

Exercises Loops and Exceptions

Exercise 1

1. using the file `sum_of_squares.py` from the previous exercise as a starting point (included here).
2. Create a file named `squares_calculator.py` in this folder.
3. In that file create a function named `calculate_sum_of_squares` that takes in a number as a parameter and returns the sum of squares of the integers from 1 to that number.
4. In the `sum_of_squares.py` file import function `calculate_sum_of_squares` from the `squares_calculator.py` file.
5. use the `calculate_sum_of_squares` function to calculate the sum of squares of the integers from 1 to `my_square`, where `my_square` is a variable that is input by the user. E.g. user enters 4 then return $1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = 30$
6. import that function into the `sum_of_squares.py` file and use it to calculate the sum of squares, and remove the existing code to use this `calculate_sum_of_squares` function instead.
7. The output should look like the following:

```
$ python sum_of_squares.py
Enter a number to sum the squares: 4
The sum of squares is 30
```

Exercise 2

1. using the file `price_is_right.py` from the previous exercise as a starting point (included in the folder.)
2. Create a new file named `price_is_right_games.py` in this folder.
3. In that file create a function named `guess_items_price` that has one parameter named `guess` (this will be a number). If the guess is in the list of prices then return `You win!`, otherwise return `Sorry you lose!`
4. In that function use the `random_prices` from the function and include it in the `guess_items_price` function.
5. Import the function `guess_items_price` into the `price_is_right.py` file and use and continuous loop to play. The user should be able to enter `n` to quit the game.
6. The output should look like the following:

```
$ python price_is_right.py
Welcome to the Price is Right!
Guess the price of one of the items (done): 1
The prices were: [3, 3, 3]
Sorry you lose!
Do you want to play again? (y/n): y
Guess the price of one of the items (done): 2
The prices were: [8, 8, 2]
```

```
You win!  
Do you want to play again? (y/n): n
```

Exercise 3

In this exercise, you're going to create a game where the user has to guess the price of a car within \$1000.

1. Create a file named `car_price_guessing_game.py` in this folder. In this file create a loop that will ask the user to guess the price of the car. The user should be able to enter `n` to quit the game.
2. In the file `price_is_right_games.py` create a function named `guess_car_price` that has one parameter named `guess` (this will be a number).
 - If the guess is the same as the actual price then return `You win! That's exactly the price! You're a cheater!`
 - If the guess is within \$1000 of the actual price then return `You win!`
 - If the guess is more than \$1000 but less than \$5000 of the actual price then return `You're close!`
 - If the guess is more than \$5000 of the actual price then return `Way off!`
3. Import the function `guess_car_price` into the `car_price_guessing_game.py` file and use it to play the game and print the result of the function.
4. The output should look like the following:

```
$ python car_price_guessing_game.py  
Welcome to the car price guessing game!  
Guess the price of the car: 10000  
The price of the car was: 25000  
Sorry you lose!  
Do you want to play again? (y/n): y  
Guess the price of the car: 22000  
The price of the car was: 25000  
You're close!  
Do you want to play again? (y/n): y  
Guess the price of the car: 24500  
The price of the car was: 25000  
You win!  
Do you want to play again? (y/n): y  
Guess the price of the car: 25000  
The price of the car was: 25000  
You win! That's exactly the price! You're a cheater!  
Do you want to play again? (y/n): n
```

Exercise 4

1. Create a file called `golf.py` in this folder.
2. In that file continue to ask for the user to enter the scores for their games. Until the enter `q` to quit and calculate the score. Save these scores to a list.
3. Create a function called `calculate_average` scores in a file named `score_calculator.py`, that's going to take a nonspecific number of grades as parameters (using `*args`).

4. Using this function calculate average score for the user by importing into your function in the `golf.py` file.
5. the output should look like the following:

```
$ python golf.py
Golf Score Calculator
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 98
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 96
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 90
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 85
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? q
Your average golf score is 92.25
```

6. Create a function in your `score_calculator.py` file called `calculate_handicap` that takes a nonspecific number of grades as parameters (using `*args`). It's going to calculate the handicap by taking the average of the best 5 scores and then subtracting 72 from that average. O
7. import that function in your `golf.py` file and use it to calculate the handicap under the average score.
8. The output should look like the following:

- if less than 5 scores are entered:

```
$ python golf.py
Golf Score Calculator
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 90
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 95
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? q
Your average golf score is 92.5
Your handicap is: Need at least 5 scores to calculate a handicap
```

- if 5 or more scores are entered:

```
$ python golf.py
Golf Score Calculator
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 98
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 95
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 94
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 94
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 92
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 100
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 120
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? 130
Enter another score (q to quit and calculate)? q
Your average golf score is 102.875
Your handicap is: 22.599999999999994
```

Note: Try to figure out how to round the handicap to 2 decimal places!