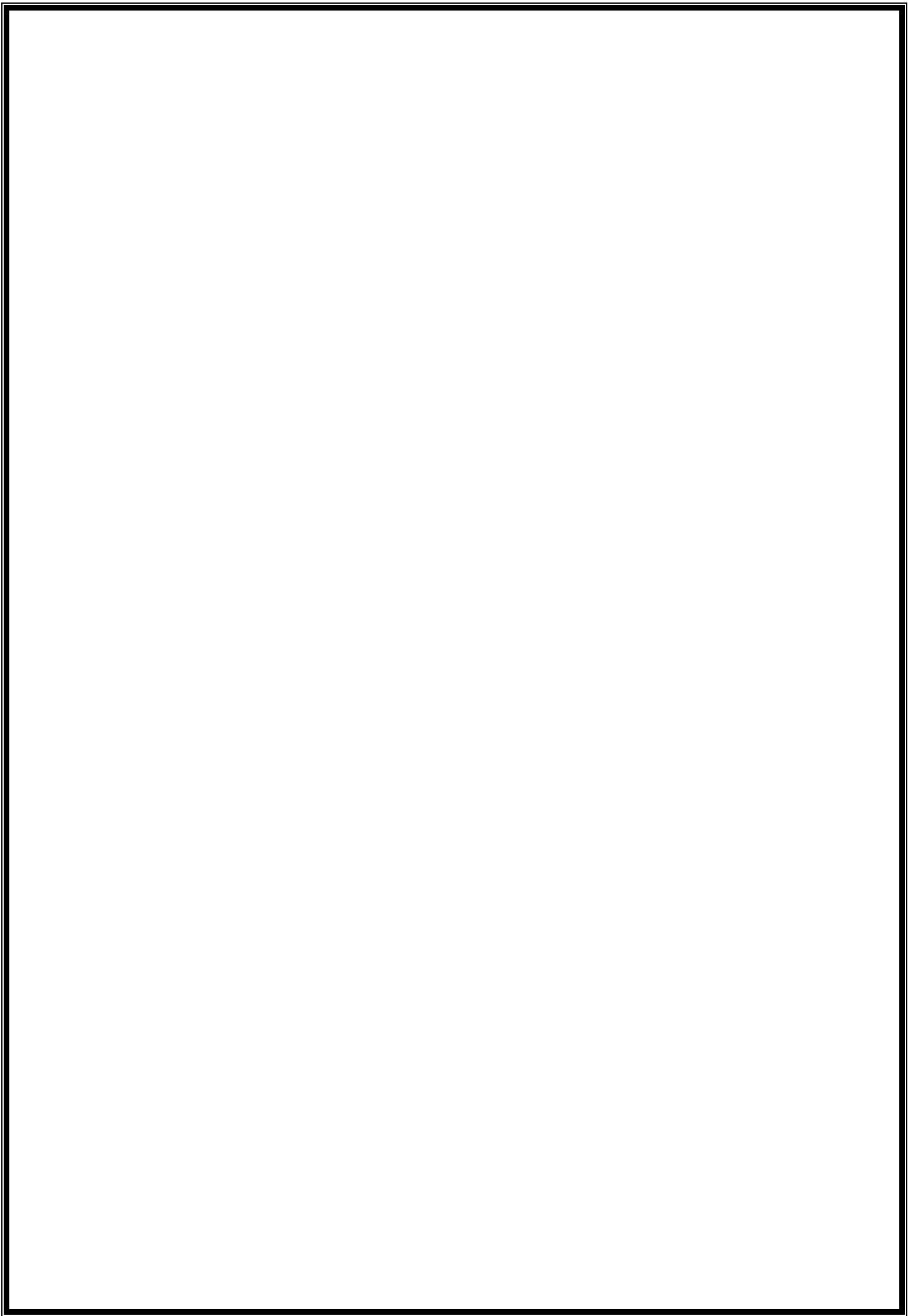


PILATHARA CO-OPERATIVE ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE



PILATHARA KANNUR- 670504
(AFFILIATED TO KANNUR UNIVERSITY)
PRACTICAL RECORD
PYTHON PROGRAMMING

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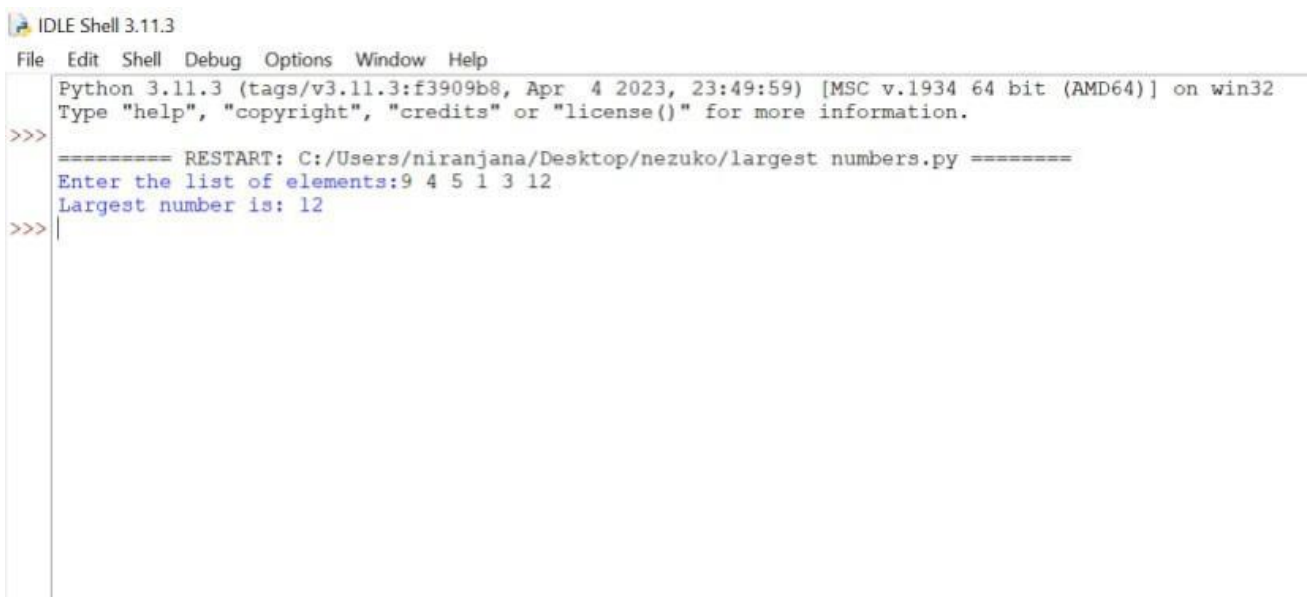
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1. Write a program to find the largest from a list of numbers.

PROGRAM

```
def find_large(numbers):  
    return max(numbers)  
a=input("Enter the list of elements:")  
li=list(map(int,a.split( )))  
print("Largest number is:",find_large(li))
```

OUTPUT



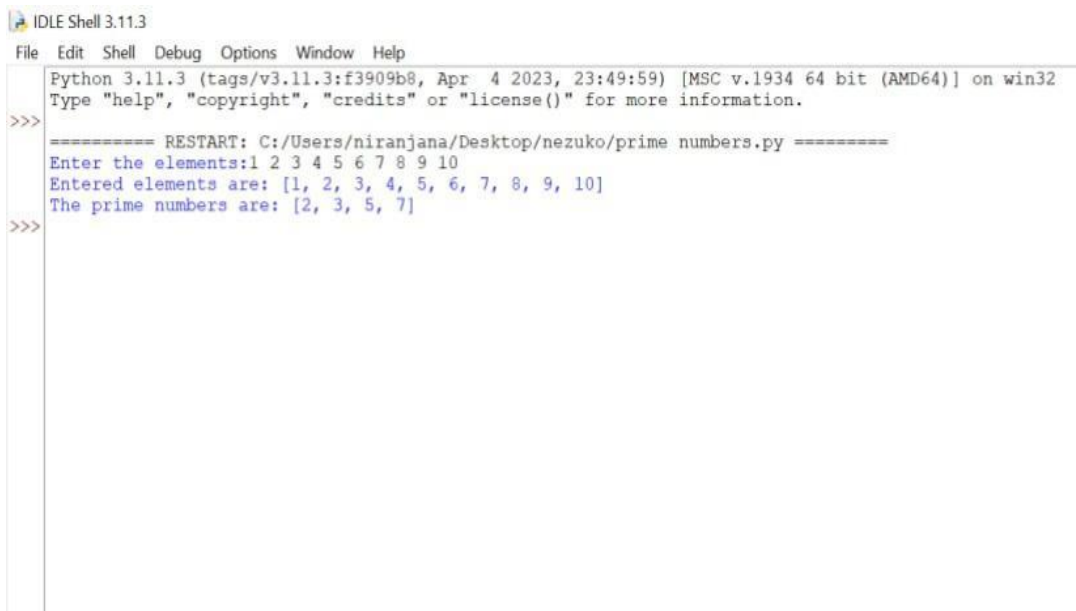
```
IDLE Shell 3.11.3  
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help  
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr  4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.  
>>>  
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/largest numbers.py =====  
Enter the list of elements:9 4 5 1 3 12  
Largest number is: 12  
>>>
```

2. Write a program to find the prime number in a list of numbers.

PROGRAM

```
str=(input("Enter the elements:"))
m=list(map(int,str.split( )))
print("Entered elements are:",m)
prime=[]
for i in m:
    c=0
    for j in range(1,i):
        if i%j==0:
            c+=1
    if c==1:
        prime.append(i)
print("The prime numbers are:",prime)
```

OUTPUT

A screenshot of the Python IDLE Shell 3.11.3 interface. The window title is "IDLE Shell 3.11.3". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32". The main text area shows the following text: "Type 'help', 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information." followed by a prompt ">>>". The user has entered the command "Enter the elements:1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10". The program has executed, displaying "Entered elements are: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]" and "The prime numbers are: [2, 3, 5, 7]". The prompt ">>>" is visible at the end of the output.

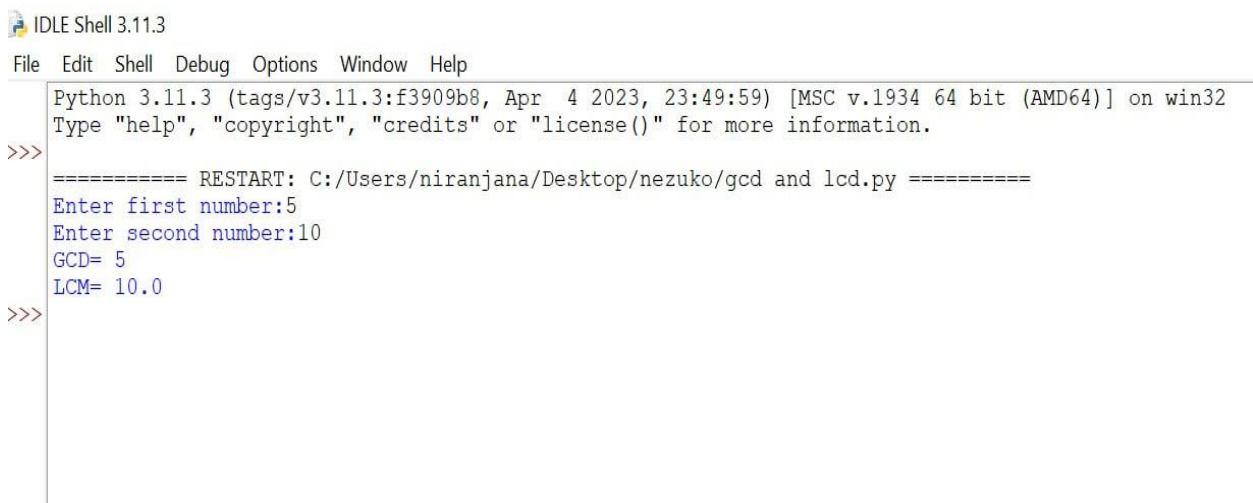
```
IDLE Shell 3.11.3
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/prime numbers.py =====
Enter the elements:1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Entered elements are: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
The prime numbers are: [2, 3, 5, 7]
>>>
```

3. Write a program to find LCM and GCD of two numbers.

PROGRAM

```
a=int(input("Enter first number:"))
b=int(input("Enter second number:"))
for i in range(1,max(a,b)+1):
    if a%i==0 and b%i==0:
        g=i
print("GCD=",g)
lcm=a*b/g
print("LCM=",lcm)
```

Output



The screenshot shows the IDLE Shell 3.11.3 interface. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The status bar indicates Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32. The main text area displays the following text:

```
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/gcd and lcd.py =====
Enter first number:5
Enter second number:10
GCD= 5
LCM= 10.0
>>>
```

4. Write a program to generate first n perfect numbers.

PROGRAM

```
Num=int(input("Enter the limit:"))
```

```
Count=i=0
```

```
While count<num:
```

```
    l=i+1
```

```
    S=0
```

```
    For item in range(1,i):
```

```
        If i%item==0:
```

```
            S=s+item
```

```
    If i==s:
```

```
        Print(i)
```

```
        Count=count+1
```

OUTPUT

A screenshot of the IDLE Shell 3.11.3 window. The title bar reads '*IDLE Shell 3.11.3*'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Shell', 'Debug', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The shell area shows the following text: 'Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32', 'Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.', and a prompt '>>>'. Below the prompt, there is a separator line '===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/perfect numbers.py ====='. The user has entered 'Enter the limit:1000'. The program has outputted the first four perfect numbers: '6', '28', '496', and '8128', each on a new line. A vertical cursor is visible at the end of the last line.

```
*IDLE Shell 3.11.3*
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/perfect numbers.py =====
Enter the limit:1000
6
28
496
8128
|
```

5. Write a program to perform binary search.

PROGRAM

```
def binary_search(arr,x):
    low=0
    high=len(arr)-1
    while low<=high:
        mid=(high+low)//2
        if arr[mid]<x:
            low=mid+1
        elif arr[mid]>x:
            high=mid-1
        else:
            return mid
    return -1
li=input("Enter numbers separated by space:")
li=list(map(int,li.split()))
key=int(input("Enter the key to be searched:"))
li.sort()
result=binary_search(li,key)
if result!=-1:
    print("Element is present at index",str(result))
else:
    print("Element is not present in list")
```


OUTPUT

Python Shell 3.11.3

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr 4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>

```
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/binary search.py =====  
Enter numbers separated by space:2 6 1 9 10 3  
Enter the key to be searched:3  
Element is present at index 2
```

>>>

```
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/binary search.py =====  
Enter numbers separated by space:2 6 1 9 10 3  
Enter the key to be searched:7  
Element is not present in list
```

>>>

6. Write a program which reads the content of a file and copy the contents to another file after changing the entire letter to uppercase. Exceptions should be handled.

PROGRAM

try:

```
f1=open("xyz.txt","r")
f2=open("abc.txt","w")
lines=f1.read()
print("Before copying:",lines)
lines=lines.upper()
f2.write(lines)
print("After copying:",lines)
f1.close()
f2.close()
```

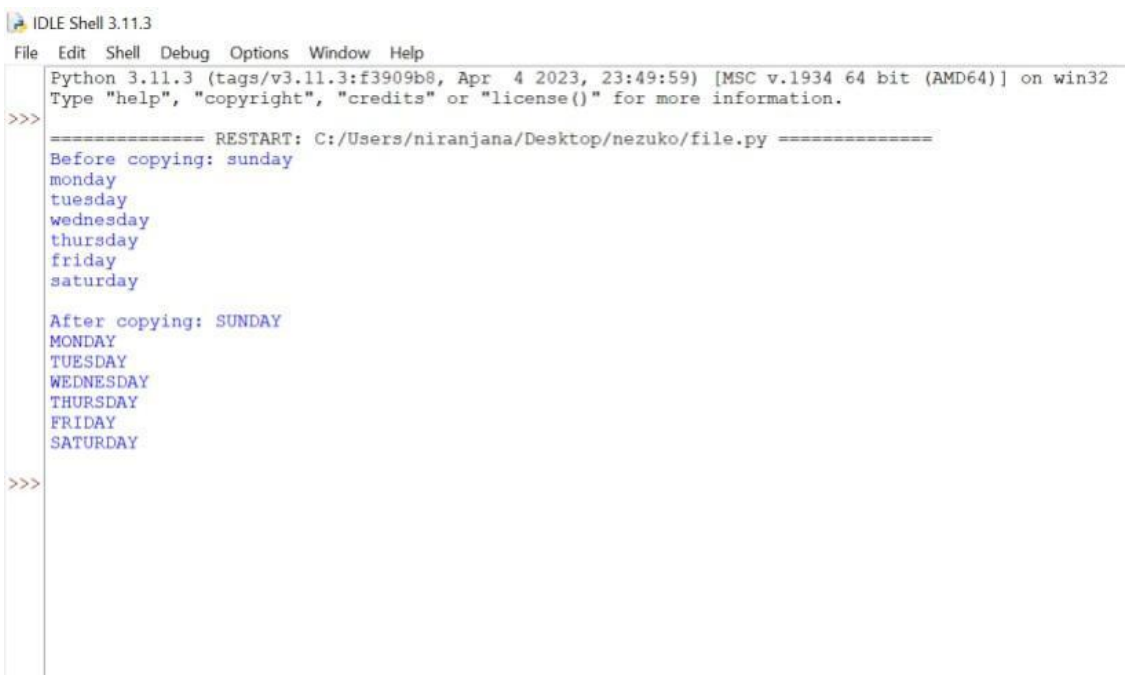
except FileNotFoundError:

```
print("FILE NOT FOUND")
```

except IOError:

```
print("UNABLE TO COPY")
```

OUTPUT



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.3
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.3 (tags/v3.11.3:f3909b8, Apr  4 2023, 23:49:59) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/file.py =====
Before copying: sunday
monday
tuesday
wednesday
thursday
friday
saturday

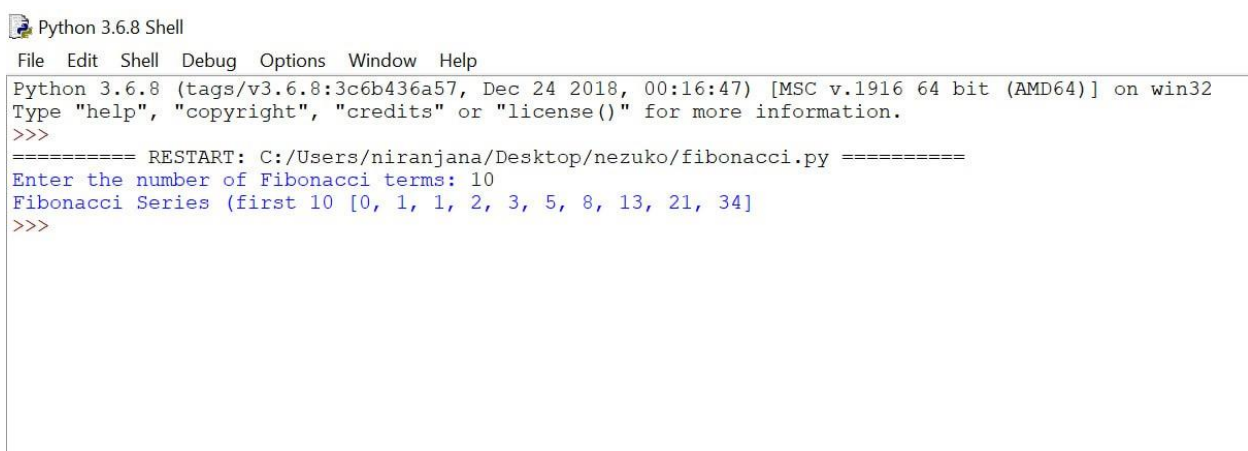
After copying: SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
>>>
```

7. Write a program to generate Fibonacci series using recursion

PROGRAM

```
def fibonacci(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return
    elif n == 1:
        return 0
    elif n == 2:
        return [0, 1]
    else:
        fib_list = fibonacci(n - 1)
        fib_list.append(fib_list[-1] + fib_list[-2])
        return fib_list
n = int(input("Enter the number of Fibonacci terms: "))
fib_series = fibonacci(n)
print("Fibonacci Series (first",n, fib_series)
```

OUTPUT



```
Python 3.6.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/fibonacci.py =====
Enter the number of Fibonacci terms: 10
Fibonacci Series (first 10 [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
>>>
```

8. Write a program to perform merge sort .

PROGRAM

Num=int(input("Enter the limit:"))

Count=i=0

While count<num:

l=i+1

S=0

For item in range(1,i):

If i%item==0:

S=s+item

If i==s:

Print(i)

Count=count+1

OUTPUT

```
Python 3.6.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\niranjana\Desktop\nezuko\merge.py =====
Enter the number of elements in the list: 5
Enter the list element: 7
Enter the list element: 3
Enter the list element: 2
Enter the list element: 8
Enter the list element: 9
Sorted List : ['2', '3', '7', '8', '9']
>>>
```

9. Write a program to find square root of a number using by-section method.

PROGRAM

```
def find_square_root(number, precision=0.00001):
    if number < 0:
        raise ValueError("Square root is not defined for negative numbers")
    if number == 0:
        return 0
    low = 0
    high = max(1, number)
    guess = (low + high) / 2
    while abs(guess**2 - number) > precision:
        if guess**2 < number:
            low = guess
        else:
            high = guess
        guess = (low + high) / 2
    return guess
number = float(input("Enter a number: "))
precision = 0.00001
result = find_square_root(number, precision)
print(f"The square root of {number} is approximately {result:.5f}")
```

OUTPUT

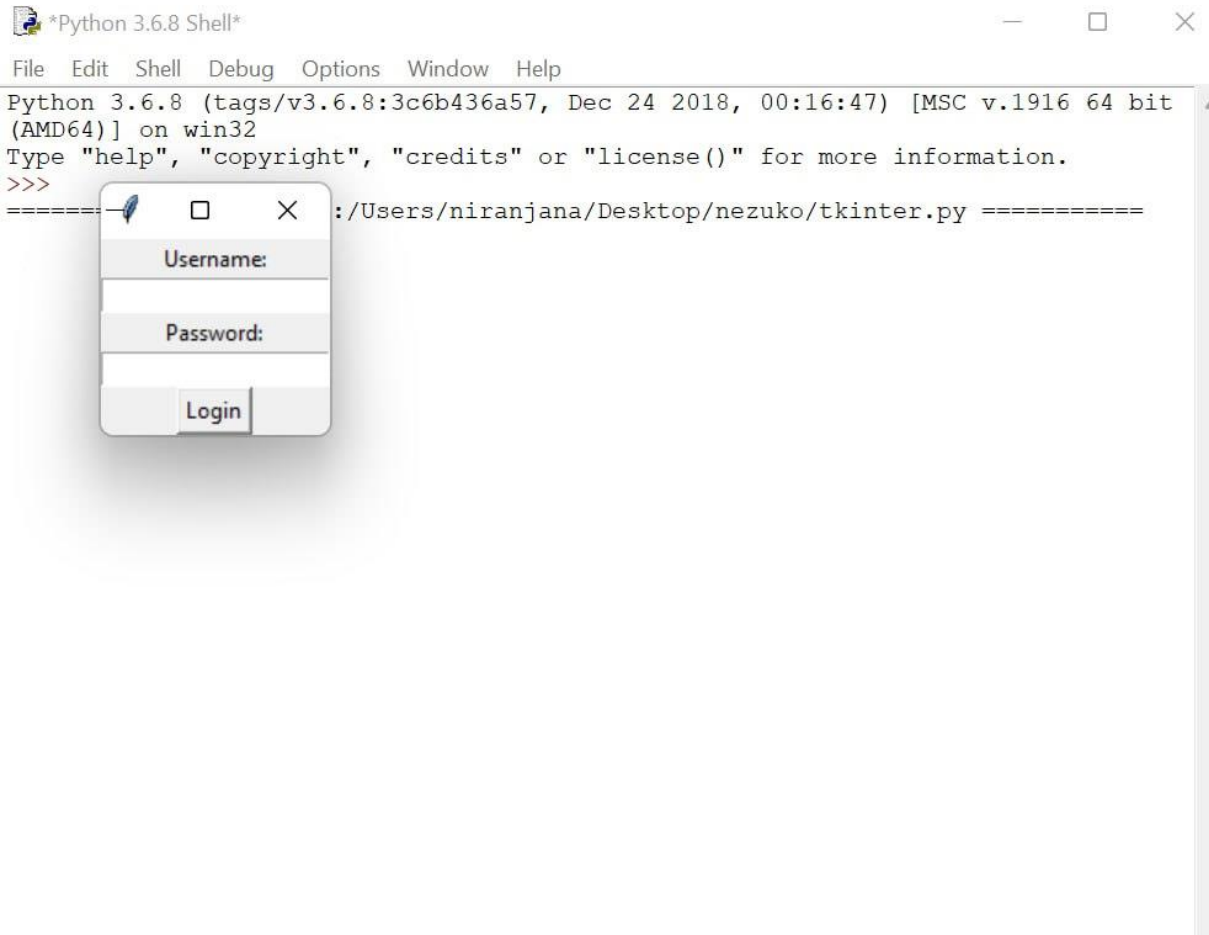
```
Python 3.6.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/square_root.py =====
Enter a number: 32
The square root of 32.0 is approximately 5.65685
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/square_root.py =====
Enter a number: 64
The square root of 64.0 is approximately 8.00000
>>> |
```

10. Write a simple log in window using tkinter.

PROGRAM

```
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import messagebox
def check_login():
    username = username_entry.get()
    password = password_entry.get()
    if username == "your_username" and password == "your_password":
        messagebox.showinfo("Login", "Login successful!")
    else:
        messagebox.showerror("Login Error", "Invalid username or password")
root = tk.Tk()
root.title("Login Window")
username_label = tk.Label(root, text="Username:")
username_label.pack()
username_entry = tk.Entry(root)
username_entry.pack()
password_label = tk.Label(root, text="Password:")
password_label.pack()
password_entry = tk.Entry(root, show="*")
password_entry.pack()
login_button = tk.Button(root, text="Login", command=check_login)
login_button.pack()
root.mainloop()
```

OUTPUT



The image shows a screenshot of a Python 3.6.8 Shell window and a Tkinter login dialog box. The shell window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Shell', 'Debug', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The text in the shell window reads: 'Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32', 'Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.', and '>>>'. A Tkinter login dialog box is overlaid on the shell window. The dialog box has a title bar with a feather icon, a maximize button, and a close button. It contains two text input fields labeled 'Username:' and 'Password:', and a 'Login' button. The dialog box is titled ':/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/tkinter.py ====='.

```
*Python 3.6.8 Shell*
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== :/Users/niranjana/Desktop/nezuko/tkinter.py =====
```


11. Write a program to perform the following.

- a) Create table student with fields name,sex,rollno,mark**
- b) Insert some rows into table**
- c) Update the marks of all students by adding 2 marks**
- d) Delete a student with a given roll no**
- e) Display the details of a student with a given roll no**

PROGRAM

A)Creating Table

```
import pymysql as ps;
```

```
try:
```

```
    db=ps.connect(host="localhost",  
        user="root",  
        password="chinchuna",  
        database="sample")
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("db connection error")
```

```
try:
```

```
    cursor=db.cursor()  
    sql="create table if not exists student(name varchar(20), sex  
varchar(10),regno int,mark int)"
```

```
    cursor.execute(sql)
```

```
    db.commit()
```

```
    print("db created")
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("db creation error")
```

```
db.rollback()  
db.close()
```

B)Insert Operation

Import pymysql as ps

Try:

```
Db=ps.connect(host="localhost",  
              User="root",  
              Password="chinchuna",  
              Database="sample")
```

Except:

```
Print("db connection error")
```

Try:

```
Cursor=db.cursor()
```

While(True):

```
    Name=input("Enter the name of student : ")
```

```
    Gender=input("Enter the gender of student")
```

```
    Regno=int(input("Enter the register number of the student:  
"))
```

```
    Mark=int(input("Enter the mark of student : "))
```

```
    Ins_sql="insert into stud  
values('{}','{}',{},{})".format(name,gender,regno,mark)
```

```
    Cursor.execute(Ins_sql)
```

```
    Db.commit()
```

```
    Print("one row inserted")
```

```
    Resp=input("Do you want to continue one more  
record(Y/N):")  
    Resp=resp.lower()  
    If(resp!='y'):  
        Break  
Except:  
    Print("can not insert a row")
```

C) UpdateOperation

```
Import pymysql as ps  
Db=ps.connect(host="localhost",  
              User="root",  
              Password="",  
              Database="sample")  
Cursor = db.cursor()  
Update_query = "update student set Mark = Mark + 2"  
Cursor.execute(update_query)  
Db.commit()  
Updated_count = cursor.rowcount  
Print(f"{updated_count} student' marks updated successfully.")  
Db.close()
```

D) Delete Operation

```
Import pymysql as ps  
Db=ps.connect(host="localhost",
```

```
User="root",
Password="",
Db="sample")
Cursor = db.cursor()
Roll_no = input("Enter the roll number of the student to delete:
")
Delete_query = "delete from student where roll_no=%s"
Cursor.execute(delete_query,(roll_no))
Db.commit()
If cursor.rowcount > 0:
    Print(f"Student with roll number {roll_no} deleted
successfully.")
Else:
    Print(f"No student found with roll number {roll_no}.")
Db.close()
Print("MySQL connection closed.")
```

E) Display Operation

```
Import pymysql as ps
Try:
    Db=ps.connect(host="localhost",
        User="root",
        Password="",
        Database="sample"
    )
    Cursor = db.cursor()
```

Roll_no= input("Enter the roll number of the student to display: ")

Select_query = "select * from student where roll_no = %s"

Cursor.execute(select_query, (roll_no))

Student = cursor.fetchone()

If student:

Print("Student Details:")

Print(f"Name: {student[0]}")

Print(f"sex:{student[1]}")

Print(f"Roll_no: {student[2]}")

Print(f"Marks: {student[3]}")

Else:

Print("No student found with roll number {roll_no}.")

Except ps.Error as error:

Print(f"Error: {error}")

Finally:

If db:

Db.close()

Print("MySQL connection closed.")

OUTPUT

```
mysql> select * from student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | sex   | roll_no | mark  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Maya   | F     | 1       | 25    |
| Rahul  | M     | 2       | 23    |
| Karishma | F     | 3       | 18    |
| Deepak | M     | 4       | 36    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | sex   | roll_no | mark  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Maya   | F     | 1       | 25    |
| Karishma | F     | 3       | 18    |
| Deepak | M     | 4       | 36    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

name	sex	roll_no	mark
Maya	F	1	23
Rahul	M	2	21
Karishma	F	3	16
Deepak	M	4	34

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\arund\OneDrive\Desktop\arundhati\display.py =====
Enter the roll number of the student to display: 3
Student Details:
Name: Karishma
sex:F
Roll_no: 3
Marks: 16
MySQL connection closed.
```

12. Create a plot for the mathematical function.

PROGRAM

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def my_function(x):
    return x**2 + 2*x + 1
x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
y = my_function(x)
plt.plot(x, y, label='y = x^2 + 2x + 1')
plt.title('Plot of a Mathematical Function')
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```


OUTPUT

