

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 3\_CY

Attempt : 2  
Total Mark : 30  
Marks Obtained : 30

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

A company is creating email accounts for its new employees. They want to use a naming convention for email addresses that consists of the first letter of the employee's first name, followed by their last name, followed by @company.com.

The company also has a separate email domain for administrative employees.

Write a program that prompts the user for their first name, last name, role, and company and then generates their email address using the appropriate naming convention based on their role. This is demonstrated in the below examples.

Note:

The generated email address should consist of the first letter of the first name, the last name in lowercase, and a suffix based on the role and company, all in lowercase.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of the first name of an employee as a string.

The second line consists of the last name of an employee as a string.

The third line consists of the role of the employee as a string.

The last line consists of the company name as a string.

### ***Output Format***

The output consists of a single line containing the generated email address for the employee, following the specified naming convention.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: John

Smith

admin

iamNeo

Output: jsmith@admin.iamneo.com

### ***Answer***

```
# You are using Python
```

```
first_name = input().strip()
```

```
last_name = input().strip()
```

```
role = input().strip()
```

```
company = input().strip()
```

```
email_prefix = first_name[0].lower() + last_name.lower()
```

```
if role.lower() == "admin":
```

```
    domain = f"admin.{company.lower()}.com"
```

```
else:
```

```
domain = f"{company.lower()}.com"
email = f"{email_prefix}@{domain}"
print(email)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Raj wants to write a program that takes a list of strings as input and returns the longest word in the list. If there are multiple words with the same length, the program should return the first one encountered.

Help Raj in his task.

### ***Input Format***

The input consists of a single line of space-separated strings.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints a string representing the longest word in the given list.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: cat dog elephant lion tiger giraffe

Output: elephant

### ***Answer***

```
# Read the input from the user
words = input().split()
```

```
# Initialize the longest word as the first one
longest_word = words[0]
```

```
# Iterate through the list of words to find the longest
for word in words:
```

```
if len(word) > len(longest_word):  
    longest_word = word
```

```
# Print the result  
print(longest_word)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Raja needs a program that helps him manage his shopping list efficiently. The program should allow him to perform the following operations:

**Add Items:** Raja should be able to add multiple items to his shopping list at once. He will input a space-separated list of items, each item being a string.

**Remove Item:** Raja should be able to remove a specific item from his shopping list. He will input the item he wants to remove, and if it exists in the list, it will be removed. If the item is not found, the program should notify him.

**Update List:** Raja might realize he forgot to add some items initially. After removing unnecessary items, he should be able to update his list by adding more items. Similar to the initial input, he will provide a space-separated list of new items.

#### **Input Format**

The first line consists of the initial list of integers should be entered as space-separated values.

The second line consists of the element to be removed should be entered as a single integer value.

The third line consists of the new elements to be appended should be entered as space-separated values.

#### **Output Format**

The output displays the current state of Raja's shopping list after each operation. After adding items, removing items, and updating the list, the program prints the

updated shopping list in the following format:

"List1: [element1, element2, ... ,element\_n]

List after removal: [element1, element2, ... ,element\_n]

Final list: [element1, element2, ... ,element\_n]".

If the item is not found in the removing item process, print the message  
"Element not found in the list".

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 1 2 3 4 5

3

6 7 8

Output: List1: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

List after removal: [1, 2, 4, 5]

Final list: [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

### **Answer**

```
initial_input = input().strip().split()
shopping_list = [int(item) for item in initial_input]
print(f"List1: {shopping_list}")
```

```
item_to_remove = int(input().strip())
if item_to_remove in shopping_list:
    shopping_list.remove(item_to_remove)
    print(f"List after removal: {shopping_list}")
else:
    print("Element not found in the list")
```

```
new_items = input().strip().split()
shopping_list.extend(int(item) for item in new_items)
print(f"Final list: {shopping_list}")
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10