ASSIGNMENT - 3
PYTHON PROGRAMMING

Assignment Date	01 September 2022
Student Name	Sandeepkumar. S
Student Roll Number	1902205
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

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?

In [1]:

7 **4

Out[1]:

2401

Split this string: s =

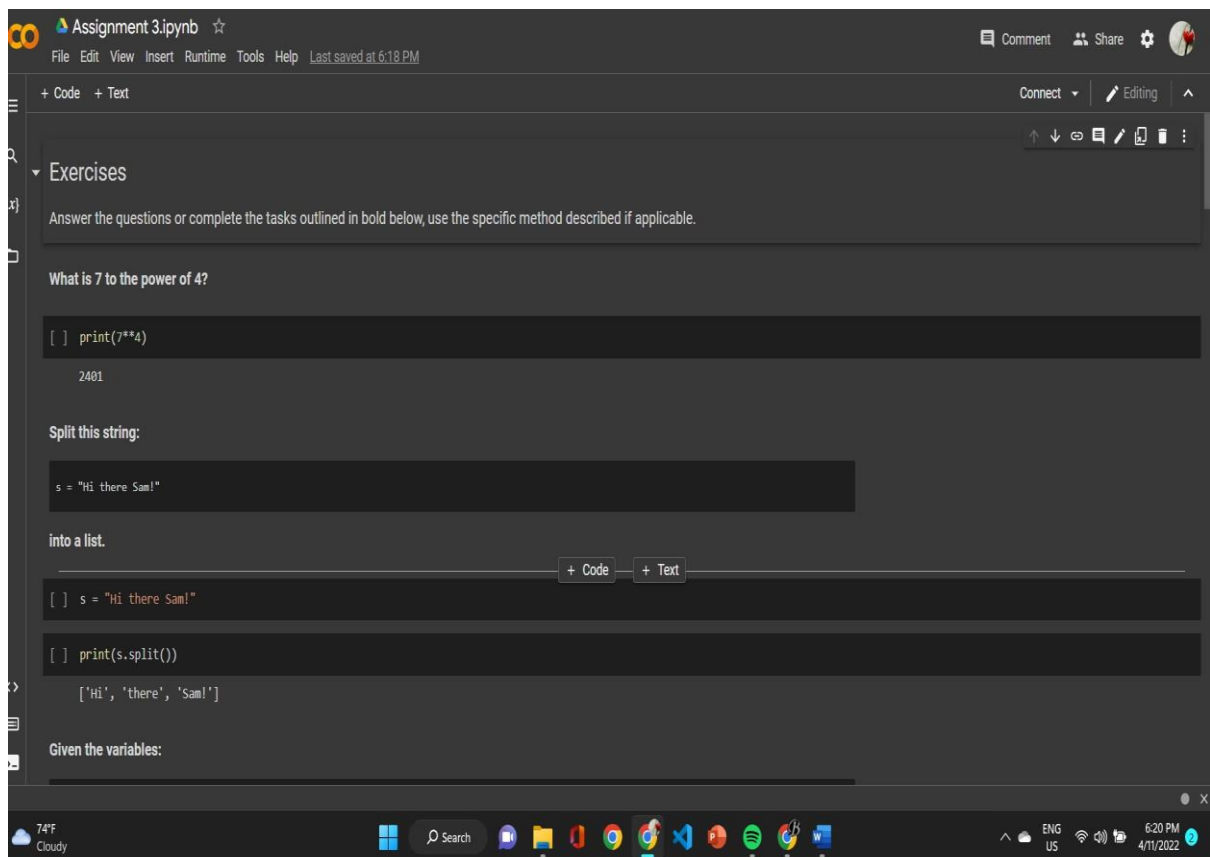"Hi there Sam!"

into a list.

In [4]:

s = 'Hi there Sam!'

In [3]:

s.split()

Out[3]:

['Hi', 'there', 'dad!']

Given the variables:

planet = "Earth" diameter = 12742

Use .format() to print the following string:

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

In [5]:

planet = "Earth" diameter

= 12742

In [6]:

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

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

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

In [7]:

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

In [14]:

lst[3][1][2][0]

Out[14]:

'hello'

```
[ ] print(s.split())

    ['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 {} is {} kilometeres.".format(planet, diameter))

    The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometeres.
```

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])
```

Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky

In [16]:

d = {'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}

In [22]:

d['k1'][3]['tricky'][3]['target'][3]

Out[22]:

'hello'

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

In [23]:

Tuple is immutable

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

In [24]:
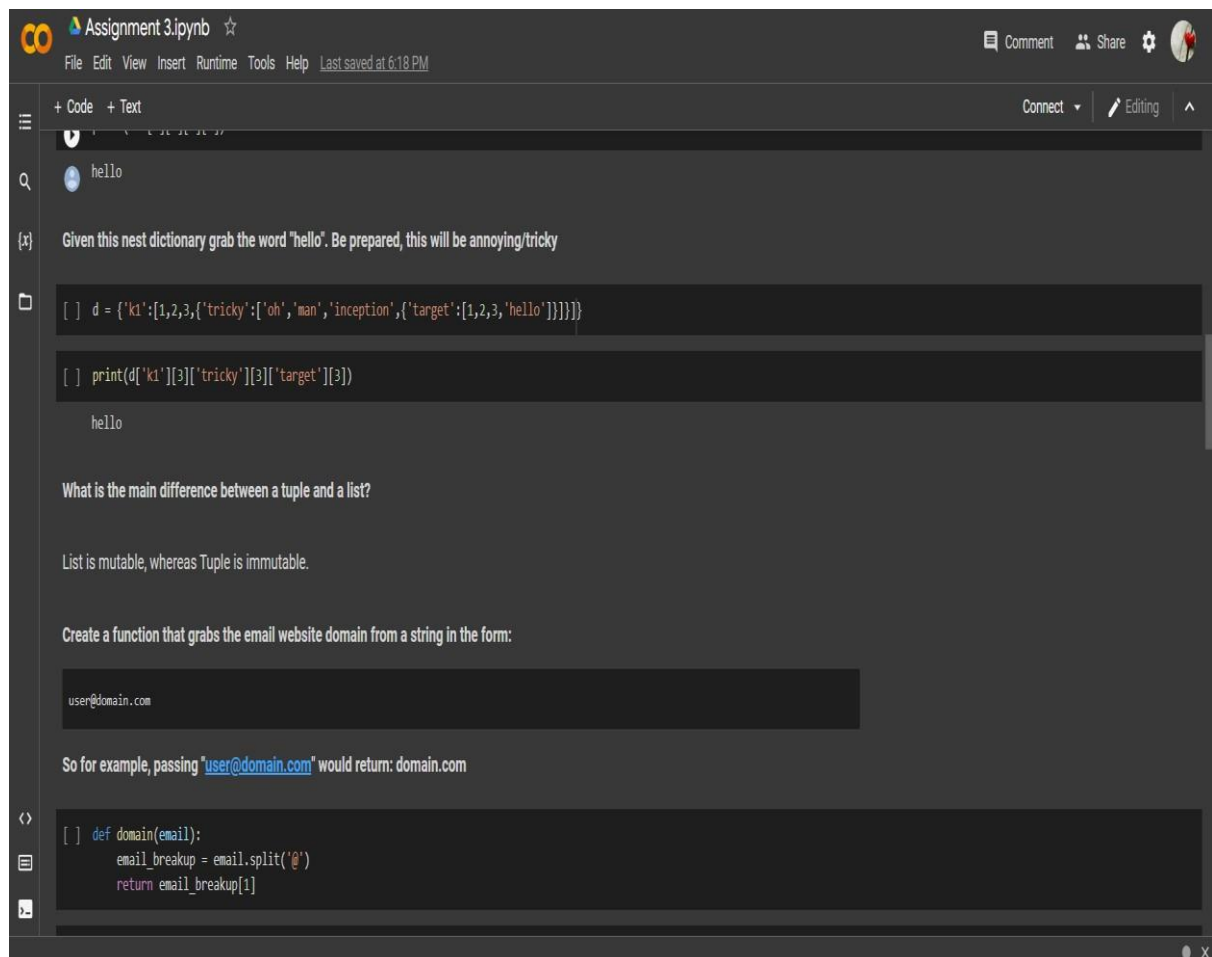
def domainGet(email):

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

In [26]:

domainGet('user@domain.com')

Out[26]:

'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.

In [27]:

def findDog(st):

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

[28]:

findDog('Is there a dog here?')

Out[28]:

True

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

In [30]:

def countDog(st):

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

In [31]: countDog('This dog runs faster than the other dog

dude!')

Out[31]:

2

CO Assignment 3.ipynb ☆

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```
    True
```

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

```
[ ] def dog_count(sentence):
        words = sentence.split(' ')
        k = 0

        for i in range(len(words)):
            words[i] = words[i].lower()

        for i in words:
            if(i == 'dog'):
                k+=1

        return k
```

```
    print(dog_count('There goes a dog and another dog'))
```

    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.

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.

In [4]:

```python
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'
```

In [5]:

caught_speeding(81,True)

Out[5]: 'Small

Ticket'

In [6]:

caught_speeding(81,False)

Out[6]:

'Big Ticket'

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```
print(dog_count("here goes a dog and another dog"))
```

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.

```python
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'
```

```python
print(caught_speeding(90, False))
```

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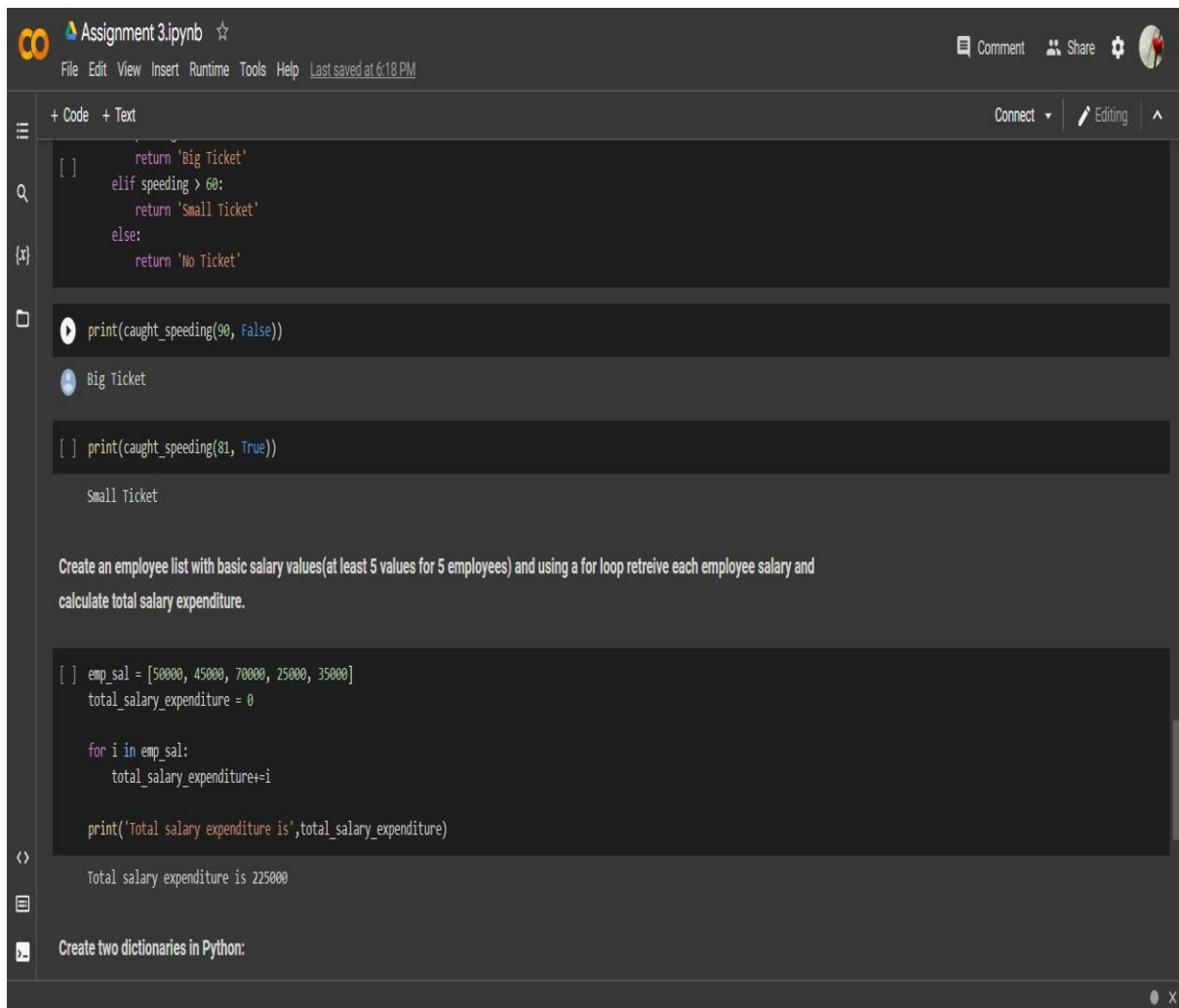
Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) and using a for loop retreive each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure.

emp_sal = [50000, 45000, 70000, 25000, 35000] total_salary_expenditure

= 0

for i in emp_sal:

   total_salary_expenditure+=i

print('Total salary expenditure is',total_salary_expenditure)

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.

dict1 = {'Empid': 13, 'Empname': 'John Wick', 'Basicpay': 70000} dict2

= {'DeptName': 'Analytics', 'DeptId': 7}

dict3 = dict1 | dict2 print(dict3)

{'Empid': 13, 'Empname': 'John Wick', 'Basicpay': 70000, 'DeptName': 'Analytics', 'DeptId': 7}