1. Create a checker board generator, which takes as inputs n and 2 elements to generate an n x n checkerboard with those two elements as alternating squares.

Examples:

checker\_board(2, 7, 6) ➞ [

[7, 6],

[6, 7]

]

checker\_board(3, "A", "B") ➞ [

["A", "B", "A"],

["B", "A", "B"],

["A", "B", "A"]

]

checker\_board(4, "c", "d") ➞ [

["c", "d", "c", "d"],

["d", "c", "d", "c"],

["c", "d", "c", "d"],

["d", "c", "d", "c"]

]

checker\_board(4, "c", "c") ➞ "invalid"

def checker\_board(grid\_size,in\_one,in\_two):

if in\_one != in\_two:

input = [in\_one,in\_two]

output = []

for ele\_1 in range(grid\_size):

output.append([])

for ele\_2 in range(grid\_size):

output[ele\_1].append(input[(ele\_1+ele\_2)%2])

else:

output = 'Invalid'

print(f'checker\_board{grid\_size,in\_one,in\_two} ➞ {output}')

checker\_board(2, 7, 6)

checker\_board(3, "A", "B")

checker\_board(4, "c", "d")

checker\_board(4, "c", "c")

checker\_board(2, 7, 6) ➞ [[7, 6], [6, 7]]

checker\_board(3, 'A', 'B') ➞ [['A', 'B', 'A'], ['B', 'A', 'B'], ['A', 'B', 'A']]

checker\_board(4, 'c', 'd') ➞ [['c', 'd', 'c', 'd'], ['d', 'c', 'd', 'c'], ['c', 'd', 'c', 'd'], ['d', 'c', 'd', 'c']]

checker\_board(4, 'c', 'c') ➞ Invalid

2. A string is an almost-palindrome if, by changing only one character, you can make it a palindrome. Create a function that returns True if a string is an almost-palindrome and False otherwise.

Examples:

almost\_palindrome("abcdcbg") ➞ True

# Transformed to "abcdcba" by changing "g" to "a".

almost\_palindrome("abccia") ➞ True

# Transformed to "abccba" by changing "i" to "b".

almost\_palindrome("abcdaaa") ➞ False

# Can't be transformed to a palindrome in exactly 1 turn.

almost\_palindrome("1234312") ➞ False

def almost\_palindrome(in\_string):

in\_string\_rev = in\_string[::-1]

count = 0

for ele in range(len(in\_string)):

if in\_string[ele] != in\_string\_rev[ele]:

count +=1

output = True if count == 2 else False

print(f'almost\_palindrome({in\_string}) ➞ {output}')

almost\_palindrome("abcdcbg")

almost\_palindrome("abccia")

almost\_palindrome("abcdaaa")

almost\_palindrome("1234312")

almost\_palindrome(abcdcbg) ➞ True

almost\_palindrome(abccia) ➞ True

almost\_palindrome(abcdaaa) ➞ False

almost\_palindrome(1234312) ➞ False

3. Create a function that finds how many prime numbers there are, up to the given integer.

Examples:

prime\_numbers(10) ➞ 4 # 2, 3, 5 and 7

prime\_numbers(20) ➞ 8 # 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 and 19

prime\_numbers(30) ➞ 10 # 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23 and 29

def prime\_numbers(in\_num):

out\_num = 0

out\_list = [2,3]

for ele in range(1,in\_num+1):

if ele <= 3 and ele > 0:

out\_num = 2 if ele==3 else 1 if ele ==2 else 0

elif ele > 3 and (((ele-1)%6 == 0) or ((ele+1)%6 == 0)):

out\_num +=1

out\_list.append(ele)

for top in out\_list:

for bottom in out\_list:

if top != bottom:

if top%bottom == 0:

out\_num -= 1

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

prime\_numbers(10)

prime\_numbers(20)

prime\_numbers(30)

prime\_numbers(10) ➞ 4

prime\_numbers(20) ➞ 8

prime\_numbers(30) ➞ 10

4. If today was Monday, in two days, it would be Wednesday.

Create a function that takes in a list of days as input and the number of days to increment by. Return a list of days after n number of days has passed.

Examples:

after\_n\_days(["Thursday", "Monday"], 4) ➞ ["Monday", "Friday"]

after\_n\_days(["Sunday", "Sunday", "Sunday"], 1) ➞ ["Monday", "Monday", "Monday"]

after\_n\_days(["Monday", "Tuesday", "Friday"], 1) ➞ ["Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Saturday"]

def after\_n\_days(in\_list,in\_num):

week\_dict = {0:'Sunday',1:'Monday',2:'Tuesday',3:'Wednesday',4:'Thursday',5:'Friday',6:'Saturday'}

week\_days\_no = list(week\_dict.keys())

week\_days\_name = list(week\_dict.values())

output = []

for ele in in\_list:

output.append(week\_dict[(week\_days\_name.index(ele)+in\_num)%7])

print(f'after\_n\_days{in\_list,in\_num} ➞ {output}')

after\_n\_days(["Thursday", "Monday"], 4)

after\_n\_days(["Sunday", "Sunday", "Sunday"], 1)

after\_n\_days(["Monday", "Tuesday", "Friday"], 1)

after\_n\_days(['Thursday', 'Monday'], 4) ➞ ['Monday', 'Friday']

after\_n\_days(['Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday'], 1) ➞ ['Monday', 'Monday', 'Monday']

after\_n\_days(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Friday'], 1) ➞ ['Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Saturday']

5. You are in the process of creating a chat application and want to add an anonymous name feature. This anonymous name feature will create an alias that consists of two capitalized words beginning with the same letter as the users first name.

Create a function that determines if the list of users is mapped to a list of anonymous names correctly.

Examples:

is\_correct\_aliases(["Adrian M.", "Harriet S.", "Mandy T."], ["Amazing Artichoke", "Hopeful Hedgehog", "Marvelous Mouse"]) ➞ True

is\_correct\_aliases(["Rachel F.", "Pam G.", "Fred Z.", "Nancy K."], ["Reassuring Rat", "Peaceful Panda", "Fantastic Frog", "Notable Nickel"]) ➞ True

is\_correct\_aliases(["Beth T."], ["Brandishing Mimosa"]) ➞ False

# Both words in "Brandishing Mimosa" should begin with a "B" - "Brandishing Beaver" would do the trick.

def is\_correct\_aliases(in\_list\_one, in\_list\_two):

output = False

if len(in\_list\_one) == len(in\_list\_two):

for ele in range(len(in\_list\_one)):

if in\_list\_one[ele].split(" ")[0][0] == in\_list\_two[ele].split(" ")[0][0] == in\_list\_two[ele].split(" ")[1][0]:

output = True

else:

output = False

break

print(f'is\_correct\_aliases{in\_list\_one,in\_list\_two}➞{output}')

is\_correct\_aliases(["Beth T."],["Brandishing Mimosa"])

is\_correct\_aliases(["Adrian M.","Harriet S.","Mandy T."], ["Amazing Artichoke", "Hopeful Hedgehog", "Marvelous Mouse"])

is\_correct\_aliases(["Rachel F.","Pam G.","Fred Z.","Nancy K."], ["Reassuring Rat", "Peaceful Panda", "Fantastic Frog", "Notable Nickel"])

is\_correct\_aliases(['Beth T.'], ['Brandishing Mimosa'])➞False

is\_correct\_aliases(['Adrian M.', 'Harriet S.', 'Mandy T.'], ['Amazing Artichoke', 'Hopeful Hedgehog', 'Marvelous Mouse'])➞True

is\_correct\_aliases(['Rachel F.', 'Pam G.', 'Fred Z.', 'Nancy K.'], ['Reassuring Rat', 'Peaceful Panda', 'Fantastic Frog', 'Notable Nickel'])➞True