

Introduction to Python

Weeks 1&2

Exercises:

- a) Write a program that prints Hello World! onto the screen
- b) Write a program that asks the user for their name and then greets them
- c) Write a program that asks the user for the radius of a circle and then prints the area of the circle on the screen

Hint1: `pi = 3.14`

Hint2: the variable stored from `input()` is a string, convert to an integer with `int()`

- d) Write a program that asks the user for a number `n` and prints the sum of the numbers 1 to `n`
- e) Write a program that prints a multiplication table for numbers up to 12.
- f) Write a program that asks for a number and then prints the square root of that number, if it is a square number.
- g) Write a program that asks the user to input a year and tells us if it is a leap year
 - I. A year may be a leap year if it is evenly divisible by 4.
 - II. Years that are divisible by 100 cannot be leap years unless they are also divisible by 400.
- h) Write a guessing game where the user has to guess a secret number. After every guess the program tells the user whether their number was too large or too small. At the end the number of tries needed should be printed. It counts only as one try if they input the same number multiple times consecutively.
- i) Write a program that concatenates two lists. E.g., `[a,b,c]`, `[1,2,3]` → `[a,b,c,1,2,3]`
- j) Write a function that combines two lists by alternately taking elements, e.g. `[a,b,c]`, `[1,2,3]` → `[a,1,b,2,c,3]`.

- k) Write a program that creates a list of random length (up to 100 elements) of random integers between -100 and 100.
- l) Using your solution to k), write a program that:
- I. Prints out the sum of all elements of the list
 - II. Prints out the largest element of the list
 - III. Prints out the product of every third element of the list
- m) Create two random lists, a and b, both 20 elements long. Create a new list, whose i^{th} element is a 1 if the i^{th} element of b exists anywhere in a, and is 0 otherwise.
- n) Write a program asks the user for some text, and then reverses that text.

Challenges

- o) The four adjacent digits in the 1000-digit number below that have the greatest product are $9 \times 9 \times 8 \times 9 = 5832$.

```
73167176531330624919225119674426574742355349194934969835203127745063262395
78318016984801869478851843858615607891129494954595017379583319528532088055
11125406987471585238630507156932909632952274430435576689664895044524452316
17318564030987111217223831136222989342338030813533627661428280644448664523
87493035890729629049156044077239071381051585930796086670172427121883998797
90879227492190169972088809377665727333001053367881220235421809751254540594
75224352584907711670556013604839586446706324415722155397536978179778461740
64955149290862569321978468622482839722413756570560574902614079729686524145
35100474821663704844031998900088952434506585412275886668811642717147992444
29282308634656748139191231628245861786645835912456652947654568284891288314
2607690042242190226710556263211110937054421750694165896040807198403850962
45544436298123098787992724428490918884580156166097919133875499200524063689
91256071760605886116467109405077541002256983155200055935729725716362695618
82670428252483600823257530420752963450
```

Find the thirteen adjacent digits in the 1000-digit number that have the greatest product. What is the value of this product?

- p) Write a program that asks the user for some text and then asks for a number. The text should then be put into a secret code, by shifting the letters either to the left or right by the number given e.g. if asked for 3, the letter a->d, b->e, z->c etc. Give a friend a secret message and challenge them to decode it.

Try using the `rfind()` function, to return the position of a letter in a string.

Hint:

```
alpha = "lxuirwposaqy"  
alpha.rfind("w")
```

q) Create a program that that plays a game of noughts and crosses with the user. Try breaking the problem down into the following steps:

I. Print out the noughts and crosses board:

```
"__|__|__  
  __|__|__  
   |  |  "  
   |  |  "
```

II. Ask the user where they would like to play (row and column), and print the board with an X at that location

III. Create some way of storing the played locations, so that the same space can't be played on twice.

IV. Have the computer place an O at some point (this can be random, or try implement a strategy)

V. Repeat the steps above until the game is over, you will need to implement some method of checking whether the user or computer have won.