# Assignment - 3 Python

| Assignment Date     | 5 October 2022 |
|---------------------|----------------|
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| Maximum Marks       | 2 Marks        |

## **Exercises**

Answer the questions or complete the tasks outlined in bold below, use the specifific methoddescribed if 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="Earth"
diameter=12742
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 that
List 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

edge cases. \*\*

\*\* Create a function that counts the number of t imes the word "dog" occurs in a string. Againignore

```
def countDog(st):
    count = 0
    for word in st.lower().split():if
     word == 'dog':
        count += 1 return
        count
```

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 a function to returnone of 3 possible

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

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

```
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 a
forloop
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
```

```
2 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()for
i in
  emp_list:
  c=i.split()if
  c[0]==n:
    a.append(c[1:6])
    c.sort(key=lambda x:x)del
    c[-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 both dictionaries.

```
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}
```

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