

Exercises

Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specific methods 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 i in range(len(email)):
    if email[i] == '@':
        continue
    if email[i] == '.':
        return email[i+1:]
    else:
        continue
return email
```

In[6]:

```
s=input()
l=0
for i in range(len(s)):
    if s[i] == '@':
        continue
    if s[i] == '.':
        print(i, end=" ")
    else:
        continue
print(s[i+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.comdomain.

```
def is_dog(s):
    if 'dog' in s.lower():
        return True
    else:
        return False
```

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.comdomain.

In[7]:

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

Dogispetanimal.

Out[7]: True

Create a function that counts the number of times the word "dog" occurs in a string. Assign your code to `count_dogs`.

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

Dogispetanimal.IlovedogOut[8]:2

Problem

You are driving a little too fast, so a cop pulled you over. When asked for your license, one of 3 possible results: "Your license is 'Nicked'!", "Big Nicker!", or "Bigger Nicker!". If you get "Nicked", it's a bad day and you'll have to turn in your license. If you get "Big Nicker", it's a bad day, but you'll be able to turn in your license. If you get "Bigger Nicker", it's a good day and you'll be able to turn in your license. If you get "Nicked", it's a bad day and you'll have to turn in your license. If you get "Big Nicker", it's a bad day, but you'll be able to turn in your license. If you get "Bigger Nicker", it's a good day and you'll be able to turn in your license.

```
def caught_speeding(speed,is_birthday):  
    if is_birthday: speed=speed-5  
    else:  
        speeding=speed  
  
    if speeding>=81:  
        return 'Big Ticket' elif speeding>=61 and speeding<=80:  
    elif speeding>=41 and speeding<=60:  
        return 'Small Ticket'  
    else: return  
    else: return 'No Ticket' a=int(in  
  
put()) b=i  
nput()) if (b  
== '1'):  
    print(caught_speeding(a,True))  
else:  
    print(caught_speeding(a,False))
```

51
1
NoTicket

```
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'
    else:
        return
    else:
        return 'No Ticket'
a=int(input())
b=input()
if(b=='1'):
    print(caught_speeding(a,True))
else:
    print(caught_speeding(a,False))
```

65
0
SmallTicket

```
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'
    else:
        return
    else:
        return 'No Ticket'

a=int(input())
b=input()

if (b=='1'):
    print(caught_speeding(a,True))
else:
    print(caught_speeding(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 the total salary expenditure.

```
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

Empid, Empname, Basicpay. Second dictionary to contain fi

elds as DeptName, DeptId. Combine

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}
```