

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?

What is 7 to the power of 4?

In[17]:

```
print("7 to the power of 4 is:", 7**4)
```

7 to the power of 4 is: 2401
Split this string:

Split this string:

```
s="HithereSam!"
into a list.
```

into a list.

In[2]:

```
s="HithereSam!"
l=s.split()
print(l)
```

Given the variable:
[Hi, there, Sam!]

Given the variables:

```
planet="Earth"
diameter=12742
Use .format() to print the following string:
```

Use .format() to print the following string: The diameter of Earth is 12742 kilometers.

```
{planet} {diameter}
```

In[3]:

```
print("The diameter of {planet} is {diameter} kilometers.".format(planet="Earth", diameter=12742))
```

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

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

In[4]:

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

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

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In[5]:

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

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

```
is is
```

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

Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form:

In[]:

```
tuple is immutable but list is mutable.
```

Create a function that grabs the email website domain from a string in the form: user
So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com
@domain.com

```
for in
So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com
continue if
```

In[6]:

```
s=input()
l=0
for i in s:
    if i=="@":
        l+=1
        continue
    if i==" ":
        print(i,end=" ")
        l+=1
```

Create a basic function that returns True if the word "dog" is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases like punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization.
user@domain.com domain.

```
com
def
if
return True
```

Create a basic function that returns True if the word "dog" is contained in the input string. Don't worry about edge cases like punctuation being attached to the word dog, but do account for capitalization.
user@domain.com domain.

```
False
def conf(input1):
    if input1.count('dog')>0:
        return True
    else:
        return False
    return conf(s.lower().conf(s))
```

In[7]:

```
def conf(input1):
    if input1.count('dog')>0:
        return True
    else:
        return False
    return conf(s.lower().conf(s))
```

Dogispetanimal.

Out[7]: True

Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Assign your edgeses.

```
In[8]: def conf(input1):
        return input1.count('dog')s=input().lower()
        conf(s)
```

Dog is pet animal. I love dog Out[8]: 2

Problem

You are driving a little on a 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 you are 90 or less, the result is "No Ticket". If you are between 91 and 99 inclusive, the result is "Small Ticket". If you are 100 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[9]: def caught_speeding(speed,is_birthday):

        if is_birthday: speeding=speed-.5
        else:
            speeding=speed

        if speeding>=81:
            return 'Big Ticket' elif speeding>=61 and speeding<=80:
            return 'Small Ticket'
        elif
        else: return
        else return 'No Ticket' a=int(input())b=i
        return
        input()if(b
        ==1):
        if
            print(caught_speeding(a,True))
        else:
            print(caughtspeeding(a,False))
```

51
1
NoTicket

```
In[10]: def caught_speeding(speed,is_birthday):

        if is_birthday: speeding=speed-5
        else:
            speeding=speed

        if speeding>=81:
            return 'Big Ticket' elif speeding>=61 and speeding<=80:
            return 'Small Ticket'
        elif
        else: return
        else return 'No Ticket' a=int(input())b=i
        return
        input()if(b
        ==1):
        if
            print(caught_speeding(a,True))
        else:
            print(caughtspeeding(a,False))
```

65
0
SmallTicket

```
In[11]: def caught_speeding(speed,is_birthday):

        if is_birthday: speeding=speed-5
        else:
            speeding=speed

        if speeding>=81:
            return 'Big Ticket' elif speeding>=61 and speeding<=80:
            return 'Small Ticket'
        elif
        else: return
        else return 'No Ticket' a=int(input())b=i
        return
        input()if(b
        ==1):
        if
            print(caught_speeding(a,True))
        else:
            print(caughtspeeding(a,False))
```

90
1
BigTicket

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

```
In[13]: l=[5000,7000,9000,11000,13000]
        t_salary=0
        for i in l:
            t_salary+=i print("Total salary expenditure",t
            salary)
```

Totalsalaryexpenditure45000

Create two dictionaries in Python: First one to contain fields a

sEmpid,Empname,Basicpay Second dictionary to contain fie

lds as DeptName,DeptId. Combi

```
In[]: d1={"Empid":1,"Empname":"AravindhS","Basicpay":30000}d2={"DeptName":"IT","DeptId":1}  
d={**d1,**d2}print(d)
```

```
{'Empid':1,'Empname':'AravindhS','Basicpay':30000,'DeptName':'IT','DeptId':1}
```