Assignment -3

Python Programming

Assignment Date	6 October 2022
Student Name	DINEASH .V
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

▼ Exercises

Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specific methoddescribed if applicable.

** What is 7 to the power of 4?** 7**4 2401 ** Split this string:** s="Hitheresist.!" + Code s="Hitheredad!" a=s.split() print(a) ['Hi', 'there', 'dad!'] ** Given the variables:** ** placet format() to print the following string: ** iameter=12742 a="Thediameterof{}is{}kilometers.".format("Earth",12742) print(a)

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

```
lst=[1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]
lst[3][1][2][0]
     'hello'
    ** Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky **
d={'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}
d['k1'][3]['tricky'][3]['target'][3]
     'hello'
    ** What is the main difference between a tuple and a list? **
#listismutable, whereas a tuple is immutable.
** Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form: **
 use South revermple, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com
defdomainGet(email):
  returnemail.split('@')[-1]
domainGet('user@domain.com')
     'domain.com'
    ** Create a basic function that returns True if the word 'dog' is contained in the input string. Don'tworry
about edge cases like a punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization. **
deffDog(s):
```

** Given this nested list, use indexing to grab the word "hello" **

```
return'dog'ins.lower().split()

fDog('Mypetanimalisdog')
```

True

** Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Again ignoreedge cases. **

```
defcDog(s):
    c=0
    forwordins.lower().split():i
    fword=='dog':
        c+=1
    returnc
```

```
cDog('Ilovedog,mypetanimalisdog,mydognameisgoldy')
```

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▼ Problem

*You are driving a little too fast, and a police oficer stops you. Write a function to return one of 3 possible results: "No ticket", "Small ticket", or "Big Ticket". If your speed is 60 or less, the result is "No Ticket". If speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If speed is 81 or more, theresult is "Big Ticket".

Unless it is your birthday (encoded as a boolean value in the parameters of the function) -- on your birthday, your speed can be 5 higher in all cases. *

```
defcaught_speeding(speed,is_birthday):
    ifis_birthday:
        speeding=speed-
5else:
        speeding=speed

if speeding >
        80:return'BigTicke
        t'
elif speeding >
        60:return'SmallTicke
        t'
```

```
caught_speeding(81,False)
```

```
'Big Ticket'
caught_speeding(81,True)
```

'Small Ticket'

Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a forloop retreive each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure.

```
1=[35000,40000,45000,30000,50000]
print("Employeesalary"
)foriinl:
 print(i
)total=0
foriinl:to
 tal+=i
print("Totalsalaryexpendiure")
print(total)
     Employee salary
     35000
     40000
     45000
     30000
     50000
     Total salary
     expendiure 200000
```

Create two dictionaries in Python:

First one to contain fields as Empid, Empname, Basicpay

Second dictionary to contain fields as DeptName, DeptId.

Combine both dictionaries.

```
dict_1={'Empid':40,'Empname':'Syed','Basicpay':3500
0}dict_2
={'DeptName':'IT','Deptid':205}dict_1.update(dict_2)
)
{'Empid': 40, 'Empname': 'Riyas', 'Basicpay': 35000, 'DeptName': 'IT', 'Deptid': 205}
```