Assignment - 2

1.your an employer in a company,which have a web application for which you have to develop a calculator.write a program to design a calculator in which you have to give a scientific function like comparing two numbers and find smaller and greater.

def comparision():

num1=input()

num2=input()

print(max(num1,num2))

print(min(num1,num2))

comparision()

2.One girl named as chandhini,have to write a paragraph but by mistake she wrote some letters in uppercase and lowercase.now she wants to arrange a capital letter after a comma ,fullstop followed by lower case.

def story():

s="Once upon a time,far,far away,there lived a king who had a beautiful daughter who was a princess.they lives in a castle surrounded by a large forest.for her birthday,king gave a golden ball as a gift."

print(s.title())

story()

3.You are an employyer in a company,HR gives you a task to mail a document.You want to find one word and count how many times it came.

def email():

Doc="when we want to send a document through email; firstly login to your mail account; click Compose,when you click on compose ,you should type your recipients email address in 'To' field ; then put a Title in 'subject' box ; next is type your message and click on paper clip icon at top , browse a document or file and finally attach to email ; click on send button "

print(Doc.find('document'))

print(Doc.count('document'))

email()

4.There is a girl wants to write autobiography of her fav player.she writes a paragraph for that but missed some words.now help her to add those words.

def AutoBio():

S="Major Dhyan {} is my favourite player in{}, he is known as the {} for his ball control ,Chand played internationally from{} to {};He scored {}{}in 185 {} according to his {} goal;he was born on 29 August 1905 Allahabad,United Provinces of {} and Oudh,British {}"

a='Chand'

b='Hockey'

c='Wizard of Hockey'

d='1926'

e='1949'

f='570'

g='goals'

h='matches'

i='autobiography'

j='Agra'

k='India'

print(S.format(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k))

AutoBio()

5.explain standard data types in detail with example.

Standard data types

Immutable Mutable

Numbers Lists

Strings Dictionary

Tuples Sets

* Numbers:

Number data types store numeric values. They are immutable data types,means changing the value of number data type results in a newly allocated object.number objects are created when you assign a value to them.

Types of numbers are int,long,float,complex.

Example:

Int- 10

Long-51924361L

Float-0.0

Complex-3+1j

* Strings:

A string in python is a sequence of characters(letters,numbers,symbols).However python doesn’t have char data type. Square brackets[] are used to access element in string.

Example:

My\_string=”Hello”

Print(My\_string)

* Tuples:

Tuples are sequences just like lists. Essentially,python hold a list object.A tuple can have heterogenous data items, a tuple can have string and list as data items as well.To create a tuple in python,place all elements in a () parenthesis,separated by comma.

Example:

My\_data1=(“hi”,”hello”,”welcome”,”bye”)

Print(My\_data1) #(‘hi’,’hello’,’welcome’,’bye’)

* Lists:

A list is a collection of ordered and changeable. In python lists are written in square brackets.

If we want to create list of lists in python, you just need to use append method to create list of lists.the list() function creates a list object.A list is a datastructure in python.it is represented using [] square brackets.

Example:

My\_list=[] #empty

My\_list=[1,2,3] #list of int

My\_list=[1,”Hello”,3.4] #list with mixed data types

* Dictionaries:

Dictionary in python is an unordered collection of data values,used to store data values like map,which unlike other data types that hold only single value as an element.dictionary holds key:value pair.

Note:keys in a dictionary doesn’t allow polymorphism.

Example:

My\_dict={} #empty

My\_dict={1:’apple’,2:’ball’} #dict with int keys

My\_dict={name:’john’,1:[2,4,3]} #dict with mixed keys

* Sets:

A set is a unordered collection of data type that is iterable,mutable, and has no duplicate elements.this is based on data structure known as hash table.set is used to convert any of iterable to sequence of iterable elements with distinct elements commonly called set.

Example:

My\_set={1,2,3,4,5}

Print(my\_set) #{1,2,3,4,5}

My\_set={1,2,3,4,2,,5,6,4,3}

Print(my\_set) #{1,2,3,4,5,6}