

AssignmentDate	14.10.2022
StudentName	Kiruba T
StudentRollNumber	811519104056
MaximumMarks	2Marks

Solution:



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?

```
print(7*7*7)
```

2401

Split this string:

```
s="HithereSam!"
```

into a list.

```
s="Hithereiskiruba"s
```

```
.split()
```

```
['Hi','there','is','kiruba']
```

Given the

```
variables:planet
```

```
=
```

```
"Earth"diameter=
```

```
12742
```

Use .format() to print the following string:

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

```
print(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]
```

Out[]:

```
['hello']
```

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

In[]:

```
d =
```

In[]:

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

Out[]:

```
k1"][3][["tricky"][3][["target"][3]
```

```
'hello'
```

In[]:

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

#The primary difference between tuples and lists is that tuples are immutable as opposed to lists which are mutable.

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

```
user@domain.com
```

In[]:

So for example, passing "user@domain.com" would return: domain.com

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

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

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

```
ase enter your email: kirubakiruba9185@gmail.com
```

In[]:

```
Your domain is: gmail.com
```

Out[]:

```
'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[]:

```
def findDog(st):
```

```
    if 'dog' in st.lower(): p
```

```
        rint("True")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("False")
```

In[]:

```
st = "I take
```

```
awalk with my dog" findDog(st) True
```

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

In[]:

```
value = "My moms's dogswon't eat dry dog food";
```

In[]:

```
def countDogs(value):
```

```
    count = 0
```

```
    for word in value.lower().split():
```

```
        if word == 'dog' or word == 'dogs':
```

```

count = count +
1print(count)countdogs(valu
e)

```

1

2

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[]:

```
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

```

In[]:

```
Ticket' caught_speeding(91, False)
```

Out[]:

```
'Big Ticket'
```

In[]:

```
speed = "Your speed is more than 81" caught_speeding(81, True)
```

Out[]:

```
'Small Ticket'
```

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

In[]:

```
employee_names = ["Kiruba", "Chandra", "Mahesh", "Naveen",
"Jeeva", "Hari ni"] employee_salaries = { }
```

```
for employee in employee_names:
```

```
    while True: # Input validation loop
```

```
        try:
```

```
            employee_salaries[employee] = int(input(f"Enter {employee}'s salary:"))
```

```
            break
```

```
        except
```

```
            ValueError: print("In
            valid input")
```

```
print(employee_salaries)
```

```
total =
```

```
sum(employee_salaries.values()) print(t
otal)
```

Enter Kiruba's salary:

56,000 Invalid input

Enter Kiruba's salary: 50000

```

{'Kiruba':50000}
50000
EnterChandra'ssalary:40000
{'Kiruba':50000,'Chandra':40000}
90000
EnterMahesh'ssalary:30000
{'Kiruba':50000,'Chandra':40000,'Mahesh': 30000}
120000
EnterNaveen'ssalary:4500
{'Kiruba':50000,'Chandra':40000,'Mahesh': 30000,'Naveen':4500}
124500
EnterJeeva'ssalary: 56000
{'Kiruba':50000,'Chandra':40000,'Mahesh':30000,'Naveen':4500,'Jeeva':56000}
180500
EnterHarini'ssalary: 87000
{'Kiruba':50000,'Chandra':40000,'Mahesh': 30000,'Naveen':4500,'Jeeva':56000,'Harini':
87000}
267500
CreatetwodictionariesinPython:

```

First one to contain fields as Empid, Empname,
 BasicpaySecond dictionary to contain fields as
 DeptName, DeptId.Combinebothdictionaries.

```

In[:
e1={"Empid":1,
    "Empname":'Kiruba',"Basicpay":8000}e2=
    {"DeptName":'CSE',"DeptId":69}

print(**e1,**e2))
In[:
{'Empid':1,'Empname':'Naveen','Basicpay': 8000,'DeptName':'CSE','DeptId':69}

```