

National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST) School of Natural Sciences (SNS) Department of Mathematics

CS250: Data Structures and Algorithms

Class: BS Mathematics - 2021

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Lab 01:

Data Structures in Python Lists (Mutable Arrays), Tuple (Immutable Arrays), Sets and Dictionaries in Python

Date: 13 September, 2023

Time: 10:00 am - 01:00pm

Instructor: Fauzia Ehsan

Lab Engineer: Mehwish Kiran

Task 01:

- 1. In a for loop, print out each river's name!
- 2. In another for loop, add up and print out the total length of all the rivers!
- 3. Print out every river's name that begins with the letter M!
- 4. The length of the rivers is in miles. Print out every river's length in kilometres! (1 mile is roughly 1.6 km + -

Task 01 Py code:

```
# List of dictionaries of pre-defined rivers
rivers = [
    {"name": "Nile", "length": 4157},
     "name": "Yangtze", "length": 3434},
    {"name": "Murray-Darling", "length": 2310},
{"name": "Volga", "length": 2290},
    {"name": "Mississippi", "length": 2540},
{"name": "Amazon", "length": 3915}
]
# Display the name of each river
for river in rivers:
    print(river["name"])
# Task 2.
# Display the total length of the rivers
total = 0
for river in rivers:
    total += river["length"]
print(f"Total length is {total} miles")
for river in rivers:
    # Only keep those names that start with "M"
    if river["name"].startswith("M"):
         print(river["name"])
# Display the lengths in kilometres
for river in rivers:
    print(f"The length of {river['name']} is {river['length']*1.6:.2f} km")
```

Task 01 Output:

```
In [1]: runfile('D:/DSA/Labs/task01.py', wdir='D:/DSA/Labs')
Nile
Yangtze
Murray-Darling
Volga
Mississippi
Amazon
Total length is 18646 miles
Murray-Darling
Mississippi
The length of Nile is 6651.20 km
The length of Yangtze is 5494.40 km
The length of Murray-Darling is 3696.00 km
The length of Volga is 3664.00 km
The length of Mississippi is 4064.00 km
                                                     Activate Windows
The length of Amazon is 6264.00 km
```

Task 02:

Write the following functions:

overlap(): Given two lists, find a list of the elements common to both lists and return it. join(): Given two lists, join them together to be one list without duplicate elements and return that list

Task 02 Py code:

```
def join(u, v):
     Computes the set-theoretic union of two lists.
     Parameters
     u: list
     v : list
     Returns
     w : list
        The list obtained by keeping all the elements of u and v,
        without any repeats
     w = [] # Initialise an empty list for later extensions
     # Add all the elements of u (then v) to w, unless they have already been added
    # Don't collect the resulting list
     [w.append(x) for x in u if x not in w]
     [w.append(x) for x in v if x not in w]
     return w
 def main():
     # Call each function with the appropriate input(s) to inspect the output(s)
     print(overlap([1.0, 2.5, 4.5], [2.5, 4.0, 5.0]))
     print(overlap([1.0, 2.0, 2.0, 4.5], [2.0, 4.5, 5.0]))
     print(join([1.0, 4.5], [2.0, 4.5, 5.0]))
     print(join([1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 4.5], [2.0, 4.5, 5.0]))
if name == ' main ':
    main()
```

Task 02 Output:

```
In [5]: runfile('D:/DSA/Labs/task02.py', wdir='D:/DSA/Labs')
[2.5]
[2.0, 4.5]
[1.0, 4.5, 2.0, 5.0]
[1.0, 2.0, 4.5, 5.0]
```

Task 03:

Download the data_structures_food.py file from LMS and run it in VS code. Your goal is to practice manipulating sequences with the Python tools. In data_structures_food.py , there is a list of dictionaries representing different spicy foods.

spicy_foods = [{ "name": "Green Curry", "cuisine": "Thai", "heat_level": 9, }, { "name": "Buffalo Wings", "cuisine": "American", "heat_level": 3, }, { "name": "Mapo Tofu", "cuisine": "Sichuan", "heat_level": 6, },]

Practice using loops and Python list comprehensions alongside list and dict methods to solve these deliverables.

Task 03 Py code:

```
spicy_foods = [
        "name": "Green Curry",
        "cuisine": "Thai",
        "heat_level": 9,
        "name": "Buffalo Wings",
        "cuisine": "American",
        "heat_level": 3,
        "name": "Mapo Tofu",
        "cuisine": "Sichuan",
        "heat_level": 6,
    },
spicy_food = {'name': 'Griot', 'cuisine': 'Haitian', 'heat_level': 10}
def get_names(spicy_foods):
    Returns a list containing the names of all the food items in the given list
    Parameters
    spicy_foods : list
        A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
        "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
    Returns
    x : list
```

```
A list of strings
   # Use list comprehension for brevity. Only keep the names of the foods
   return [food["name"] for food in spicy_foods]
def get_spiciest_foods(spicy_foods):
   Returns a list containing the details of the food items in the given list
   whose heat_level is above 5
   Parameters
   spicy_foods : list
       A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
       "heat level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   Returns
   x : list
       A list of dictionaries. This is a subset of the given list.
   return [food for food in spicy_foods if food["heat_level"] > 5]
def print_spicy_foods(spicy_foods):
   Displays the details of all the food items in the given list
   Parameters
```

```
spicy foods : list
       A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
       "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   Returns
   None
   for food in spicy_foods:
       # Using f-strings to format the output as required
       print(f'{food["name"]} ({food["cuisine"]}) | {" →" * int(food["heat_level
def get_spicy_food_by_cuisine(spicy_foods, cuisine):
   Returns a dictionary containing the details of the (first) food item whose
   cuisine value is specified by the user
   Parameters
   spicy_foods : list
       A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
        "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   cuisine : string
       The type of cuisine to keep
   Returns
   x : dictionary
       This is an element of the given list.
```

```
for food in spicy_foods:
       # Only keep a food item (dictionary) if its cuisine-type
       # matches the one specified by the user
       if food["cuisine"] == cuisine:
           return food
def print_spiciest_foods(spicy_foods):
   Displays the details of the food items in the given list
   whose heat_level is above 5
   Parameters
   spicy_foods : list
       A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
        "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   Returns
   None
   # Use a previous function to loop through only those foods
   # whose heat_level is high enough
   for food in get_spiciest_foods(spicy_foods):
       # Use f-strings to format the output as specified in the brief
       print(f'{food["name"]} ({food["cuisine"]}) | {" → " * int(food["heat_level"])}')
def get_average_heat_level(spicy_foods):
   Computes the average heat level of all the food items
   present in the given list.
   Parameters
   spicy foods : list
       A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine",
        "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   Returns
   x : float
        The average of all the heat_level values
   # Initialise the sum of all the heat levels to zero
   total = 0
   for food in spicy foods:
       total += food["heat level"]
   # Divide the sum of the heat levels with the number of food items
   # to get the average value
   return total / len(spicy_foods)
```

```
def create_spicy_food(spicy_foods, spicy_food):
   Computes the average heat level of all the food items
   present in the given list.
   Parameters
   spicy_foods : list
        A list of dictionaries, with keys "name", "cuisine", and
        "heat_level". Each dictionary corresponds to a food item.
   spicy_food : dictionary
        A dictionary with keys "name", "cuisine", and "heat level",
        corresponding to a new food item.
   Returns
   spicy_foods : list
       A list of dictionaries. This is the extension of the original list.
   # Append the new food item (dictionary) at the end of the original list
   spicy_foods.append(spicy_food)
   return spicy_foods
def main():
   # Call each function with the appropriate input(s) to inspect the output(s)
   print("Calling all the functions in main")
   print(get names(spicy foods))
   print(get_spiciest_foods(spicy_foods))
   print_spicy_foods(spicy_foods)
   print(get_spicy_food_by_cuisine(spicy_foods, "Thai"))
   print spiciest_foods(spicy_foods)
   print(get_average_heat_level(spicy_foods))
   print(create spicy food(spicy foods, spicy food))
# Call the main() function if running this file as a script
if __name__=="__main__":
   main()
```

Task 03 Output: