1. Create a function that takes a number n (integer greater than zero) as an argument, and returns 2 if n is odd and 8 if n is even.

You can only use the following arithmetic operators: addition of numbers +, subtraction of numbers -, multiplication of number \*, division of number /, and exponentiation \*\*.

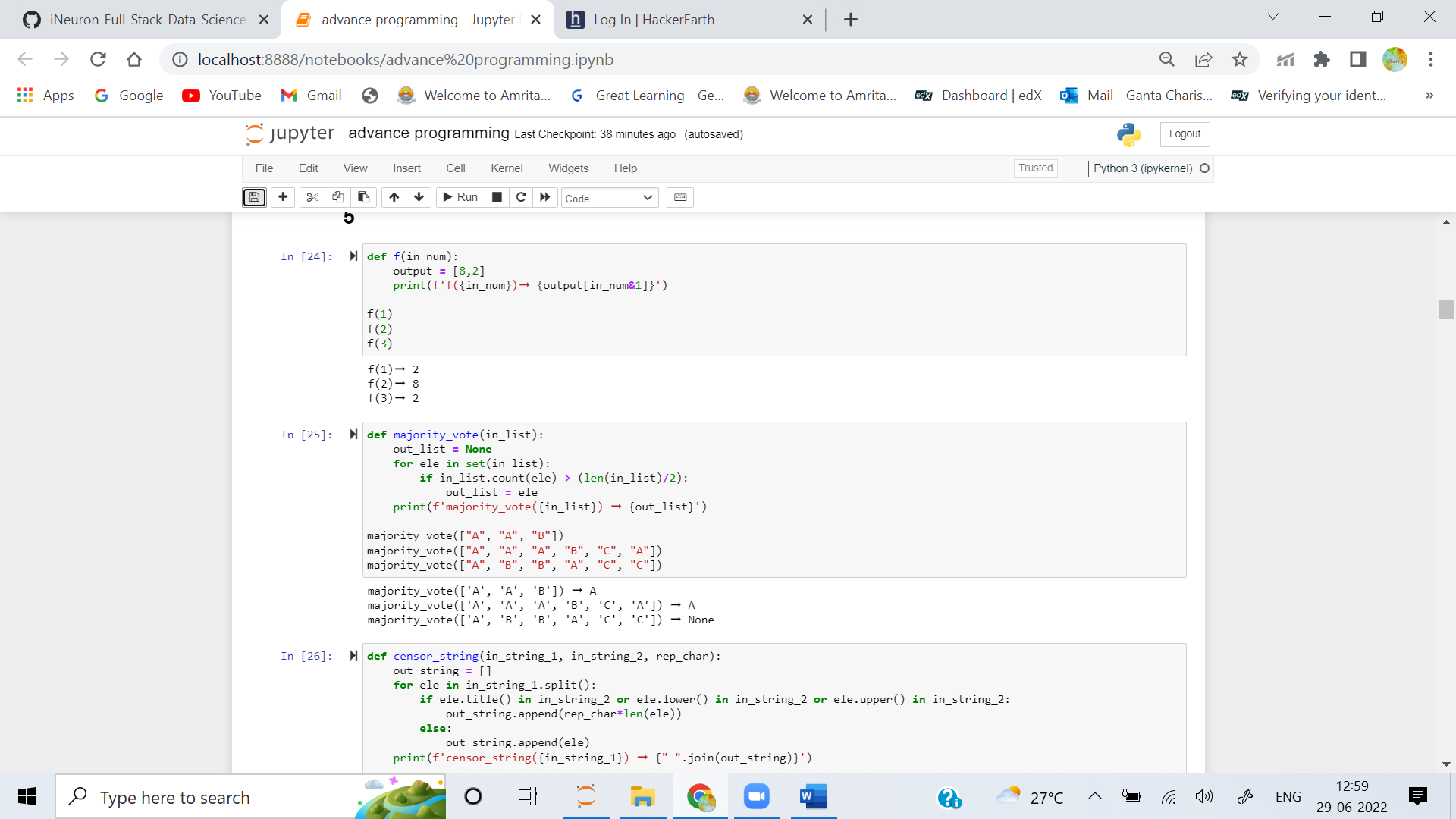
You are not allowed to use any other methods in this challenge (i.e. no if statements, comparison operators, etc).

**Examples**

f(1) ➞ 2

f(2) ➞ 8

f(3) ➞ 2

**ANS:** 

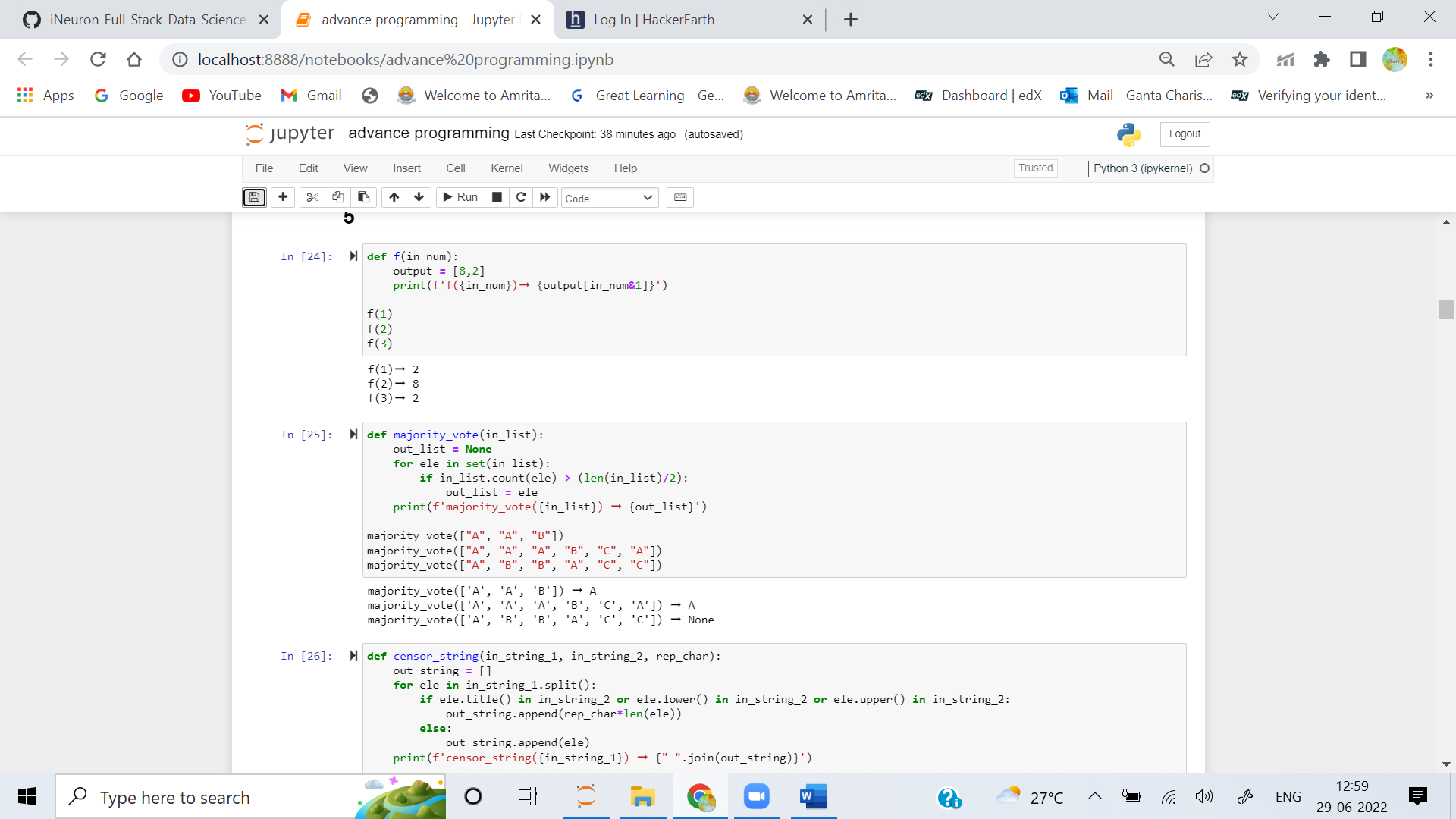
2. Create a function that returns the majority vote in a list. A majority vote is an element that occurs > N/2 times in a list (where N is the length of the list).

**Examples**

majority\_vote(["A", "A", "B"]) ➞ "A"

majority\_vote(["A", "A", "A", "B", "C", "A"]) ➞ "A"

majority\_vote(["A", "B", "B", "A", "C", "C"]) ➞ None

**ANS:** 

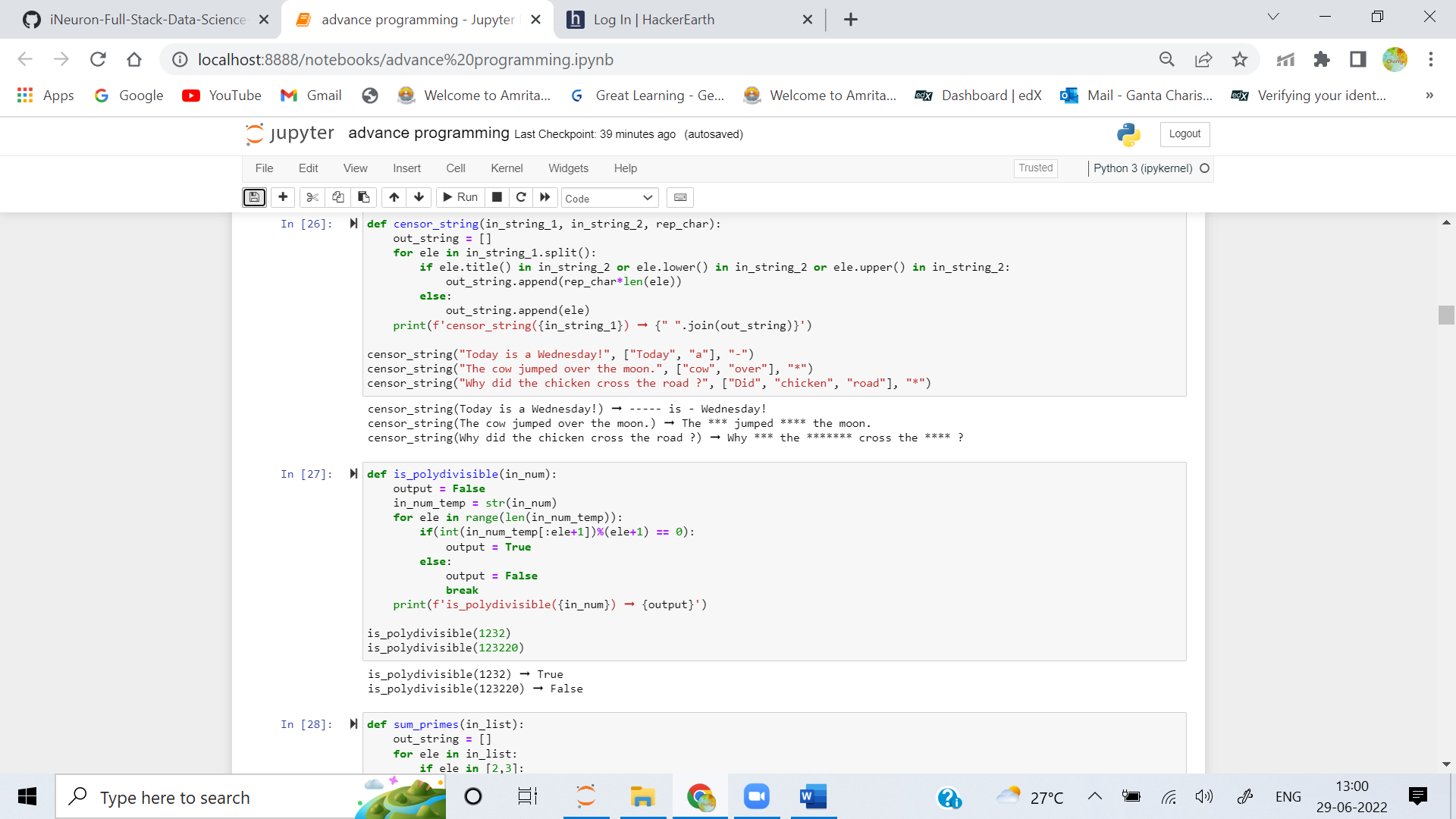
3. Create a function that takes a string txt and censors any word from a given list lst. The text removed must be replaced by the given character char.

**Examples**

censor\_string("Today is a Wednesday!", ["Today", "a"], "-") ➞ "----- is - Wednesday!"

censor\_string("The cow jumped over the moon.", ["cow", "over"], "\*"), "The \*\*\* jumped \*\*\*\* the moon.")

censor\_string("Why did the chicken cross the road?", ["Did", "chicken", "road"], "\*") ➞ "Why \*\*\* the \*\*\*\*\*\*\* cross the \*\*\*\*?"

**ANS:** 

4. In mathematics a Polydivisible Number (or magic number) is a number in a given number base with digits abcde... that has the following properties:

- Its first digit a is not 0.

- The number formed by its first two digits ab is a multiple of 2.

- The number formed by its first three digits abc is a multiple of 3.

- The number formed by its first four digits abcd is a multiple of 4.

Create a function which takes an integer n and returns True if the given number is a Polydivisible Number and False otherwise.

**Examples**

is\_polydivisible(1232) ➞ True

# 1 / 1 = 1

# 12 / 2 = 6

# 123 / 3 = 41

# 1232 / 4 = 308

is\_polydivisible(123220 ) ➞ False

# 1 / 1 = 1

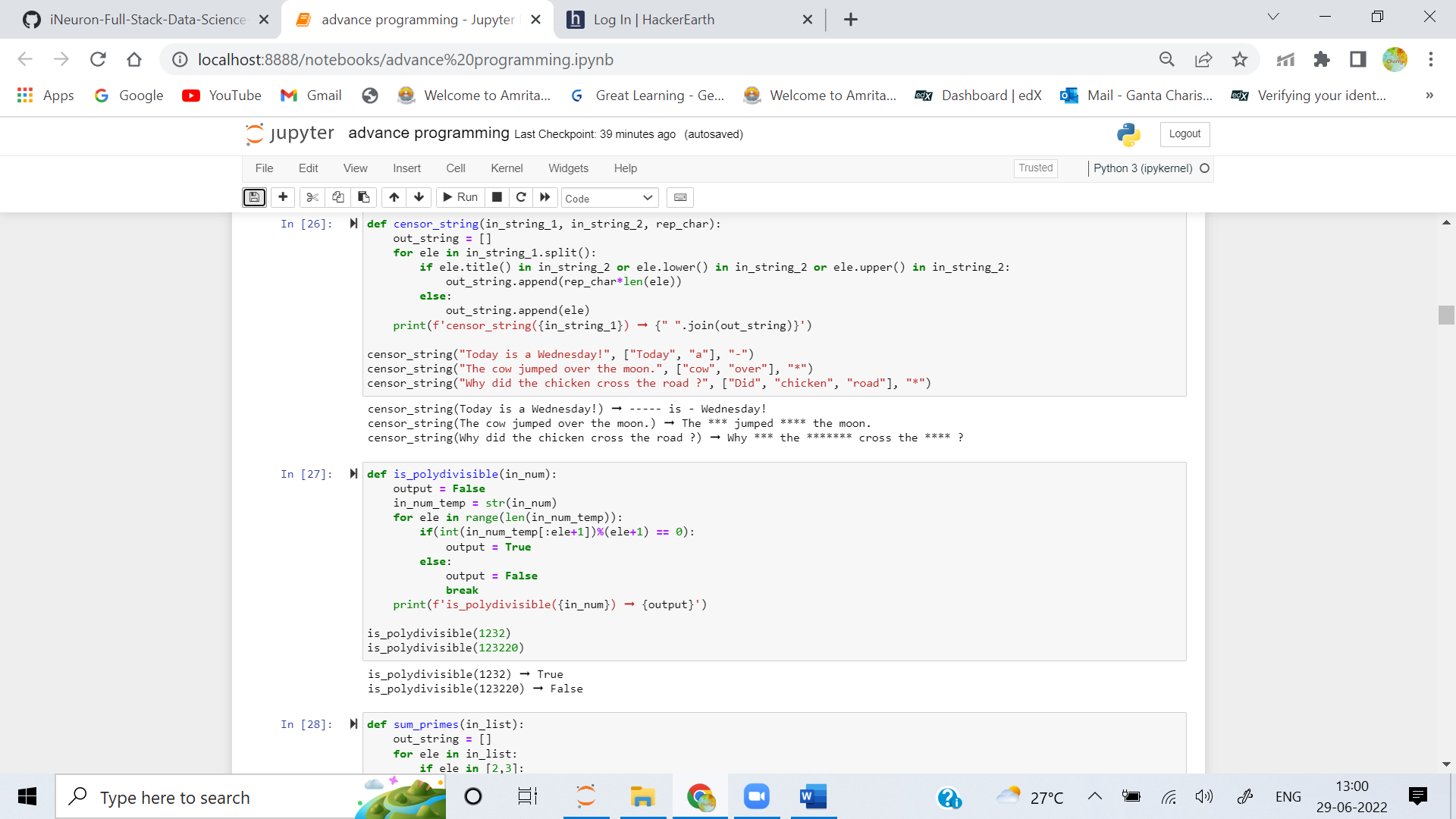
# 12 / 2 = 6

# 123 / 3 = 41

# 1232 / 4 = 308

# 12322 / 5 = 2464.4 # Not a Whole Number

# 123220 /6 = 220536.333... # Not a Whole Number

**ANS:** 

5. Create a function that takes a list of numbers and returns the sum of all prime numbers in the list.

**Examples**

sum\_primes([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]) ➞ 17

sum\_primes([2, 3, 4, 11, 20, 50, 71]) ➞ 87

sum\_primes([]) ➞ None

**ANS:** 