



Workbook

Included with Python Course.

All the exercises are divided based on different lessons, run the code's for answers!

<Exercise>

Q1.Create a program where

```
lst = [ 10, 30, 55]
```

and check the sum of all the numbers in the list. If they are not equal to 100 add the number to the list to make their sum 100

Q2.Create a program where the marks obtained by a students are

```
s1_marks = 65  
s2_marks = 30  
s3_marks = 88
```

and print the divisions of the students according to the criteria

Above or Equal to 80 marks: Ist division

Above or Equal to 60 marks: IInd division

Above or Equal to 33 marks: IIIrd division

Less than 33 marks: Failed

Q3.Shorten the following code in 1 line of code:

```
a = 5  
b = 5.00  
  
if x == y :  
    c = True  
  
else :  
    c = False
```

Tip: Use conditional expression to create a variable c and something like c = True if <cond> else False

Q4.What may go wrong in the following program?

```
1  Str = "python"
2
3  if 'P' in Str:
4      pass
5  else:
6      Str = Str.capitalize()
7
```

Q5.What is the difference between and and or Keyword?

<Exercise>

Q1. Write a program which prints the square of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 using the while loop. Make sure the output should look like

121 is the square of 11

Q2. Write a program where it prints 1 to 10 using while loop but, without printing 3 and 7. Make sure to use the continue keyword.

Q3. Write a program to print the numbers using while loops:

11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18

Tip: Make use of both the continue and break keyword.

Q4. What will be the output of the following program?

```
1  j = 0
2  n = 3
3  while j != 7:
4      print(n)
5      j += 1
6      if n == 5:
7          n += 1
8          continue
9      elif n == 7:
10         n += 3
11         continue
12         n += 1
13         if n == 13:
14             break
15     else:
16         print("15")
```

<Exercise>

Q1.Create a program using for loop, to print the maximum number in a list.

Tip: Create a variable with value 0 and iterate over the list, also use if statements

```
lst = [12,15,77,93,101]
max_num = 0
for num in lst:
    if num > max_num:
        max_num = num
```

Q2.Create a program to print all the unique combinations of a, b and c.

Q3.Create a program to calculate the sum of a numeric list.

Tip: Like above, add the num

```
sum = 0
for num in lst:
    sum += num
```

Q4.Create a program where a list

```
lst = ['C', 'C#', 'Python', 'C++', 'Java', 'C#']
```

and check the existence of 'C#' in the list, if no print False if yes print True and the number of times in the list.

Tip: Use for loop and nested if statement

```
ex = False
num_ex = 0
for ele in lst:
    if ele == 'C#':
        ex = True
        num_ex += 1
```

Q5.What will be the output of the following program?

```
1  lst = ['C', 'C#', 'C++']
2  num = list(range(6,8))
3  Str = '###'
4  lis,Lst = [],[]
5  for e in lst:
6      for n in num:
7          for s in Str:
8              lis.append(s)
9              lis.append(e)
10             lis.append(n)
11     print(lis)
12     for ele in lis:
13         if ele in Lst:
14             continue
15         else:
16             Lst.append(ele)
17     print(Lst)
```

<Exercise>

Q1.Create a function greet_user() which takes the name of a user as argument and greets the user as:

Good Morning <name>!
Have a nice day!

Q2.Create a function which prints the multiplication table of the number passed as an argument like,

<num> X 1 = <num>

...

Q3.Create functions like,

is_str()
is_int()
is_float()
is_complex()

which takes a data-type as an argument and returns True and False if the argument is a string, integer, floating-point number or complex number respectively. Also, if the functions are called without given any value they should return False.

Tip: Use the type function

```
def is_str(s=0):  
    t = str(type(s))  
    if 'str' in t:  
        return True  
    else:  
        return False
```

Note the use of 0 as parameter. If nothing is passed the function evaluates 0's type and returns False.

Q4. Write your function to calculate the fibonacci of a number passed as an argument.

Tip: fibonacci is the sum of numbers from 1 to it like, fibonacci of 5 is $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 15$. Use recursion.

Q5. Create a function to delete the duplicates present in a list passed as an argument.

Tip: Check the Q5 in Exercise of for loops

or

Use set() function.

```
def remove_d(lst):
    s = set(lst)
    return list(s)
```

set() removes all the duplicates while conversion.

<Exercise>

- Q1.Create a class Bird and add attributes like name, color and weight. Also add Bird methods like fly(), flap_wings() and chirp().
- Q2.Create a class coder and add attributes like name, languages, py (for py files) and create methods like can_coding_Java(), can_coding_C(), code() and coder_details().
- Q3.What is wrong in the following code?

```
1  class Vehicle():
2      _v_key = 'my_key'
3      def __init__(self,type,color):
4          self.type = type
5          self.color = color
6      def start_engine(key):
7          if key == _v_key:
8              print('Vrrrrrrr....')
9          else:
10             print('Wrong Key!')
11      def stop_engine():
12          print('shut..')
13      def lock(code):
14          _v_key = code
15      def unlock(code):
16          _v_key = 'my_key'
```

<Exercise>

Q1.Create a function msngr() which prints a message "Have a nice day" and also it's docstring (also define a documentation string before).

Q2.Create a class Lang that has a list like,

```
[‘Python’, ‘Java’, ‘C’, ‘C++’, ‘php’, ‘JavaScript’, ‘C#’]
```

and define a function to use the in operator on the Lang class to perform the following comparisons:

```
if ‘Python’ in <Lang_Object>:
    print(‘Pythoneer’)
elif ‘TypeScript’ in <Lang_Object>:
    print(‘TypeScriptter’)
else:
    print(‘Learning’)
```

Tip: Define a class Lang and intialize the list. Then define __contains__(self,p) function which is called by Python when we use in operator on Lang objects.

```
class Lang():
    def __init__(self):
        self.List = [‘Python’, ‘Java’, ‘C’, \
                    ‘C++’, ‘php’, ‘JavaScript’, ‘C#’]
    def __contains__(self,ele):
        return True if ele in self.List else False
```

Q3.Define a function to check whether a data-type is a iterable or iterator.

Tip: Use the hasattr(<variable>,<method>) function to check this, use the passed data-type in place of <variable> and pass __iter__ and __next__ in methods twice. As we already know if a object has only __iter__ it is a iterable and if it consists of both __iter__ and __next__ then it is iterator.

Q4.Create a function to obtain the sum of all prime numbers under 100.

Q5.Create a function to obtain the sum of all prime numbers under 5,000,000.

Q6.What is the difference between the following variables in a class:

```
class Lang
    self.name = "jake"
    num = 1024
    _age = 17
    __loc = "#48UfG"
    __init__()
None
```

Classify the according to class name, class variable, instance variable, protected variable, private variable, public variable, Language-defined function and keyword.

<Exercise>

Q1. Write a program that uses simple inheritance between classes Numbers and Tens. Numbers stores all numbers (integers and floats) and write methods like is_div5() and is_mult8() to check whether the Number object is divisible by 5 and is a multiple of 8. Tens should inherit from Number class. Tens is a class which can contain only numbers from 10 to 99. If a number other than of digits is passed, initialize it to its last tens places or if it's a one digit number add 10 to it (like 1134 to 34 and 6 to 16). It should have a method tens_place() which returns the tenth's place of the object (like 3 from 38). Tip: Recieve the number and change it to string and perform slicing.

```
11  class Tens(Numbers):
12      def __init__(self,num):
13          self._num = str(num)
14          self.len_n = len(self._num)
15          if self.len_n > 2:
16              slic = self._num[-2:]
17              self.tens = int(slic)
18          elif self.len_n == 1:
19              self.tens = num + 10
20          else:
21              self.tens = num
```

Q2. What is the difference between containership and inheritance?

Q3. Create a abstract class called Vehicle containing methods color(), max_speed() and price(). Create child classes from it like, TwoWheeler(), FourWheeler() and Aerial(). Check whether you can create a object of class Vehicle.

Tip: Use the abc module. To use it write the following line of code at the begining of your program:
from abc import ABC

<Exercise>

Q1.Why should we create modules or packages in the first place?

Q2.In a program import the sys module and perform the following functions:

```
1 import sys
2 v = 1024
3 py_ver = str(sys.version)
4 api_ver = str(sys.api_version)
5
6 print('Python Version:' + py_ver)
7 print("API Version:" + api_ver)
8 print(sys.getsizeof(v))
9
```

Q3.What is the difference between the four functions?

```
1 def imp():
2     import random
3     import math
4 def imp_as():
5     import random as rnd
6     import math as mth
7 def imp_some():
8     from random import randint
9     from math import sin,cos,tan
10    def imp_all():
11        from random import *
```

Q4. Write a program to use all the functions in the random module. Also, which way of importing the random module is more efficient?

```
1 import random  
2 or  
3 from random import *
```

Q5. What will be the output of the following program?

```
1 import cmath  
2  
3 num = 25 + 16j  
4  
5 print(cmath.sqrt(num))  
6 print(cmath.isfinite(num))  
7 print(cmath.asin(num))  
8 print(cmath.pi)  
9
```

<Exercise>

Q1. Write a program to receive numbers infinitely. If the entered number is 0 or negative or a string raise an error and halt the program.

Tip: Use if statements and raise keyword.

Q2. Write a program where you receive a number from the user through input() and print the cube of it below. If 0 is passed raise an user-defined error, and catch it with except. If string is passed, catch the error. If the passed string is “Quit” or “quit” halt the program.

Tip: Create a Error-class and use while and nested if statements

Q3. What is/are wrong in the following program?

```
1  a,b = 10
2  k = 10 if i > 3 else 11
3  int = 1024
4
5  class Vab:
6      def __init__(de):
7          self.val = de
8      def function:
9          if me == 'name':
10             print("YES")
11         else:
12             print("NO")
13
14     print(str(pow(5**3)))
15     num = input(Number:)
16     print('You typed_'+num+'_')
```