# Python codes list-2

Q-3) Convert ip address from “a.b.c.d” format into integer and vice versa

import ipaddress  
  
# converting IPv4 address to int  
  
addr1 = ipaddress.ip\_address('191.255.254.40')  
  
addr2 = ipaddress.ip\_address('0.0.0.123')  
  
print(int(addr1))  
  
print(int(addr2))  
  
# converting IPv6 address to int  
  
addr3 = ipaddress.ip\_address('2001:db7:dc75:365:220a:7c84:d796:6401')  
  
print(int(addr3))  
  
print("\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*")  
# importing the module  
  
import ipaddress  
  
# converting int to IPv4 address  
  
print(ipaddress.ip\_address(3221225000))  
  
print(ipaddress.ip\_address(123))  
  
# converting int to IPv6 address  
  
print(ipaddress.ip\_address(42540766400282592856903984001653826561))

Q-4) Check whether given string is isogram or not

def check\_isogram(string):  
 string = string.lower()  
 a = [x for x in list(set(list(string))) if x != ' ']  
 b = [x for x in list(string) if x != ' ']  
 if len(a) == len(b):  
 return string + " is an Isogram"  
 else:  
 return string + " is not an Isogram"  
print(check\_isogram("document"))

Q-5) given a string , find the mexican wave

s='hello'  
new=[]  
for i, val in enumerate(s[:]):  
 up=s[i].upper()  
 c=s[:i] + up + s[i+1:]  
 new.append(c)  
print(new)

## Qno 6  
  
  
test\_str = '8669733688942'  
an\_integer,x = 0 , 0  
  
K = 1  
  
res = []  
for idx in range(0, len(test\_str), K):  
 # converting to int, after slicing  
 res.append(int(test\_str[idx: idx + K]))  
  
for i in range(len(res)):  
 y = res.copy()  
 y.pop(i)  
  
 strings = [str(integer) for integer in y]  
 a\_string = "".join(strings)  
 an\_integer = int(a\_string)  
 if an\_integer>x:  
 x = an\_integer  
print(x)

7. Largest number by shuffling

a = 23546354723  
  
strng\_list = str(a)  
  
digit\_map = map(int,strng\_list)  
  
digit\_list = list(digit\_map)  
  
##print(digit\_list)  
  
digit\_list.sort(reverse=True)  
  
##print(digit\_list)  
  
for i in digit\_list:  
 print(i, end= "")

8. Word frequency

word = 'Ajay Ajay ajaya ajaya '  
data = {}  
for i in word:  
 if i in data:  
 data[i] = data[i] + 1  
 else:  
 data[i] = 1  
print(data)

9. RGB to HEX and HEX to RGB

# Change the value of r,g and b as per requirement  
r = 128  
g = 96  
b = 194  
hexColor = '#%02x%02x%02x' % (r, g, b)  
  
print(hexColor)  
# Change the value of hex color as per requirement  
hexColor = '#8060c2'  
r = int(hexColor[1:3], 16)  
g = int(hexColor[3:5], 16)  
b = int(hexColor[5:7], 16)  
  
print(str(r) + ',' + str(g) + ',' + str(b))

10. accumulated string

mylist = ("accumalated string")  
num = 0  
for i in mylist:  
 num = num+1  
 str1 = num\*i  
 print(str1)

# python code list-1

## ques 1.  
  
  
l = [5,5,5,5,5,5,5,6]  
l.sort()  
print(l[-1])

## Q.2)  
  
l=[10,21,35,11,78,2,5,1,65,69,87]  
s = 0  
for i in l:  
 s+=i  
avg = s/len(l)  
print(avg)  
l.sort()  
print(l)  
if avg in l:  
 i = l.index(avg)  
 print(l[i-1],l[i+1])  
else:  
 for x in l:  
 if avg<x:  
 b=x  
 break  
 print(l[l.index(b)-1],l[l.index(b)])

## Q.6)  
  
l=[10,21,35,11,78,2,5,1,65,69,87]  
l.sort()  
print(l[1]-l[0])

## Q.7   
  
l = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9];  
len\_list = len(l)  
sum = 0;  
for i in range(len\_list):  
 sum = l[i]+sum;  
avrg = sum/len\_list;  
#print(avrg);  
l\_counter = 0;  
for i in range(len\_list):  
 if(l[i]<avrg):  
 l\_counter = l\_counter+1;  
print(l\_counter);