

P36

1.

Warmup-2 > string_times

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Given a string and a non-negative int n, return a larger string that is n copies of the original string.

```
string_times('Hi', 2) → 'HiHi'
string_times('Hi', 3) → 'HiHiHi'
string_times('Hi', 1) → 'Hi'
```

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter) Show Solution

```
def string_times(str, n):
    result = ""
    for i in range(n):
        result = result + str
    return result
```

Expected	Run	
string_times('Hi', 2) → 'HiHi'	'HiHi'	OK
string_times('Hi', 3) → 'HiHiHi'	'HiHiHi'	OK
string_times('Hi', 1) → 'Hi'	'Hi'	OK
string_times('Hi', 0) → ''	''	OK
string_times('Hi', 5) → 'HiHiHiHiHi'	'HiHiHiHiHi'	OK
string_times('Oh Boy!', 2) → 'Oh Boy!Oh Boy!'	'Oh Boy!Oh Boy!'	OK
string_times('x', 4) → 'xxxx'	'xxxx'	OK
string_times('', 4) → ''	''	OK
string_times('code', 2) → 'codecode'	'codecode'	OK
string_times('code', 3) → 'codecodecode'	'codecodecode'	OK

✓ All Correct

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Python > Warmup-2

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2.

String-1 > extra_end

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Given a string, return a new string made of 3 copies of the last 2 chars of the original string. The string length will be at least 2.

```
extra_end('Hello') → 'lololo'
extra_end('ab') → 'ababab'
extra_end('Hi') → 'HiHiHi'
```

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
def extra_end(str):
    result = ""
    for i in range(3):
        result = result + str[len(str) - 2] + str[len(str) - 1]
    return result
```

Expected	Run	
extra_end('Hello') → 'lololo'	'lololo'	OK
extra_end('ab') → 'ababab'	'ababab'	OK
extra_end('Hi') → 'HiHiHi'	'HiHiHi'	OK
extra_end('Candy') → 'dydydy'	'dydydy'	OK
extra_end('Code') → 'dedede'	'dedede'	OK
other tests		OK

✓ All Correct

Good job -- problem solved. You can see our solution as an alternative.

See Our Solution

next | chance

Python > String-1

done page

Code is saved so long as this session is active. Create an account above to save code past this session.

Your answer is not for this problem.

3.

String-1 > make_tags

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The web is built with HTML strings like "`<i>Yay</i>`" which draws Yay as italic text. In this example, the "i" tag makes `<i>` and `</i>` which surround the word "Yay". Given tag and word strings, create the HTML string with tags around the word, e.g. "`<i>Yay</i>`".

make_tags('i', 'Yay') → '`<i>Yay</i>`'
 make_tags('i', 'Hello') → '`<i>Hello</i>`'
 make_tags('cite', 'Yay') → '`<cite>Yay</cite>`'

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
def make_tags(tag, word):
    result = "<" + tag + ">" + word + "</" + tag + ">"
    return result
```

Expected	Run	OK
make_tags('i', 'Yay') → ' <code><i>Yay</i></code> '	' <code><i>Yay</i></code> '	OK
make_tags('i', 'Hello') → ' <code><i>Hello</i></code> '	' <code><i>Hello</i></code> '	OK
make_tags('cite', 'Yay') → ' <code><cite>Yay</cite></code> '	' <code><cite>Yay</cite></code> '	OK
make_tags('address', 'here') → ' <code><address>here</address></code> '	' <code><address>here</address></code> '	OK
make_tags('body', 'Heart') → ' <code><body>Heart</body></code> '	' <code><body>Heart</body></code> '	OK
make_tags('i', 'i') → ' <code><i>i</i></code> '	' <code><i>i</i></code> '	OK
make_tags('i', '') → ' <code><i></i></code> '	' <code><i></i></code> '	OK
other tests		OK

✓ All Correct

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 Python > String-1
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4.

String-1 > combo_string

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Given 2 strings, a and b, return a string of the form short+long+short, with the shorter string on the outside and the longer string on the inside. The strings will not be the same length, but they may be empty (length 0).

combo_string('Hello', 'hi') → 'hiHellohi'
 combo_string('hi', 'Hello') → 'hiHellohi'
 combo_string('aaa', 'b') → 'baaab'

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
def combo_string(a, b):
    result = ""
    if len(a) < len(b):
        result = a + b + a
    else:
        result = b + a + b
    return result
```

Expected	Run	OK
combo_string('Hello', 'hi') → 'hiHellohi'	'hiHellohi'	OK
combo_string('hi', 'Hello') → 'hiHellohi'	'hiHellohi'	OK
combo_string('aaa', 'b') → 'baaab'	'baaab'	OK
combo_string('b', 'aaa') → 'baaab'	'baaab'	OK
combo_string('aaa', '') → 'aaa'	'aaa'	OK
combo_string('', 'bb') → 'bb'	'bb'	OK
combo_string('aaa', '1234') → 'aaa1234aaa'	'aaa1234aaa'	OK
combo_string('aaa', 'bb') → 'bbaaabb'	'bbaaabb'	OK
combo_string('a', 'bb') → 'abba'	'abba'	OK
combo_string('bb', 'a') → 'abba'	'abba'	OK
combo_string('xyz', 'ab') → 'abxyzab'	'abxyzab'	OK
other tests		OK

✓ All Correct

next | chance
 Python > String-1

5.

String-2 > count_code

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Return the number of times that the string "code" appears anywhere in the given string, except we'll accept any letter for the 'd', so "cope" and "cooe" count.

count_code('aaacodebbb') → 1
count_code('codexxcde') → 2
count_code('cozxxcpe') → 2

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
def count_code(str):
    count = 0
    is_c = False
    is_o = False
    is_d = False
    is_e = False

    for s in str:
        if is_c == True and is_o == True and is_d == True and s == 'e':
            is_e = True
            elif is_c == True and is_o == True:
                is_d = True
            elif is_c == True and s == 'o':
                is_o = True
            elif s == 'c':
                is_c = True
            is_e = True

        if is_c == True and is_o == True and is_d == True and is_e == True:
            count = count + 1
            is_c = False
            is_o = False
            is_d = False
            is_e = False

    return count
```

Expected	Run
count_code('aaacodebbb') → 1	1 OK
count_code('codexxcde') → 2	2 OK
count_code('cozxxcpe') → 2	2 OK
count_code('cozxxcpe') → 1	1 OK
count_code('xxcozeyycop') → 1	1 OK
count_code('cozcp') → 0	0 OK
count_code('abcxyz') → 0	0 OK
count_code('code') → 1	1 OK
count_code('ode') → 0	0 OK
count_code('c') → 0	0 OK
count_code('') → 0	0 OK
count_code('AAcodeBBcodeCCcodeDD') → 3	3 OK
count_code('AAcodeBBcodeCCcodeDD') → 2	2 OK
count_code('coAcdeBcodecoreDD') → 3	3 OK
other tests	OK

Go

✓ All Correct

6.

String-2 > xyz_there

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Return True if the given string contains an appearance of "xyz" where the xyz is not directly preceded by a period (.). So "xxyz" counts but "x.xyz" does not.

xyz_there('abcxyz') → True
xyz_there('abc.xyz') → False
xyz_there('xyz.abc') → True

Go ...Save, Compile, Run (ctrl-enter)

```
def xyz_there(str):
    is_x = False
    is_y = False
    is_z = False
    is_dot = False
    is_found = False

    for s in str:
        if s == '.':
            is_x = False
            is_y = False
            is_z = False
            is_dot = True
        elif is_dot == False and is_x == True and is_y == True and s == 'z':
            is_z = True
        elif is_dot == False and is_x == True and s == 'y':
            is_y = True
        elif is_dot == False and s == 'x':
            is_x = True
        else:
            is_dot = False
        if is_dot == False and is_x == True and is_y == True and is_z == True:
            is_found = True

    return is_found
```

Expected	Run
xyz_there('abcxyz') → True	True OK
xyz_there('abc.xyz') → False	False OK
xyz_there('xyz.abc') → True	True OK
xyz_there('abcxy') → False	False OK
xyz_there('xyz') → True	True OK
xyz_there('xy') → False	False OK
xyz_there('x') → False	False OK
xyz_there('') → False	False OK
xyz_there('abc.xxyz') → True	True OK
xyz_there('abc.xxyz') → True	True OK
xyz_there('xyz') → False	False OK
xyz_there('12.xyz') → False	False OK
xyz_there('12xyz') → True	True OK
xyz_there('1.xyz.xyz2.xyz') → False	False OK
other tests	OK

Go

✓ All Correct