

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[1]:

```
print(7**4);
```

2401

Split this string:

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

into a list.

In[2]:

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

```
s=s.split()
```

```
print(s);
```

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

In[]:

Given the variables:

```
planet = "Earth"
```

```
diameter = 12742
```

Use .format() to print the following string:

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

In[3]:

```
planet = "Earth"
```

```
diameter = 12742
```

In[4]:

```
planet = "Earth"
```

```
diameter = 12742
```

```
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[5]:

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

In[6]:

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

```
a=lst[3][1][2];
```

```
print(a)
```

```
['hello']
```

Given this nested dictionary grab the word "hello".

Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky

In[7]:

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

In[8]:

```
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[9]:

```
# Tuple is immutable
```

```
#Tuples operations are safe.
```

```
#Tuples consumes less memory.
```

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[10]:

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

```
    print("Your domain is: " + email.split('@')[-1])
```

```
email = input("Please enter your email: >")
```

```
domainGet(email)
```

```
-----
```

```
-----
```

StdinNotImplementedError

Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-10-4a1962ea830c> in <module>

```
2   print("Your domain is: " + email.split('@')[-1])
```

```
3
```

```
----> 4 email = input("Please enter your email: >")
```

```
5 domainGet(email)
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel/kernelbase.py in raw_input(self, prompt)

```
853     if not self._allow_stdin:
```

```
854         raise StdinNotImplementedError(
```

```
--> 855             "raw_input was called, but this frontend does not support input requests."
```

```
856         )
```

```
857     return self._input_request(str(prompt),
```

StdinNotImplementedError: raw_input was called, but this frontend does not support input requests.

In[11]:

```
domainGet('user@domain.com')
```

```
Your domain is: 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[12]:

```
def findDog(st):  
    if 'dog' in st.lower():  
        print("True")  
    else:  
        print("False")  
st = "Is there a dog here?"  
findDog(st)
```

True

In[13]:

```
findDog('Is there a dog here?')
```

True

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

In[14]:

```
value = 'This dog runs faster than the other dog dude!';  
def countdogs(value):  
    count = 0  
    for word in value.lower().split():  
        if word == 'dog' or word == 'dogs':  
            count = count + 1  
    print(count)  
countdogs(value)
```

1

2

Use lambda expressions and the filter() function to filter out words from a list that don't start with the letter 's'. For example:

```
seq = ['soup','dog','salad','cat','great']
```

should be filtered down to:

```
['soup','salad']
```

In[15]:

```
seq = ['soup','dog','salad','cat','great']
```

In[16]:

```
seq = ['soup','dog','salad','cat','great']
```

```
list(filter(lambda word: word[0]!='s',seq))
```

In[16]:

```
['dog', 'cat', 'great']
```

Final 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[17]:

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

```
    pass
```

In[18]:

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

In[19]:

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