



# Questions on String :

**Q1 – Program to Calculate the Number of Digits, Letters & vowels in a String ?**

**Q2 – Program to Check if a String is a Pangram or Not ?**

**(Pangram - is a sentence or expression that uses all the letters of the alphabet).**

Ex:- "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"

Ex:- "Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs"

Ex:- "Brown jars prevented the mixture from freezing too quickly"

**Q3 – ALMOST THERE:**

**Given an integer n, return True if n is within 10 of either 100 or 200**

`almost_there(90) --> True`

`almost_there(104) --> True`

`almost_there(150) --> False`

`almost_there(209) --> True`

**Q4 – FIND 33:**

**Given a list of ints, return True if the array contains a 3 next to a 3 somewhere.**

`has_33([1, 3, 3]) → True`

`has_33([1, 3, 1, 3]) → False`

`has_33([3, 1, 3]) → False`

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**Q5 – PAPER DOLL:**

**Given a string, return a string where for every character in the original there are three characters**

`paper_doll('Hello') --> 'HHHeeeIIIIllloo'`

`paper_doll('Mississippi') --> 'MMMiiisssssiiippppppiii'`

**Q6 – BLACKJACK:**

**Given three integers between 1 and 11, if their sum is less than or equal to 21, return their sum. If their sum exceeds 21 and there's an eleven, reduce the total sum by 10. Finally, if the sum (even after adjustment) exceeds 21, return 'BUST'**

`blackjack(5,6,7) --> 18`

`blackjack(9,9,9) --> 'BUST'`

`blackjack(9,9,11) --> 19`

### Q7 – SUMMER OF '69:

Return the sum of the numbers in the array, except ignore sections of numbers starting with a 6 and extending to the next 9 (every 6 will be followed by at least one 9). Return 0 for no numbers.[1](#)

```
summer_69([1, 3, 5]) --> 9
summer_69([4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]) --> 9
summer_69([2, 1, 6, 9, 11]) --> 14
```

### Q8 – SPY GAME:

Write a function that takes in a list of integers and returns True if it contains 007 in order.[1](#)

```
spy_game([1,2,4,0,0,7,5]) --> True
spy_game([1,0,2,4,0,5,7]) --> True
spy_game([1,7,2,0,4,5,0]) --> False
```

### Q9 – COUNT PRIMES:

Write a function that returns the *number* of prime numbers that exist up to and including a given number.[1](#)

```
count_primes(100) --> 25
```

By convention, 0 and 1 are not prime.

### Q10 – PRINT BANNER:

Write a function that takes in a single letter, and returns a 5x5 representation of that letter.[1](#)

```
print_big('ace')
```

**Output:**

```

*           *****
*  *       *
*****     *
*  *       *
*  *       *****
```

HINT: Consider making a dictionary of possible patterns, and mapping the alphabet to specific 5-line combinations of patterns.

For purposes of this exercise, it's ok if your dictionary stops at "E".

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