**Assignment -3**

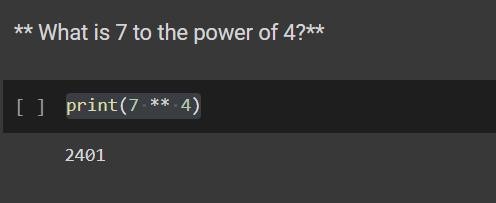
Python Programming

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| Assignment Date | 6 October 2022 |
| Student Name | Kishore Kumar |
| Student Roll Number | 723719106013 |
| Maximum Marks | 2 Marks |

# Question-1:

What is 7 to the power of 4? Solution:

print(7 \*\* 4)



# Question-2:

Split this string:

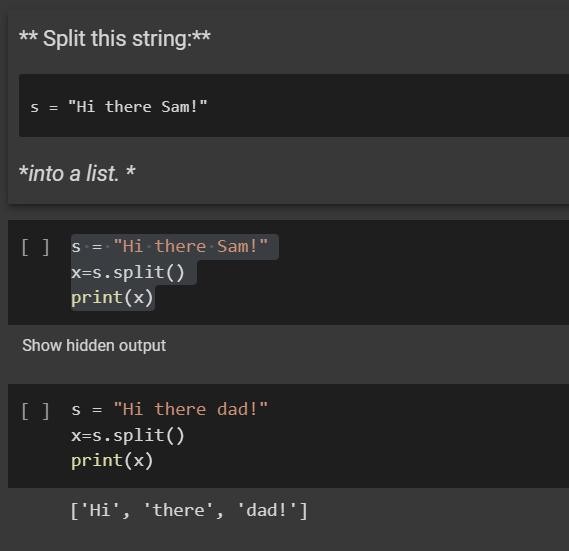
s = "Hi there Sam!" into a list.

Solution:

s = "Hi there Sam!" x=s.split()

print(x) Output:

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



**Question-3:**

Given the variables:

planet = "Earth" diameter = 12742

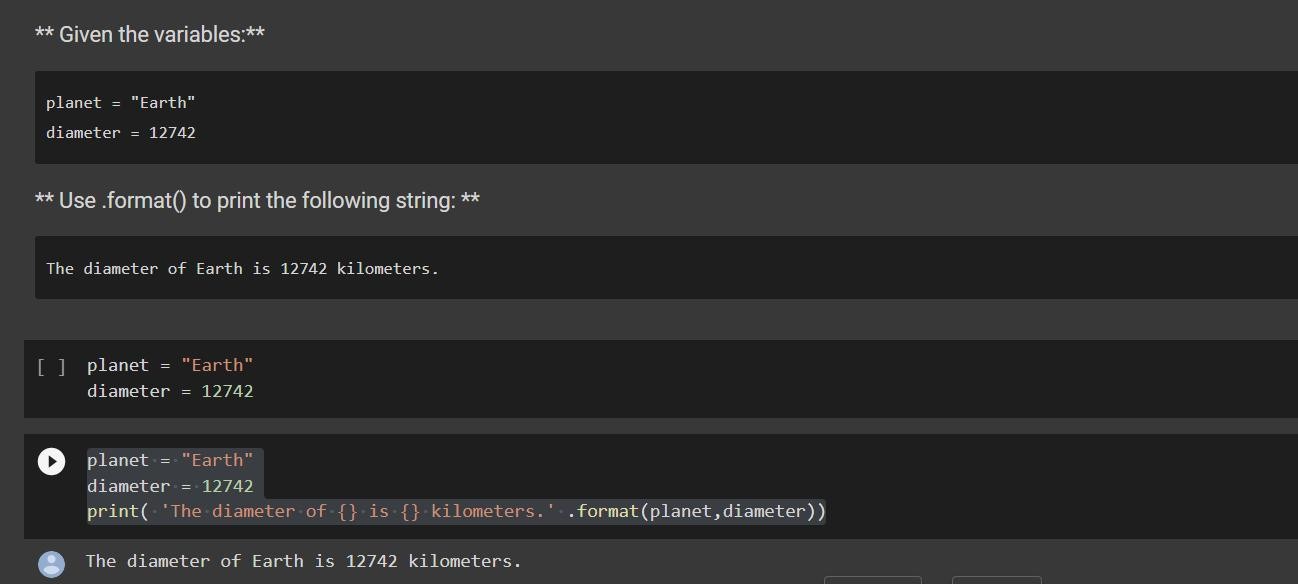
Use .format() to print the following string:

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers. Solution:

planet = "Earth" diameter = 12742

print( 'The diameter of {} is {} kilometers.' .format(planet,diameter)) Output:

The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.



# Question-4:

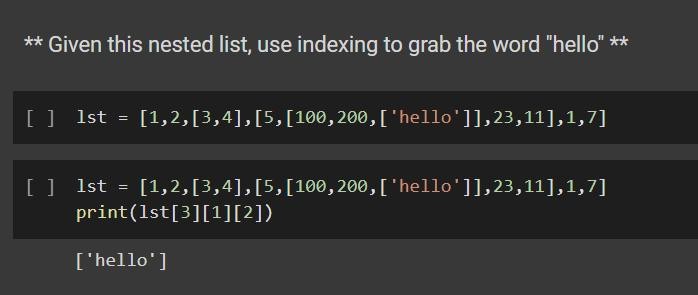
Given this nested list, use indexing to grab the word "hello” lst = [1,2,[3,4],[5,[100,200,['hello']],23,11],1,7]

Solution:

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

print(lst[3][1][2]) Output:

['hello']



# Question-5:

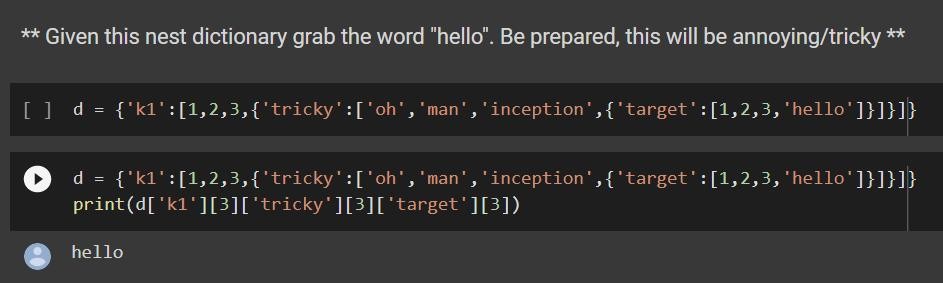
Given this nest dictionary grab the word "hello". Be prepared, this will be annoying/tricky d = {'k1':[1,2,3,{'tricky':['oh','man','inception',{'target':[1,2,3,'hello']}]}]}

Solution:

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

Output:

Hello

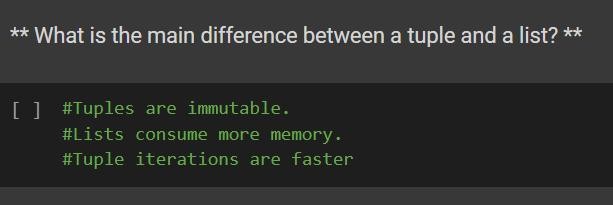


# Question-6:

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

#Tuples are immutable.

#Lists consume more memory. #Tuple iterations are faster



# Question-7:

Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form [user@domain.com](mailto:user@domain.com)

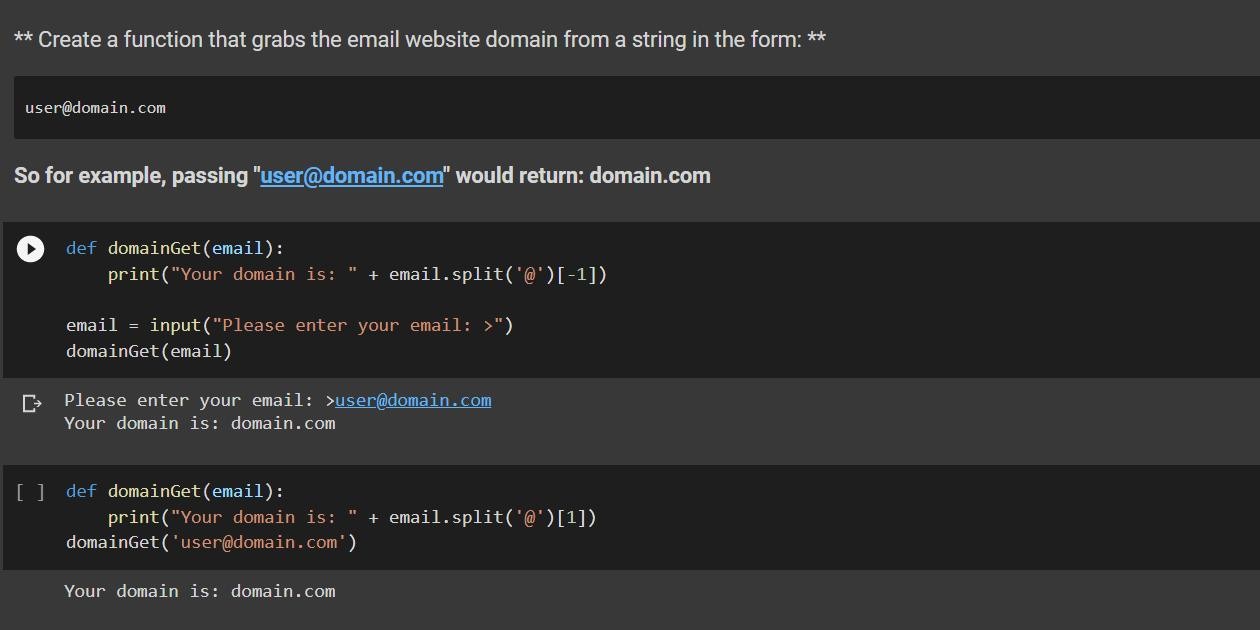
Solution:

def domainGet(email):

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

Output:

Please enter your email: >[user@domain.com](mailto:user@domain.com) Your domain is: domain.com



# Question-8:

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

Solution:

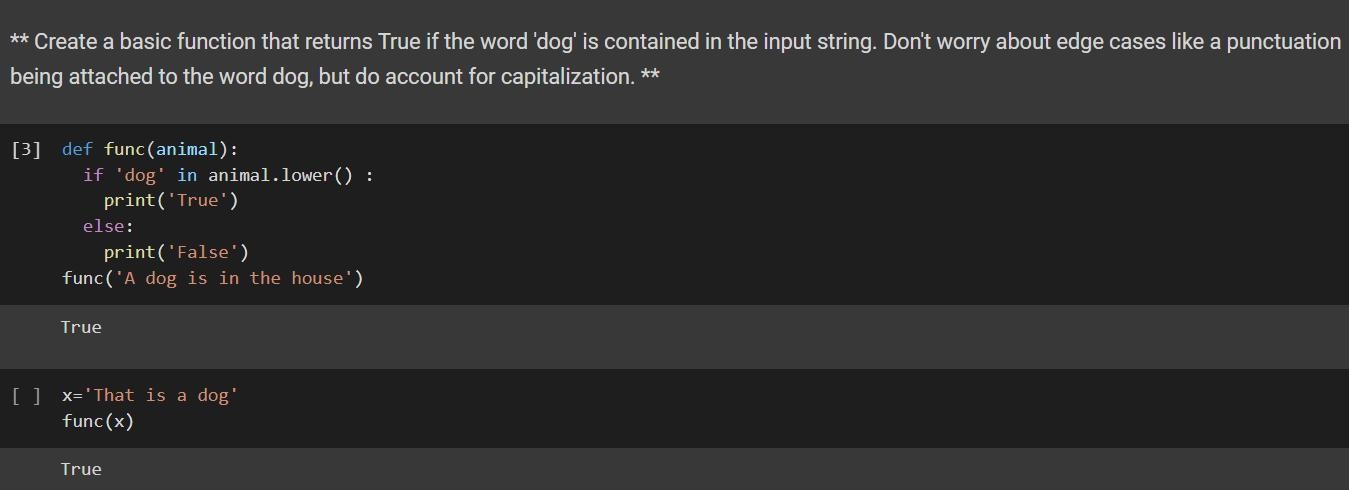
def func(animal):

if 'dog' in animal.lower() : print('True')

else: print('False')

func('A dog is in the house') Output:

True



# Question-9:

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

Solution:

x='I have a dog named Dog who likes the dog next door.' def cntno(st) :

count=0

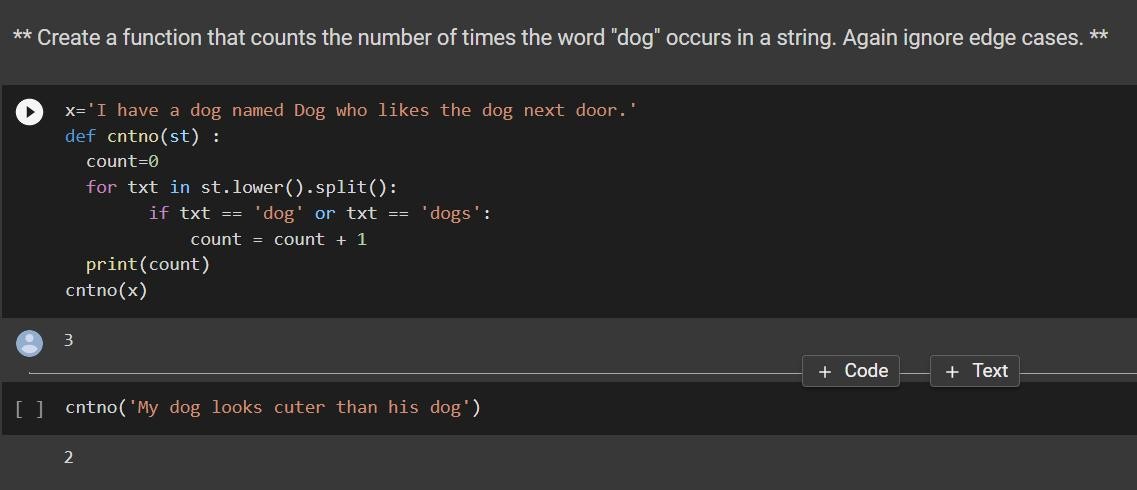
for txt in st.lower().split():

if txt == 'dog' or txt == 'dogs': count = count + 1

print(count) cntno(x)

Output:

3



# Question-10:

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'

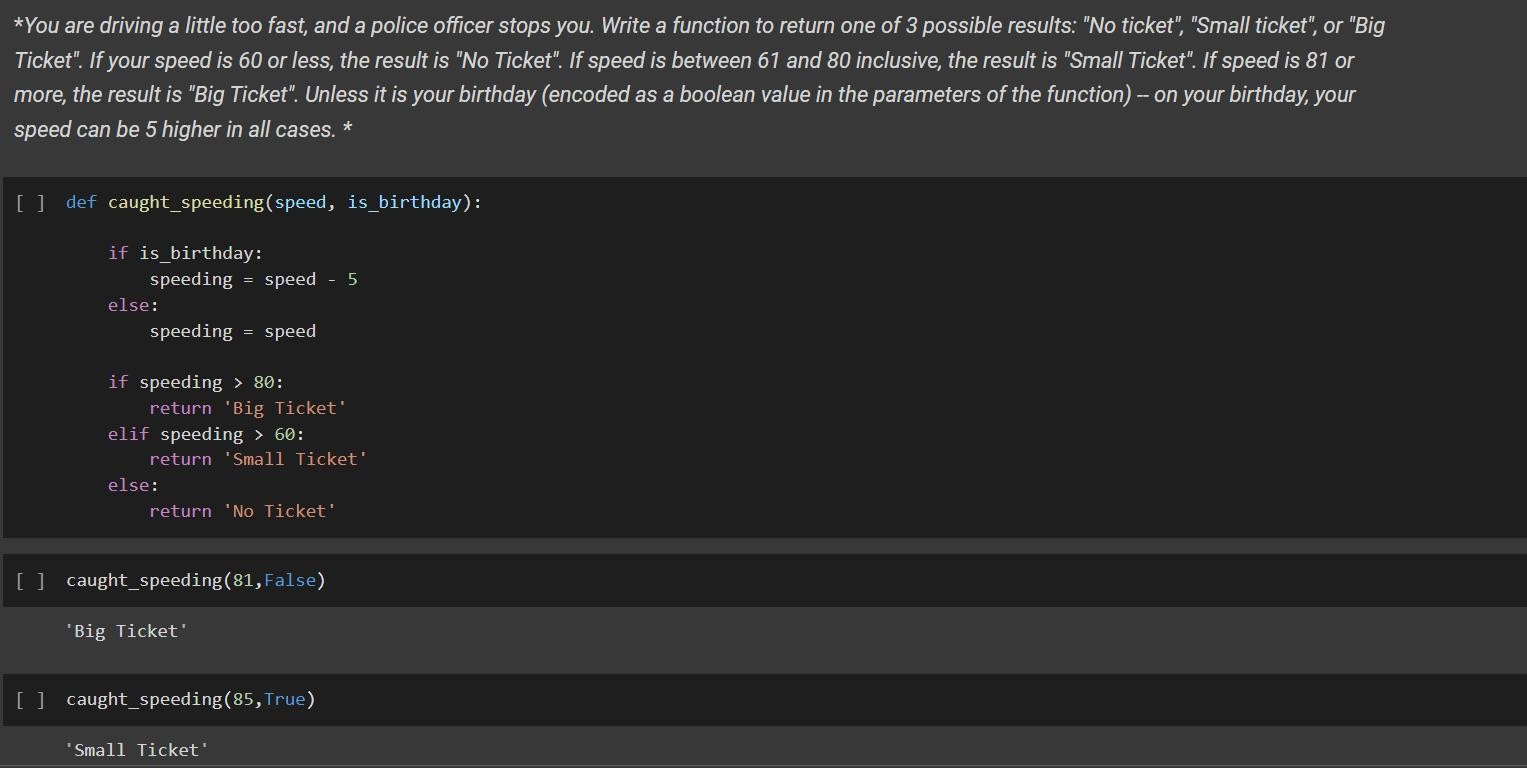
elif speeding > 60: return 'Small Ticket' else: return 'No Ticket'

Solution:

caught\_speeding(81,False) caught\_speeding(85,True)

Output:

Big Ticket Small Ticket



# Question-11:

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.

Solution:

empsal=[50000,51000,60000,65000,66000]

totsal=0

for x in empsal :

print(x) totsal=totsal+x print(totsal)

Output:

50000

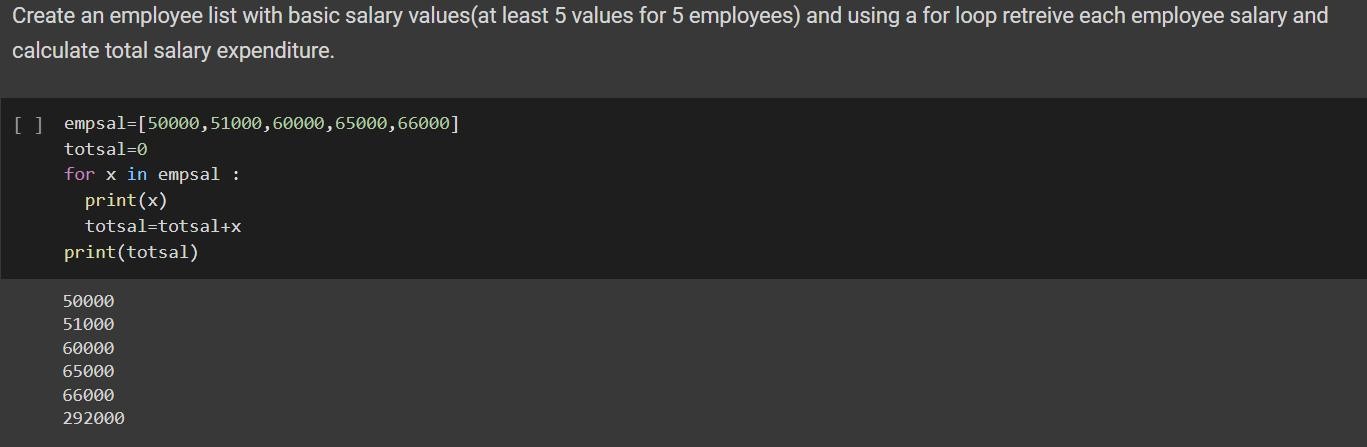
51000

60000

65000

66000

292000



# Question-12:

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

Solution:

d1={'Empid': 123, 'Empname': 'Sam', 'Basicpay':98000}

d2={'DeptName': 'Marketing','DeptId': '10'} d1.update(d2)

print(d1).

Output:

{'Empid': 123, 'Empname': 'Sam', 'Basicpay': 98000, 'DeptName': 'Marketing', 'DeptId': '10'}

