

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""DA_Assignment_3_Python.ipynb
```

Automatically generated by Colaboratory.

Original file is located at

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1mNwSuUDkfmIapPtEa9NtYCGkVhhY2vtO>

**## Exercises**

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

**\*\* What is 7 to the power of 4?\*\***

```
"""
```

```
pow(7,4)
```

**output:**

```
2401
```

**\*\*\*\*\* Split this string:\*\***

```
s = "Hi there Sam!"
```

**\*\*into a list. \*\***

```
"""
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
s="Hi there sam!"
```

```
a=np.char.split(s,sep=" ")
```

```
print(a)
```

**output:**

```
['Hi', 'there', 'sam!']
```

**\*\*\*\*\* Given the variables:\*\***

```
planet = "Earth"
```

```
diameter = 12742
```

**\*\* Use .format() to print the following string: \*\***

**The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.**

\*\*\*\*\*

```
planet = "Earth"
```

```
diameter = 12742
```

```
print("The diameter of {0} is {1} kilometers".format(planet, diameter))
```

**output:**

```
The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers
```

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

```
lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]
```

```
print(lst[3][1][2][0])
```

**output:**

```
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]
```

**output:**

```
'hello'
```

**\*\*\*\*\* What is the main difference between a tuple and a list? \*\***

**list can be modified where as tuple cannot be modified**

\*\*\*\*

```
l=[1,2,3]
```

```
l[0]=10
```

```
t=(1,2,3)
```

```
t[0]=10
```

**\*\*\*\*\* Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form: \*\***

**user@domain.com**

**\*\*So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com\*\***

\*\*\*\*

```
email="user@domain.com"
```

```
def domainGet(email):
```

```
    return email.split('@')[-1]
```

```
domainGet(email)
```

**output:**

```
'domain.com'
```

**\*\*\*\*\* Create a basic function that returns True if the word 'dog' is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases like a punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization. \*\*\*\*\***

```
st="Is there a dog here?"
```

```
def findDog(st):
```

```
    return 'dog' in st.lower().split()
```

```
findDog(st)
```

**output:**

```
True
```

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

st="This dog runs faster than the other dog dude!"

```
def countDog(st):  
    count = 0  
    for word in st.lower().split():  
        if word == 'dog':  
            count += 1  
    return count
```

countDog(st)

**output:**

2

**#### Problem**

**\*\*You are driving a little too fast, and a police officer 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, the result 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. \*\***

**\*\*\*\*\***

```
def caught_speeding(speed, is_birthday):
```

```
    if is_birthday:  
        speeding = speed - 5  
    else:  
        speeding = speed  
    if speeding > 80:  
        return 'Big Ticket'  
    elif speeding > 60:  
        return 'Small Ticket'  
    else:  
        return 'No Ticket'
```

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

**output:**

Big Ticket

```
caught_speeding(81,True)
```

**output:**

Small Ticket

**"""Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retrieve each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure. """**

```
employee_salary=[10000,15000,25000,35000,45000]
```

```
t=0
```

```
for i in employee_salary:
```

```
    t=t+i
```

```
print(t)
```

**output:**

130000

**"""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.**

**"""**

```
emp1={'Empid':101,'Empname':'Gayathri','Basicpay':10000}
```

```
emp2={'DeptName':'CSE','DeptId':'CSE101'}
```

```
emp1.update(emp2)
```

```
emp1
```

**output:**

```
{'Empid': 101,
 'Empname': 'Gayathri',
 'Basicpay': 10000,
 'DeptName': 'CSE',
 'DeptId': 'CSE101'}
```