

Last week I submitted the code followed by the execution. This was too much separation. For this week, I came up with a way to put them together so you can see the problem, the code, and then the execution. I put the problem description and the code into multiline Python strings. Then I printed the description, printed the code, and then executed the code using the `exec()` function.

Let me know if you want to see the source file. This is the executed file and has everything in it. But I am happy to share the source file. This assignment is in GitHub at <https://github.com/OwlSaver/GWU>.

## Execution

```
#####
# Problem 1
#####
```

Problem:

Work with Python list comprehensions to perform the following tasks:

- Create a list of the first 20 positive integers.
- Utilize list comprehension to generate a new list containing the squares of all the numbers in the original list. Print the resulting list.
- Using the list created in the previous step, employ list comprehension once again to form a new list. This time, include only the squares of the odd numbers from the original list. Print this new list.

Note: The focus of this question is on using list comprehensions effectively.

Code:

```
import math
aList = range(20)
squareList = [x * x for x in aList]
print(squareList)
oddSquares = [x for x in squareList if math.sqrt(x) % 2 == 1]
print(oddSquares)
```

Execution:

```
[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361]
[1, 9, 25, 49, 81, 121, 169, 225, 289, 361]
```

```
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# Problem 2
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```

Problem:

Apply Python dictionary comprehensions for text analysis with the following steps:

- Given a sentence, split it into individual words. You may utilize the simple string split method available in Python.
- Use dictionary comprehension to construct a dictionary. The keys should be the words obtained from the sentence, and the values should be the lengths of these respective words.
- Output the resulting dictionary.

Note: Focus on demonstrating your ability to use dictionary comprehensions in Python for processing and analyzing text data.

Code:

```
import re
```

```

aSentence = "A sentence of words, for all to see."
wordList = re.findall(r"\w+|[\^\w\s]", aSentence)
wordDict = {x: len(x) for x in wordList}
print(wordDict)

```

Execution:

```
{'A': 1, 'sentence': 8, 'of': 2, 'words': 5, ',': 1, 'for': 3, 'all': 3, 'to': 2, 'see': 3, '.': 1}
```

```
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# Problem 3
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```

Problem:

Develop a Python function to count occurrences of a substring within a given string:  
- Take two strings as input: 'str1' (the main string) and 'str2' (the substring to search for).

- Write a function to calculate how many times 'str2' occurs within 'str1'.  
- For example, if 'str1 = "coding is cool"' and 'str2 = "co"', the function should return 2 as the output.

Note: The focus is on string manipulation and search algorithms in Python. Consider edge cases, such as overlapping occurrences of the substring.

Code:

```

def countOLSubs(aString, aSubString):
    import re
    retval = len(re.findall(r'(?=' + aSubString + ')', aString))
    return retval
aTestString = "coding is cool"
sTestSubString = "co"
coss = countOLSubs(aTestString, sTestSubString)
print(f"There are {coss} occurrences of '{sTestSubString}' in '{aTestString}'.")
aTestString = "This is a strange way to say how are we doing?"
sTestSubString = "is"
coss = countOLSubs(aTestString, sTestSubString)
print(f"There are {coss} occurrences of '{sTestSubString}' in '{aTestString}'.")
aTestString = "aaaaaaaaaa"
sTestSubString = "aa"
coss = countOLSubs(aTestString, sTestSubString)
print(f"There are {coss} occurrences of '{sTestSubString}' in '{aTestString}'.")

```

Execution:

```

There are 2 c of 'co' in 'coding is cool'.
There are 2 occurrences of 'is' in 'This is a strange way to say how are we doing?'.
There are 9 occurrences of 'aa' in 'aaaaaaaaaa'.

```

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# Problem 4
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Problem:

Implement a Python function using list comprehension:

- Accept a string as input.  
- Using list comprehension, create a list of strings where each string is formed by removing one character at a time from the original string. Each element in the list should represent the original string minus one of its characters.  
- As an example, for the input string "Wale", the expected output is the list ["ale", "Wle", "W ae", "W al"].

Note: It is mandatory to use list comprehension for this task to demonstrate your proficiency in this Python feature. Ensure that all characters of the input string are considered, including repetitive ones.

Code:

```

def removeOneChar(aString):
    listOfStrings = [aString] * len(aString)
    listOfNewStrings = [x[:ind] + x[ind + 1:] for ind, x in enumerate(listOfStrings)]
    return listOfNewStrings
aTestString = "Wale"
aTestList = removeOneChar(aTestString)
print(f"The string '{aTestString}' generated the list '{aTestList}'.")
aTestString = "look"
aTestList = removeOneChar(aTestString)

```

```
print(f"The string '{aTestString}' generated the list '{aTestList}'.")
```

Execution:

The string 'Wale' generated the list ['ale', 'Wle', 'Wae', 'Wal']'.  
The string 'look' generated the list ['ook', 'lok', 'lok', 'loo']'.

```
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# Problem 5  
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```

Problem:

Work with dictionaries in Python to compute average scores:  
Given the dictionary D containing students' names as keys and lists of their scores as values, create a new dictionary where each key is a student's name and the corresponding value is their average score.

The dictionary D is defined as follows:

```
D = {"Jake" : [99, 87, 91, 77], "Charlie" : [100, 100, 99], "Ellen" : [95, 70, 85, 100, 100]}
```

Task:

- Iterate through the dictionary D and calculate the average score for each student.
- Store the results in a new dictionary where the keys are the names of the students and the values are their respective average scores.

Note: This problem aims to enhance your skills in handling dictionaries, iterating over them, and performing calculations on their values in Python.

Code:

```
D = {"Jake" : [99, 87, 91, 77], "Charlie" : [100, 100, 99], "Ellen" : [95, 70, 85, 100, 100]}  
C = {key : sum(value) / len(value) for key, value in D.items()}  
print(C)
```

Execution:

```
{'Jake': 88.5, 'Charlie': 99.66666666666667, 'Ellen': 90.0}
```

```
#####  
# Problem 6  
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```

Problem:

Develop a Python program to filter and store specific words from a sentence. Follow these steps:

- Split the given sentence into individual words.
- Use the strip method to remove punctuation from each word.
- Utilize the append method to add words to a new list, but only include those that are longer than 5 letters.

Given Sentence: "Tom enjoyed reading books on philosophy. He often pondered the deeper meanings of life, especially during quiet nights."

Requirements:

- Create a list of all words in the sentence that exceed 5 letters in length.
- Ensure punctuation is excluded when determining the length of each word.

This exercise aims to enhance your skills in string manipulation, list handling, and conditional logic in Python.

Code:

```
sentence = "Tom enjoyed reading books on philosophy. He often pondered the deeper meanings of life, especially during quiet nights."  
words1 = sentence.split()  
outWords = []  
for word in words1:  
    cleanWord = word.strip(".,")  
    if len(cleanWord) > 5:  
        outWords.append(cleanWord)  
print(outWords)
```

Execution:

```
['enjoyed', 'reading', 'philosophy', 'pondered', 'deeper', 'meanings', 'especially', 'during', 'nights']
```

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# Problem 7
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```

Problem:

Write a Python program to count words starting with a vowel in a sentence. The program should be adaptable to any given sentence. Employ the split, replace, and lower methods for this task.

Sample Sentence: "During her summer vacation, Alice explored various historical sites and enjoyed local cuisines."

Task Objectives:

- Process the sentence to identify and count words beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- Ensure the program can handle different sentences and is not case-sensitive.
- Use string methods split to separate words, replace to remove punctuation, and lower to standardize all characters to lowercase.

Note: This exercise focuses on enhancing your string processing skills and understanding of basic Python string methods.

Code:

```
def countVowels(aSentence):
    retval = 0
    wordList = aSentence.split()
    for word in wordList:
        if word.replace(",","").replace(".", "").replace("?", "").lower()[0] in "aeiou":
            retval += 1
    return retval
S = "During her summer vacation, Alice explored various historical sites and enjoyed local cuisines."
print(f"The sentence '{S}' has {countVowels(S)} words that begin with a vowel.")
S = "What time is it in Japan when it is 8:00 AM in Albania?"
print(f"The sentence '{S}' has {countVowels(S)} words that begin with a vowel.")
S = "Eager elephants eagerly enjoy eating enormous, exquisite, exotic apples every evening."
print(f"The sentence '{S}' has {countVowels(S)} words that begin with a vowel.")
```

Execution:

The sentence 'During her summer vacation, Alice explored various historical sites and enjoyed local cuisines.' has 4 words that begin with a vowel.  
 The sentence 'What time is it in Japan when it is 8:00 AM in Albania?' has 8 words that begin with a vowel.  
 The sentence 'Eager elephants eagerly enjoy eating enormous, exquisite, exotic apples every evening.' has 11 words that begin with a vowel.

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# Problem 8
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Problem:

Use list comprehension to generate an n x n identity matrix.

Task:

- Write a one-line Python code using list comprehension to create an nxn identity matrix.
- The identity matrix should be represented as a list of lists, where each inner list corresponds to a row in the matrix.
- The diagonal elements of the matrix should be 1, and all other elements should be 0.

Code:

```
print([[1 if i == j else 0 for i in range(8)] for j in range(8)])
```

Execution:

```
[[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]]
```

```
#####
# Problem 9
#####
```

Problem:

Implement functions to generate the Look-and-Say sequence, which follows a pattern of reading off the numbers of digits in groups of the same digit:

1, 11, 21, 1211, 111221, 312211, 13112221, . . .

#### Functions to Implement:

- `Parse String(term)`: Accepts a term from the sequence as a string and returns a list of lists. Each sub-list contains two elements: the digit and the count of its consecutive appearances. For example, `'Parse String('1211')` should return `[[1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 1]]`, representing "one 1, one 2, and two 1s".
- `Next Term(term)`: Accepts a term of the sequence as a string and returns the next term. This function should utilize `'Parse String'` internally. For example, `'Next Term('1211')` should output `'111221'`.
- `Read It(init, n)`: Given an initial term `'init'`, this function should print the next `n - 1` terms of the sequence.

Note: These functions will help in understanding the concept of sequence generation, string parsing, and nested data structures in Python

#### Code:

```
def parseString(aTerm):
    rcnt = 0
    retval = []
    for i in range(len(aTerm)):
        rcnt = rcnt + 1
        if i == len(aTerm) - 1:
            retval.append([rcnt, aTerm[i]])
        else:
            if aTerm[i] == aTerm[i+1]:
                pass
            else:
                retval.append([rcnt, aTerm[i]])
                rcnt = 0
    return retval

def nextTerm(aTerm):
    retval = ''.join(str(x) for x in [a for b in parseString(aTerm) for a in b])
    return retval

def readIt(init, n):
    newTerm = init
    for i in range(n - 1):
        newTerm = nextTerm(newTerm)
        print(newTerm)

readIt("1", 7)
print(" ")
readIt("843111332", 7)
print(" ")
```

#### Execution:

Starting with 1 generating the next 6 terms of the Look-and-Say sequence:

```
11
21
1211
111221
312211
13112221
```

Starting with 843111332 generating the next 6 terms of the Look-and-Say sequence:

```
181413312312
1118111411231112131112
31183114211213311211133112
1321181321141221121123211231232112
111312211811131221141122211221121312211213111213122112
31131122211831131122211421322122211211131122211211133112111311222112
```