## **Assignment**

## - 3Python

Assignment Date	5 October 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 Marks

methoddescribed if

```
Exercises
Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specifific
applicable.
** What is 7 to the power of 4?**
7**4
2401
** Split thisstring:**
s = "Hi there Sam!"
*into a list. *
s="Hi
there
Sam"
s.split()
['Hi', 'there', 'Sam']
s="Hi
there
dad"
s.split()
['Hi', 'there', 'dad']
** Given the
variables:**planet =
```

```
"Earth" diameter =
12742
** Use .format() to print the following string: **
The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.
planet="Eart
h"
diameter=12
742
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" **
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 ? **
#Mutability: One of the main difference between a tuple and a listis
thatList is mutable, whereas a 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
def domainGet(email):
```

```
return email.split('@')[-1] domainGet('user@domain.com')
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 accountfor
capitalization. **
def findDog(st):
 return 'dog' in
 st.lower().split()
 findDog('Is there a dog
 here?')
True
** Create a function that counts the number of t imes the word "dog" occurs in a string.
Againigno
re edge
cases. **
def countDog(st):
 count = 0
 for word in
    st.lower().split():if
    word == 'dog':
       count += 1
       returncount
countDog('This dog runs faster than the other dog dude!')
```

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**Problem** 

\* You are driving a little too fast, and a police oficer stops you. Write afunction to returnone of 3 possible

results: "No ticket", "Small ticket", or "Big Ticket". If your speed is 60 orless, the result is "NoTicket". If

speed is between 61 and 80 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If speedis 81 or more, the result is "Big

Ticket". Unless it is your birthday (encoded as a boolean value in theparameters of thefunction) -- 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)
'Big Ticket'
caught_speeding(81,True)
'Small Ticket'
```

Create an employee list with basic salary values(at least 5 values for 5 employees) andusing aforloop

retreive each employee salary and calculate total salary expenditure.

emp\_list=['yuva,100,200,300,400,500','ajay,200,300,400,500,100','akhil,300,400,500,100, 200, 'priya,400,500,100,200,300','deepa,500,100,200,300,400']

## #retrieve values using for loop

```
for index in
 range(len(emp_list)):
 value=emp_list[index]
 print(index,value)
0 yuva,100,200,300,400,500
1 ajay,200,300,400,500,100
    akhil,300,400,500,100,200
3 priya,400,500,100,200,300
4 deepa,500,100,200,300,400
#calculate total salary expenditure
a=[]
n=input
()fori in
 emp_list:
 c=i.spli
 t()if
 c[0] ==
 n:
   a.append(c[1:6])
   c.sort(key=lambda
   x:x)delc[-1]
   c=list(map(int,c))
   print(n+'total salary expenditure'+str(sum))
total salary expenditure 7500
Create two dictionaries in
Python:
```

First one to contain fifields as Empid, Empname, Basicpay Second dictionary to contain fifields as Dept Name, DeptId.Combine bothdictionaries.

```
emp_1={'empid':1,'empname':'priya','basicpay':500000}
emp_2={'deptname':'HR','deptid':88}

#combine two dictionaries
print({**emp_1,**emp_2})

{'empid': 1, 'empname': 'priya', 'basicpay': 500000, 'deptname': 'HR', 'deptid': 88}
```

Colab paid products - Cancel contracts
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