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Lab Exercises Chapter 2 Solutions

What is the output produced by the following code fragment?

```
num1 = 2
num2 = 3
print (num1 + num2)
```

5

What is the output produced by the following code fragment?

```
num1 = 2
num2 = 3
print ("num 1 + num 2 = ", num1 + num2)
```

num 1 + num 2 = 5

Find the errors in the following program

```
Num1 = 2
num2 := 3
Sum = num1 + num2;
printf(sum)
```

:= not an operator
Num 1 is declared above not num1
printf should be print and sum should be Sum

Which of the identifiers below is valid and which are invalid? Why?

Num1	
time-of-day	cant have a -
tax_rate	
x5	
int	is a reserved word
7th_Rec	can't start with a number
yield	reserved word

How do you write comments in your code? Explain with an example.

Use # or ""

Why should you include comments?

For documentation purposes and to explain sections of code.

Lab Exercises Chapter 3 Solutions

Write a program that accepts a length in inches and prints the length in centimeters (1 inch = 2.54cm).

```
inch = int(input('Enter the value in inches: '))
cm = 2.54 * inch
print('{} inches = {}cm'.format(inch, cm))
```

Note use float() for real numbers instead of int() when casting the data type in line 1, and add {:.2f} in string place holder for two decimal places

Write a program that accepts your forename, surname and year of birth and adds them to an array.

You can insert into the array at specific index

```
student = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'four']
student[0] = 'first name'
student[1] = 'second name'
student[2] = '1988'
print(student)
```

Or append to the end of the array

```
student = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'four']
student.append('first name')
print(student)
```

Write a program that converts temperatures from Celsius to Fahrenheit.

$$F = C \times 9/5 + 32$$

```
fah = int(input('Enter the temperature in celcius: '))
cel = fah * 9/5 + 32
print('{} degrees C = {} Fahrenheit'.format(fah, cel))
```

Write a program that calculates the volume of a sphere

$$V = 4/3 \pi r^3$$

Import the math library to use Pi

```
import math
r = int(input('Enter the radius: '))
v = 4/3 * math.pi * r ** 3
print('Volume is {}'.format(v))
```

Write a program to calculate and display an employee's gross and net pay. In this scenario, tax is deducted from the gross pay at a rate of 20% to give the net pay.

```
gross = float(input('Enter the gross pay: '))
net = gross - gross * 20/100
print('Gross Pay {:.2f} Net Pay {:.2f}'.format(gross, net))
```

Write a program that stores a shopping list of 10 items. Print the whole list to the screen, then print items 2 and 8.

```
shoppingList = ['bread', 'milk', 'coffee', 'sugar', 'cereal', 'veg', 'beans', 'rice',
                'pasta', 'onions']
print(shoppingList[2])
print(shoppingList[8])
```

What does it print? Remember the list starts from 0 not 1.

```
coffee
pasta
```

Extend the previous program, to insert an item into the list.

```
shoppingList [2] = 'tea'
or append to end
shoppingList.append('ham')
```

What is a Boolean operator? Write a program to demonstrate.

Logic operator such as AND, NOT, OR. Commonly used to combine conditional statements (eg loops & if-else statements)

```
print (x < 10 and x < 20)
```

What is a comparison operator? Write a program to demonstrate.

Compares on value with another. More commonly used in loops and if else statements

```
x = 10
y = 14
print (x > y) #prints false as x is not greater than y
```

What is data type casting? Why do we need it? Write a program to demonstrate.

Convert a variable data type from one to another. Python converts data type into another data type automatically (implicit) depending on what value is assigned to the variable: string, int, etc. If you need to change the type using eg int(). This is explicit.

```
a = 2.2 #python casts as float
int(a) #change to integer
```

Lab Exercises Chapter 4 Solutions

Write a program to print the numbers 1 - 10 to the screen.

```
for counter in range(1, 11):  
    print("We're on %d" % (counter))
```

Write a program to print a list of names to the screen.

```
lists = ['name 1', 'name 2', 'name 3', 'name 4', 'name 5', 'name 6']  
for counter in lists:  
    print (counter)
```

Write a program to calculate and print the squares of the numbers from 1 to 10. Use \t if you want to display in a table.

```
for counter in range(1, 11):  
    print("Square of %d is %d" % (counter, counter*counter))
```

Write a program that accepts a number from the user until a negative number is entered.

```
userinput = 1  
while userinput > 0:  
    print ("Enter a number: ")  
    userinput = int(input())  
print ("ok")
```

Write a program that accepts an integer and prints the specified range it belongs to.

Range 1: 0 to 10

Range 2: 11 to 20

Range 3: 21 to 30

Range 4: 31 to 40

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))  
if num > 40 :  
    print('Out of Range')  
elif num >= 30 :  
    print('Range 4')  
elif num >= 20:  
    print('Range 3')  
elif num >= 10:  
    print('Range 2')  
elif num >= 0:  
    print('Range 1')  
else:  
    print('Out of range')
```

Lab Exercises Chapter 5 Solutions

Write a program that gets a string from the user then writes it to a file along with the user's name.

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
file = open('names.txt', 'w')
file.write(name)
file.close()
```

Modify the program from exercise 1 so that it appends the data to the file rather than overwriting.

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
file = open('names.txt', 'a')
file.write(name)
file.write("\n")
file.close()
```

Write a program to write a list of names to a file.

```
file = open('file1.txt', 'w')
names = ['name 1', 'name 2', 'name 3', 'name 4']
for index in names:
    file.write("%s\n" % index)
file.close()
```

Write a program to read a file line by line and store it in a list.

```
file = open('file1.txt', 'r')
count = 0
for line in file:
    count += 1
    print("{} ".format(line.strip()))
file.close()
```

What is the difference between a text file and a binary file ?

Binary files as they are much smaller and faster than text files and are not readable by humans

Lab Exercises Chapter 6 Solutions

Write a program that accepts a number from the user and uses a function to square the number then return the result. Print the result to the screen.

```
def sq(a):  
    return a * a  
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
print (sq(num))
```

Write a function that returns the largest of two numbers. Test the function and print the results to the screen.

```
def largest(a, b):  
    if a > b:  
        return a  
    return b  
num1 = int(input("Enter number one: "))  
num2 = int(input("Enter number two: "))  
print (largest(num1, num2))
```

What is the difference between a local and a global variable?

Global is accessible from anywhere, local is only accessible within the function.

What makes a function recursive?

The function calls itself.

Write a program that prints first 10 positive numbers using a recursive function.

```
def display(num):  
    if(num) :  
        display(num-1)  
    else :  
        return  
    print ("{}".format(num))
```

```
limit = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
print("\nNatural Numbers from 1 to {} are:".format(limit))  
display(limit)
```

Lab Exercises Chapter 7 Solutions

Write a program that accepts a number from the user and uses a function to square the number then return the result.

```
def sq(num1):  
    return num1 * num1
```

Save this file as a module

```
myfunctions.py
```

Import the module you just created into a new program.

```
import myfunctions
```

Call the function in the module

```
userInput = int(input("Enter a number: "))  
result = myfunctions.sq(userInput)  
print(result)
```

Create a new program and import the turtle graphics module.

```
import turtle
```

Experiment with drawing different shapes using some of the turtle graphics methods. Use the turtle commands to draw some shapes.

```
import turtle  
turtle.pensize(6)  
turtle.penup()  
turtle.pendown()  
for i in range(5):  
    turtle.forward(200)  
    turtle.right(144)  
turtle.done()
```


Lab Exercises Chapter 9 Solutions

Declare a new class called Vehicle without any attributes and methods

```
class Vehicle :
```

Add some attributes to the Vehicle class such as Name, Speed, Mileage

```
class Vehicle :  
    def __init__(self, name, speed, mileage):  
        self.name = name  
        self.speed = speed  
        self.mileage = mileage
```

Add a method to the Vehicle class to return the vehicle name

```
class Vehicle :  
    def __init__(self, name, speed, mileage):  
        self.name = name  
        self.speed = speed  
        self.mileage = mileage  
    def getName(self):  
        print (self.name)
```

Create a child class called Car that will inherit all the variables and methods of the Vehicle class

```
class Car (Vehicle):  
    def __init__ (self, name, speed, mileage):  
        super().__init__(name, speed, mileage)
```

Create a child class called Taxi

```
class Taxi (Vehicle):  
    def __init__ (self, name, speed, mileage):  
        super().__init__(name, speed, mileage)
```

Add a method to the Taxi class to collect the fair.

```
class Taxi (Vehicle):  
    def __init__ (self, name, speed, mileage):  
        super().__init__(name, speed, mileage)  
        self.fair = 0  
    def getFair(self):  
        self.fair = float(input("Enter Fair: "))
```

```
return self.fair
```

Let's test it...

Create a Taxi object called route84, pass the name, speed and mileage.

```
route84 = Taxi('Route 84', 66, 2343)
```

Call the getFair() method

```
route84.getFair()
```

Call getName() inherited method

```
route84.getName()
```