

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Darshan Abinav R.K
Email: 241501039@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 241501039
Phone: 7010796406
Branch: REC
Department: I AI & ML FA
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - AI & ML

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NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 4_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Implement a program for a retail store that needs to find the highest even price in a list of product prices. Your goal is to efficiently determine the maximum even price from a series of product prices. Utilize the max() inbuilt function in the program.

For example, if the prices are 10 15 24 8 37 16, the even prices are 10 24 8 16. So, the maximum even price is 24.

Input Format

The input consists of a series of product prices separated by a space.

The prices should be entered as a space-separated string of numbers.

Output Format

If there are even prices in the input, the output prints "The maximum even price is:" followed by the maximum even price.

If there are no even prices in the input, the output prints "No even prices were found".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 10 15 24 8 37 16

Output: The maximum even price is: 24

Answer

```
prices = list(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
even_prices = [price for price in prices if price % 2 == 0]
```

```
if even_prices:
```

```
    print("The maximum even price is:", max(even_prices))
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("No even prices were found")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

You are tasked with designing a shipping cost calculator program that calculates the shipping cost for packages based on their weight and destination. The program utilizes different shipping rates for domestic, international, and remote destinations. The rates for each destination type are provided as global constants.

Constant Values:

DOMESTIC_RATE = 5.0

INTERNATIONAL_RATE = 10.0

REMOTE_RATE = 15.0

Function Signature: calculate_shipping(weight, destination)

Formula: shipping cost = weight * destination rate

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a float representing the weight of the package.

The second line consists of a string representing the destinations(Domestic or International or Remote).

Output Format

The program outputs any one of the following:

1. If the input is valid and the destination is recognized, the output should consist of a single line stating the calculated shipping cost for the given weight and destination in the format: "Shipping cost to [destination] for a [weight] kg package: \$[calculated cost]" with two decimal places.
2. If the input weight is not a positive float, print "Invalid weight. Weight must be greater than 0."
3. If the input destination is not one of the valid options, print "Invalid destination."

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5.5

Domestic

Output: Shipping cost to Domestic for a 5.5 kg package: \$27.50

Answer

#

```
DOMESTIC_RATE = 5.0
INTERNATIONAL_RATE = 10.0
REMOTE_RATE = 15.0
```

```
def calculate_shipping(weight, destination):
    if weight <= 0:
        print("Invalid weight. Weight must be greater than 0.")
        return None

    if destination == "Domestic":
        rate = DOMESTIC_RATE
    elif destination == "International":
        rate = INTERNATIONAL_RATE
    elif destination == "Remote":
        rate = REMOTE_RATE
    else:
        print("Invalid destination.")
        return None

    return weight * rate

try:
    weight = float(input())
    destination = input()

    shipping_cost = calculate_shipping(weight, destination)

except:
    print("Invalid weight. Weight must be greater than 0.")

if shipping_cost is not None:
    print(f"Shipping cost to {destination} for a {weight} kg package:
    ${shipping_cost:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Develop a text analysis tool that needs to count the occurrences of a specific substring within a given text string.

Write a function `count_substrings(text, substring)` that takes two inputs: the text string and the substring to be counted. The function should count how many times the substring appears in the text string and return the count.

Function Signature: `count_substrings(text, substring)`

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a string representing the text.

The second line consists of a string representing the substring.

Output Format

The output should display a single line of output containing the count of occurrences of the substring in the text string.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: programming is fun and programming is cool
programming

Output: The substring 'programming' appears 2 times in the text.

Answer

```
def count_substrings(text, substring):  
    return text.count(substring)
```

```
text = input()  
substring = input()
```

```
count = count_substrings(text, substring)
print(f"The substring '{substring}' appears {count} times in the text.")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

4. Problem Statement

Imagine you are tasked with developing a function for calculating the total cost of an item after applying a sales tax. The sales tax rate is equal to 0.08 and it is defined as a global variable.

The function should accept the cost of the item as a parameter, calculate the tax amount, and return the total cost.

Additionally, the program should display the item cost, sales tax rate, and total cost to the user.

Function Signature: `total_cost(item_cost)`

Input Format

The input consists of a single line containing a positive floating-point number representing the cost of the item.

Output Format

The output consists of three lines:

"Item Cost:" followed by the cost of the item formatted to two decimal places.

"Sales Tax Rate:" followed by the sales tax rate in percentage.

"Total Cost:" followed by the calculated total cost after applying the sales tax, formatted to two decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 50.00

Output: Item Cost: \$50.00

Sales Tax Rate: 8.0%

Total Cost: \$54.00

Answer

#

SALES_TAX_RATE = 0.08

```
def total_cost(item_cost):  
    tax_amount = item_cost * SALES_TAX_RATE  
    return item_cost + tax_amount
```

```
item_cost = float(input())
```

```
total = total_cost(item_cost)
```

```
total_cost = total_cost(item_cost)  
print(f"Item Cost: ${item_cost:.2f}")  
print(f"Sales Tax Rate: {SALES_TAX_RATE * 100}%")  
print(f"Total Cost: ${total_cost:.2f}")
```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10