

Note:

1. Only one possible right answer is shown. All possible right answers will be given full credit.
2. Only the final solution is shown, and the details of actual code is not shown.
3. You may come to the office hours or the help sessions to discuss the HW solutions.
4. If you find any typos or issues, kindly contact your section instructor, or send a text @ **smujahid** on MS teams.

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Problem #A

-----Problem #A-----

A-1:

To create a list consider using `LIST COMPREHENSION`.

The given list is: [-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -10]
The required list is: [-1, -1.0, -3, -2.0, -5, -3.0, -7, -4.0, -9, -5.0]

A-2:

To create a list consider using `LIST COMPREHENSION`.
You can have `Nested for` statements in the list comprehension.

To create the required list, you may create the following list using List Comprehension:
[(1, -1), (2, -2), (3, -3), (4, -4), (5, -5), (6, -6), (7, -7), (8, -8), (9, -9)]

Use the above list to obtain the required following list using List Comprehension:
[1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, 4, -4, 5, -5, 6, -6, 7, -7, 8, -8, 9, -9]

A-3:

To break the string into list of string use `str.split()` method.

The required list of contiguous words is:
['Vjg', 'dguv', 'rtqitcou', 'ctg', 'ytkvvvp', 'uq', 'vjcv', 'eqorwvki', 'ocejkpgu', 'ecp', 'rgthqto', 'vjgo',
, 'swkemn{0', 'Cnuq.', 'vjg', 'dguv', 'rtqitcou', 'ctg', 'ytkvvvp', 'uq', 'vjcv', 'jwocp', 'dgkpiu', 'ecp', 'w',
pfgtuvcpf', 'vjgo', 'engctn{0', 'C', 'iqqf', 'guuc{kuv', 'cpf', 'c', 'iqqf', 'rtqitcoogt', 'jcxg', 'c', 'nqv',
'kp', 'eqooqp0']

A-4:

There were no `\n` in the list from A-3. However, the way you read the given string in A-3 may create `\n` characters.

When you have `\n` characters, you can use `str.replace()` method.

The required list (without `\n`) is:
['Vjg', 'dguv', 'rtqitcou', 'ctg', 'ytkvvvp', 'uq', 'vjcv', 'eqorwvki', 'ocejkpgu', 'ecp', 'rgthqto', 'vjgo',
, 'swkemn{0', 'Cnuq.', 'vjg', 'dguv', 'rtqitcou', 'ctg', 'ytkvvvp', 'uq', 'vjcv', 'jwocp', 'dgkpiu', 'ecp', 'w',
pfgtuvcpf', 'vjgo', 'engctn{0', 'C', 'iqqf', 'guuc{kuv', 'cpf', 'c', 'iqqf', 'rtqitcoogt', 'jcxg', 'c', 'nqv',
'kp', 'eqooqp0']

A-5:

Enumerating over words gives you the letters. Function `ord()` and `chr()` can be used to manipulate the letters.
For example, try:
`chr(ord('b')-1)`.

The required list of words after `ord/chr` transformation is:
['The', 'best', 'programs', 'are', 'written', 'so', 'that', 'computing', 'machines', 'can', 'perform', 'them',
, 'quickly.', 'Also,', 'the', 'best', 'programs', 'are', 'written', 'so', 'that', 'human', 'beings', 'can', 'u',
nderstand', 'them', 'clearly.', 'A', 'good', 'essayist', 'and', 'a', 'good', 'programmer', 'have', 'a', 'lot',
'in', 'common.']

A-6:

To join list of strings into a single string use `str.join()` method.

The required string is:

The best programs are written so that computing machines can perform them quickly. Also, the best programs are written so that human beings can understand them clearly. A good essayist and a good programmer have a lot in common.

A-7:

Consider using `dictionaries` when the scenario hints towards key-value pairs.

To solve this task, the following lists were created:

```
[10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100]
['X', 'XX', 'XXX', 'XL', 'L', 'LX', 'LXX', 'LXXX', 'XC', 'C']
['Ten', 'Twenty', 'Thirty', 'Forty', 'Fifty', 'Sixty', 'Seventy', 'Eighty', 'Ninety', 'Hundred']
```

Then the following dictionary was created (you can have multiple connected dictionaries):

```
{10: ('X', 'Ten'), 20: ('XX', 'Twenty'), 30: ('XXX', 'Thirty'), 40: ('XL', 'Forty'), 50: ('L', 'Fifty'), 60: ('LX', 'Sixty'), 70: ('LXX', 'Seventy'), 80: ('LXXX', 'Eighty'), 90: ('XC', 'Ninety'), 100: ('C', 'Hundred')}
```

Please enter a number from the following choices: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100: 10
The roman numerals form is X, and the word form is Ten.

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## Problem #B

-----Problem #B-----

B-1:

Whenever you use random number in your code, consider using `np.random.seed()` method to set the seed. This will help in reproducing the same random numbers.

The required random array is:

```
[[6 6 6 4 0 7 2 3 7]
 [3 0 1 3 2 2 3 0 7]
 [8 6 6 0 4 7 7 8 7]
 [3 3 1 0 1 2 5 8 3]
 [7 2 3 0 7 1 6 1 5]
 [6 3 6 7 8 5 5 1 2]
 [2 5 5 1 7 4 2 4 8]
 [4 5 1 5 8 7 7 7 6]]
```

-----

B-2:

Numpy array has attributes, like `array.dim`, `array.shape`, `array.size` and many more, that can be handy during coding tasks.

The required information for S is:

```
Dimension: 2
  Shape: (8, 9)
  Size: 72
```

-----

B-3:

Numpy array indexing uses single square brackets with two inputs separated by comma: `[input1,input2]` where `input1` corresponds to rows, and `input2` corresponds to columns.

The required row elements are:

```
[ 4 25 25  1 49 16  4 16 64]
```

-----  
B-4:

Numpy array indices: `[:,input2]` indicates all rows, and selected columns based on input2.

The second column from the end always has index as -2 (or for this particular case index as 7 can be used too)  
.

The required elements are:

```
[0.3 0.  0.8 0.8 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.7]
```

-----

B-5:

Numpy array index inputs can be of: `start:endBefore:steps` type, where steps shows how to move from one index to another index.

The required alternate row elements from row index 1 are:

```
[[3 0 1 3 2 2 3 0 7]
 [3 3 1 0 1 2 5 8 3]
 [6 3 6 7 8 5 5 1 2]
 [4 5 1 5 8 7 7 7 6]]
```

-----

B-6:

Numpy array index inputs can be of: `start:endBefore:steps` type, where steps shows how to move from one index to another index.

The required sliced elements starting from column index 2 are:

```
[[6 0 2 7]
 [1 2 3 7]
 [6 4 7 7]
 [1 1 5 3]
 [3 7 6 5]
 [6 8 5 2]
 [5 7 2 8]
 [1 8 7 6]]
```

-----

B-7:

Numpy array indices: `start:endBefore:steps` type, can have negative steps.

The required reversed rows are:

```
[[4 5 1 5 8 7 7 7 6]
 [2 5 5 1 7 4 2 4 8]
 [6 3 6 7 8 5 5 1 2]
 [7 2 3 0 7 1 6 1 5]
 [3 3 1 0 1 2 5 8 3]
 [8 6 6 0 4 7 7 8 7]
 [3 0 1 3 2 2 3 0 7]
 [6 6 6 4 0 7 2 3 7]]
```

-----

B-8:

Numpy array indices: `start:endBefore:steps` type, can have negative steps.

The required reversed columns are:

```
[[7 3 2 7 0 4 6 6 6]
 [7 0 3 2 2 3 1 0 3]
 [7 8 7 7 4 0 6 6 8]
 [3 8 5 2 1 0 1 3 3]
 [5 1 6 1 7 0 3 2 7]
 [2 1 5 5 8 7 6 3 6]
 [8 4 2 4 7 1 5 5 2]
 [6 7 7 7 8 5 1 5 4]]
```

-----  
B-9:

Numpy array indexing uses single square brackets with two inputs separated by comma: `[input1,input2]` where `input1` and `input2` can be list of indices.  
Having both inputs as list of indices (same size list) will result in selecting corresponding elements.  
Having one of the inputs as list of indices will result in selecting entire rows/columns.

The required slice is:

```
[[0 7 6]
 [0 6 2]
 [7 5 3]]
```

-----  
B-10:

Numpy methods like `split` and `stack` (or `insert`) can be used for this task.

Note copying full array can be done using `.copy()` method.

The given nd-array S is:

```
[[6 6 6 4 0 7 2 3 7]
 [3 0 1 3 2 2 3 0 7]
 [8 6 6 0 4 7 7 8 7]
 [3 3 1 0 1 2 5 8 3]
 [7 2 3 0 7 1 6 1 5]
 [6 3 6 7 8 5 5 1 2]
 [2 5 5 1 7 4 2 4 8]
 [4 5 1 5 8 7 7 7 6]]
```

The new & updated nd-array P is:

```
[[ 6  6  6  6  4 -9  7  2  3  7]
 [ 3  0  1  3 -7  2  3  0  7]
 [ 8  6  6  0 -5  7  7  8  7]
 [ 3  3  1  0 -8  2  5  8  3]
 [ 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1]
 [ 7  2  3  0 -2  1  6  1  5]
 [ 6  3  6  7 -1  5  5  1  2]
 [ 2  5  5  1 -2  4  2  4  8]
 [ 4  5  1  5 -1  7  7  7  6]]
```

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