1.Write a function that takes a list of lists and returns the value of all of the symbols in it, where each symbol adds or takes something from the total score. Symbol values:

# = 5, O = 3, X = 1, ! = -1, !! = -3 !!! = -5

A list of lists containing 2 #s, a O, and a !!! would equal (0 + 5 + 5 + 3 - 5) 8. If the final score is negative, return 0 (e.g. 3 #s, 3 !!s, 2 !!!s and a X would be (0 + 5 + 5 + 5 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 5 - 5 + 1) -3, so return 0.

Examples:

check\_score([["#", "!"],["!!", "X"]]) ➞ 2

check\_score([["!!!", "O", "!"],["X", "#", "!!!"],["!!", "X", "O"]]) ➞ 0

def check\_score(in\_list):

check\_dict = {'#':5,'O':3,'X':1,'!':-1,'!!':-3,'!!!':-5}

out\_num = 0

for ele in in\_list:

for sub\_ele in ele:

out\_num += check\_dict[sub\_ele]

if(out\_num < 0):

print(f'check\_score({in\_list}) ➞ {0}')

else:

print(f'check\_score({in\_list}) ➞ {out\_num}')

check\_score([["#", "!"],["!!", "X"]])

check\_score([["!!!", "O", "!"],["X", "#", "!!!"],["!!", "X", "O"]])

check\_score([['#', '!'], ['!!', 'X']]) ➞ 2

check\_score([['!!!', 'O', '!'], ['X', '#', '!!!'], ['!!', 'X', 'O']]) ➞ 0

2.Create a function that takes a variable number of arguments, each argument representing the number of items in a group, and returns the number of permutations (combinations) of items that you could get by taking one item from each group.

Examples:

combinations(2, 3) ➞ 6

combinations(3, 7, 4) ➞ 84

combinations(2, 3, 4, 5) ➞ 120

def combinations(\*args):

out\_num = 1

for ele in args:

out\_num \*=ele

print(f'combinations{args} ➞ {out\_num}')

combinations(2, 3)

combinations(3, 7, 4)

combinations(2, 3, 4, 5)

combinations(2, 3) ➞ 6

combinations(3, 7, 4) ➞ 84

combinations(2, 3, 4, 5) ➞ 120

3.Create a function that takes a string as an argument and returns the Morse code equivalent.

Examples:

encode\_morse("EDABBIT CHALLENGE") ➞ ". -.. .- -... -... .. - -.-. .... .- .-.. .-... -. --. ."

encode\_morse("HELP ME !") ➞ ".... . .-.. .--. -- . -.-.--"

This dictionary can be used for coding:

char\_to\_dots = {

'A': '.-', 'B': '-...', 'C': '-.-.', 'D': '-..', 'E': '.', 'F': '..-.',

'G': '--.', 'H': '....', 'I': '..', 'J': '.---', 'K': '-.-', 'L': '.-..',

'M': '--', 'N': '-.', 'O': '---', 'P': '.--.', 'Q': '--.-', 'R': '.-.',

'S': '...', 'T': '-', 'U': '..-', 'V': '...-', 'W': '.--', 'X': '-..-',

'Y': '-.--', 'Z': '--..', ' ': ' ', '0': '-----',

'1': '.----', '2': '..---', '3': '...--', '4': '....-', '5': '.....',

'6': '-....', '7': '--...', '8': '---..', '9': '----.',

'&': '.-...', "'": '.----.', '@': '.--.-.', ')': '-.--.-', '(': '-.--.',

':': '---...', ',': '--..--', '=': '-...-', '!': '-.-.--', '.': '.-.-.-',

'-': '-....-', '+': '.-.-.', '"': '.-..-.', '?': '..--..', '/': '-..-.'

}

def encode\_morse(in\_string):

out\_string = ''

char\_to\_dots = {

'A': '.-', 'B': '-...', 'C': '-.-.', 'D': '-..', 'E': '.', 'F': '..-.',

'G': '--.', 'H': '....', 'I': '..', 'J': '.---', 'K': '-.-', 'L': '.-..',

'M': '--', 'N': '-.', 'O': '---', 'P': '.--.', 'Q': '--.-', 'R': '.-.',

'S': '...', 'T': '-', 'U': '..-', 'V': '...-', 'W': '.--', 'X': '-..-',

'Y': '-.--', 'Z': '--..', ' ': ' ', '0': '-----',

'1': '.----', '2': '..---', '3': '...--', '4': '....-', '5': '.....',

'6': '-....', '7': '--...', '8': '---..', '9': '----.',

'&': '.-...', "'": '.----.', '@': '.--.-.', ')': '-.--.-', '(': '-.--.',

':': '---...', ',': '--..--', '=': '-...-', '!': '-.-.--', '.': '.-.-.-',

'-': '-....-', '+': '.-.-.', '"': '.-..-.', '?': '..--..', '/': '-..-.'

}

for ele in in\_string:

out\_string +=char\_to\_dots[ele]

print(f'encode\_morse({in\_string}) ➞ {out\_string}')

encode\_morse("EDABBIT CHALLENGE")

encode\_morse("HELP ME !")

encode\_morse(EDABBIT CHALLENGE) ➞ .-...--...-.....- -.-......-.-...-...-.--..

encode\_morse(HELP ME !) ➞ ......-...--. --. -.-.--

4.Write a function that takes a number and returns True if it's a prime; False otherwise. The number can be 2^64-1 (2 to the power of 63, not XOR). With the standard technique it would be O(2^64-1), which is much too large for the 10 second time limit.

Examples:

prime(7) ➞ True

prime(56963) ➞ True

prime(5151512515524) ➞ False

def prime(in\_num):

out\_bool = False

if ((in\_num-1)%6 == 0) or ((in\_num+1)%6 == 0):

out\_bool = True

print(f'prime({in\_num}) ➞ {out\_bool}')

prime(7)

prime(56963)

prime(5151512515524)

prime(7) ➞ True

prime(56963) ➞ True

prime(5151512515524) ➞ False

5.Create a function that converts a word to a bitstring and then to a boolean list based on the following criteria:

1. Locate the position of the letter in the English alphabet (from 1 to 26).

2. Odd positions will be represented as 1 and 0 otherwise.

3. Convert the represented positions to boolean values, 1 for True and 0 for False.

4. Store the conversions into an array.

Examples:

to\_boolean\_list("deep") ➞ [False, True, True, False]

# deep converts to 0110

# d is the 4th alphabet - 0

# e is the 5th alphabet - 1

# e is the 5th alphabet - 1

# p is the 16th alphabet - 0

to\_boolean\_list("loves") ➞ [False, True, False, True, True]

to\_boolean\_list("tesh") ➞ [False, True, True, False]

def to\_boolean\_list(in\_string):

alphabets = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'

out\_list = []

for ele in in\_string:

out\_list.append(bool((alphabets.index(ele)+1)%2))

print(f'to\_boolean\_list({in\_string}) ➞ {out\_list}')

to\_boolean\_list("deep")

to\_boolean\_list("loves")

to\_boolean\_list("tesh")

to\_boolean\_list(deep) ➞ [False, True, True, False]

to\_boolean\_list(loves) ➞ [False, True, False, True, True]

to\_boolean\_list(tesh) ➞ [False, True, True, False]