When inquiring by student ID number, make sure that the student ID number, name, and phone number are printed as shown below.

-
- student_tuple = [('211101', 'David Doe', '010-123-1111'), ('211102', 'John Smith', '010-123-2222'), ('211103', 'Jane Carter', '010-123-3333')]

Example Output

```
211101 : David Doe
211102 : John Smith
211103 : Jane Carter
Enter student ID number : 211103
211103 student is Jane Carter and phone number is 010-123-333.
```

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Q1 Use the set function to generate and print the set s1 from the next list lst.

Program variable condition	lst = ['apple', 'mango', 'banana'] # A list of 3 fruit information s1 = {'apple', 'mango', 'banana'} # Set s1 generated from lst
Time	7min

Output Example

```
s1 = {'banana', 'apple', 'mango'}
```

 Write the entire code and the expected output results in the note.

Q2 Write down the computational results for the following two sets. Find the results from 1) to 7).

Program operation conditions	<pre>s1 = {10, 20, 30, 40} s2 = {30, 40, 50, 60, 70} 1) s1 s2 2) s1 & s2 3) s1 - s2 4) s1 ^ s2 5) s1.issubset(s2) 6) s1.issuperset(s2) 7) s1.isdisjoint(s2)</pre>
Time	5min



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Q1

There is a list mylist with tuple(m, n) as elements as shown below. If there is tuple with (a,b) value and a, b values entered from the user, print 'There is an element (a, b) in xth'. If there is no (a, b) but (b, a) is there, print 'There is no (a, b) but (b, a) there is at yth. If there is no (a, b) nor (b, a), print 'there is no such element'.

- mylist = [(1, 2), (4, 5), (4, 2), (3, 1), (9, 4)]

Output Example

Enter two integers: 1 2
There is (1,2) at the first.

Enter two integers: 5 4
There is no (5,4) but there is (4,5) at the second.

Enter two integers: 3 9
There is no (3,9) nor (9,3)