

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?

```
In [ ]: print(pow(7,4))
```

2401

Split this string:

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

into a list.

```
In [ ]: string = "Hi there Sam!"
print(string.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.

```
In [ ]: planet = "Earth"
diameter = 12742
print(f"The diameter of {planet} is {diameter} kilometers.")
```

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

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

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

```
In [ ]: lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]
print(lst[3][1][2][0])
```

hello

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

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

```
In [ ]: d = {'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}
print(d['k1'][3]["tricky"][3]['target'][3])
```

hello

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

```
In [ ]: t = (1, 2, 3)
list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

'''
tuple is immutable, and list is mutable
'''
```

```
Out[ ]: '\ntuple is immutable, and list is mutable\n'
```

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 [ ]: def domainGet(email):
    print("Your domain is: " + email.split('@')[-1])
    email = input("Please enter your email: >")
    domainGet(email)
```

```
Please enter your email: >gobishankar58@gmail.com
Your domain is: gmail.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 [ ]: def findDog(st):
    if 'dog' in st.lower():
        print("True")
    else:
        print("False")
    st = input("Please key a string: >")
    findDog(st)
```

```
Please key a string: >cat
False
```

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

```
In [ ]: string = input("Please enter your string: ")
def countdogs(string):
```

```
count = 0
for word in string.lower().split():
    if word == 'dog' or word == 'dogs':
        count = count + 1
        print(count)
countdogs(string)
```

Please enter your string: cat

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.

```
In [ ]: print("Please enter the speed(km/h)(only number please): \n")
speed = int(input("> "))
print("Please enter your birthday: (in DD/MM/YYYY format)\n")
birthday = str(input("> "))
def speeding(speed, birthday):
    if birthday == '29/08/1989':
        s = speed - 5
    else:
        s = speed
    if s <= 60:
        print("You pass.")
    elif s > 61 and s <= 80:
        print("You get a small ticket")
    else:
        print("You get a big ticket.")
    speeding(speed, birthday)
```

Please enter the speed(km/h)(only number please):

> 140

Please enter your birthday: (in DD/MM/YYYY format)

> 29/09/2001

You get a big ticket.

```
In [ ]: print("Please enter the speed(km/h)(only number please): \n")
speed = int(input("> "))
print("Please enter your birthday: (in DD/MM/YYYY format)\n")
birthday = str(input("> "))
def speeding(speed, birthday):
    if birthday == '29/08/1989':
        s = speed - 5
    else:
        s = speed
    if s <= 60:
        print("You pass.")
    elif s > 61 and s <= 80:
        print("You get a small ticket")
    else:
        print("You get a big ticket.")
    speeding(speed, birthday)
```

Please enter the speed(km/h)(only number please):

> 50

Please enter your birthday: (in DD/MM/YYYY format)

> 29/09/2001

You pass.

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.

In []:

Create two dictionaries in Python:

First one to contain fields as Empid, Emprname, Basicpay

Second dictionary to contain fields as DeptName, DeptId.

Combine both dictionaries.

In []: