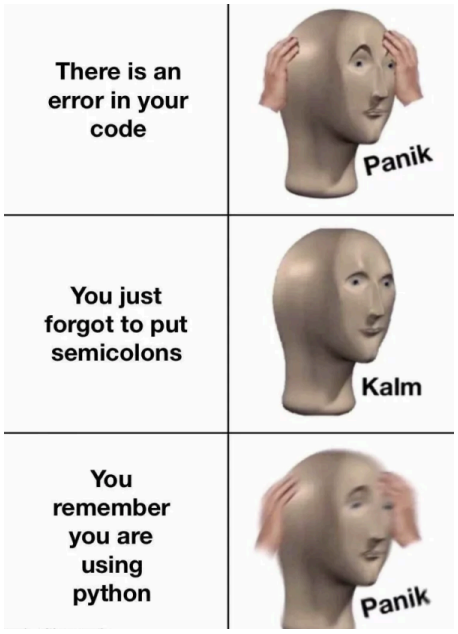
Meme:



3.1

- Explanation:

This Python code splits a string my_str into a list of words and then extracts every second word starting from index 1. It initializes an empty list res, sets first = 1 (starting index), second = len(my_str) (total number of words), and third = 2 (step size). The while loop iterates while first < second, appending the word at index first to res and incrementing first by third (moving two steps forward each time). As a result, res will contain words from my_str at indices 1, 3, 5, etc.

- one liner:

res = my_str.split()[1::2]

3.2

- Explanation:

This Python code creates a dictionary, my_dictionary, where the keys are numbers from 100 down to 1 (decreasing by 3), and the values are formatted strings describing whether each number is divisible by n or not , showing its remainder when divided by n. It iterates over range(100, 0, -3), checking if each number is evenly divisible by n (x % n == 0). If it is, the corresponding dictionary value states that the number is divisible by n, otherwise, the value shows the remainder. Finally, print(*my_dictionary.values()) prints all the dictionary values in a formatted way.

- one liner:

```
print(*{x: f"{x} is divided by {n}.\n" if x % n == 0 else f"the remainder of {x} divided by {n} is: {x % n}.\n" for x in range(100, 0, -3)}.values(), sep="")
```

3.3

-explanation:

This Python code iterates through ASCII values from 0 to the maximum of ord('9'), ord('z'), and ord('Z'), checking if each value corresponds to an alphanumeric character (a letter or a digit). If the character is alphabetic or numeric, it prints a formatted string displaying the ASCII number and its corresponding character. The chr() function converts the ASCII value to a character, while isalpha() and isdigit() ensure only letters and digits are included in the output. As a result, the program lists ASCII codes and their corresponding alphanumeric characters in a structured format.

- one liner**:**

```
print("\n".join(f"The ASCII number {i} represents the char '{chr(i)}'" for i in range(0, max(ord('9'), ord('z'), ord('Z'))+1) if chr(i).isalpha() or chr(i).isdigit()))
```

3.4

-explanation:

This code initializes an empty string tmp_chr and then starts iterating over list_c item by item. For each number in list_c, it uses the chr() function to get the corresponding ASCII (or Unicode) character and appends it to tmp_chr. As a result, tmp_chr gradually builds a string that represents the sequence of characters corresponding to the values in list_c. After the loop completes, print(tmp_chr) outputs the final constructed string.

-oneliner:

```
print("".join(chr(num) for num in [80, 121, 104, 111, 110, 32, 105, 115, 32, 102, 117, 110, 33]))
```