

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:1

LEAP YEAR

Date: 10/11/2022

AIM: Display future leap years from current year to a final year entered by user.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input current year and future year.

Step 3: Repeat step 3 to 7 from current year  $\leq$  future year.

Step 4: Check whether  $\text{year} \% 4 == 0$ , if true then move to next step. If false then move to step 6.

Step 5: Check whether  $\text{year} \% 4 == 100$ , if true then move to next step. If false then move to step 6.

Step 6: Check whether  $\text{year} \% 4 == 0$ , if true then move to next step. If false then move to step 6.

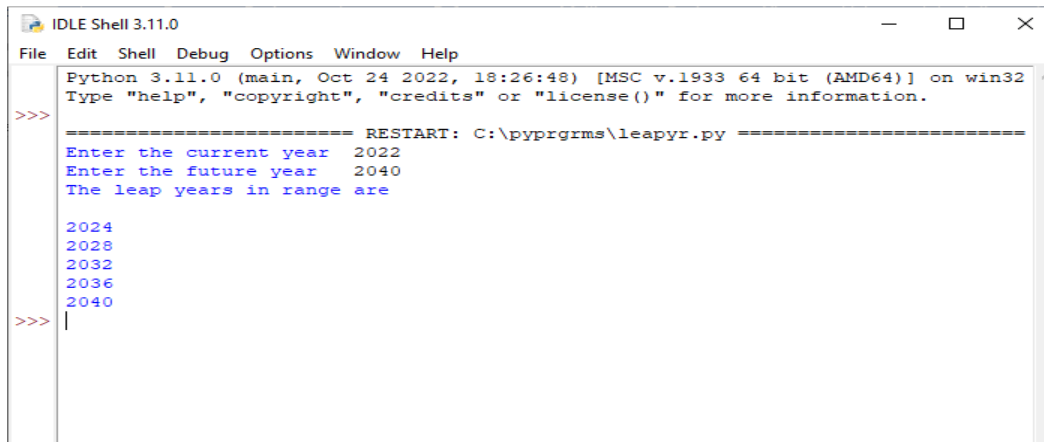
Step 7: Print leap years.

Step 8: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
year=int(input("Enter the current year\t"))
fut=int(input("Enter the future year\t"))
print("The leap years in range are\n" )
for year in range(year,fut+1):
    if year%4==0 and year%100!=0 or year%400==0:
        print(year)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgms\leapyr.py =====
Enter the current year 2022
Enter the future year 2040
The leap years in range are

2024
2028
2032
2036
2040
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to display leap entered by user has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

### EXPERIMENT NO:2

### LIST OF VALUES

Date: 10/11/2022

Aim: List comprehensions:

- (a) Generate positive list of numbers from a given list of integers
- (b) Square of N numbers
- (c) Form a list of vowels selected from a given word
- (d) List ordinal value of each element of a word (Hint: use ord() to get ordinal values)

(a)Generate positive list of numbers from a given list of integers

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input a list of positive and negative integers.

Step 3: Repeat step 4 until end of list.

Step 4: If  $i > 0$  then append to new list.

[end of loop]

Step 5: Print the new list.

Step 6: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
list1=[2,3,9,6,-3,-5,10,-15,11]
li=[]
print("The positive numbers in list are\n")
for i in list1:
    if i>0:
        li.append(i)

print(li)
```

(b) Square of N numbers

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input the number, n.

Step 3: Repeat step 4 with range (1, n+1).

Step 4: Find square,  $sq=i*i$ .

Print(sq).

Step 5: Stop.

SOURCE CODE:

```
n=int(input("Enter the limit to find the square of N no:\n"))
```

```
for i in range(1,n+1):
```

```
     $sq=i*i$ 
```

```
    print("The squares of ",i,"is",sq,"\n")
```

(c)Form a list of vowels selected from a given word

ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input empty list.

Step 3: Input a word.

Step 4: check if each letter of word present in list of vowels, if true.

append the letter to empty list, goto step 4.

Step 5: Print list.

Step 6: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
l=[]  
wrđ=input("Enter a word")  
vowels=['a','e','i','o','u','A','E','I','O','U']
```

```
for i in wrđ:  
    if i in vowels:  
        l.append(i)  
print(l,"\\t")
```

(d) List ordinal value of each element of a word (Hint: use ord() to get ordinal values)

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input the word.

Step 3: Print ordinal value by iterating the word.

Step 4: Stop

### SOURCE CODE:

```
wrđ=input("Enter the word\\n")  
li=[]  
for i in wrđ:  
    d=ord(i)  
    print("The ordinal value of ",i,"is",ord(i))  
    li.append(d)  
print(li)
```

## OUTPUT:

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\poslist.py =====
(a)The positive numbers in list are
[2, 3, 9, 6, 10, 11]
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\sqrn.py =====
(b)Enter the limit to find the square of N no:
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\vwls.py =====
(c)Enter a word TelEvisIon
['e', 'E', 'i', 'I', 'o']
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\ordnl.py =====
(d)Enter the word
Smackdown
The ordinal value of S is 83
The ordinal value of m is 109
The ordinal value of a is 97
The ordinal value of c is 99
The ordinal value of k is 107
The ordinal value of d is 100
The ordinal value of o is 111
The ordinal value of w is 119
The ordinal value of n is 110
[83, 109, 97, 99, 107, 100, 111, 119, 110]
>>>
```

## RESULT:

Program to perform list operation has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

### EXPERIMENT NO:3

### OCCURRENCES OF WORD

Date: 10/11/2022

AIM: Count the occurrences of each word in a line of text.

### ALGORITHM

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Set Define function word\_count(str)

count=dict()

words=str.split()

Take the count of each word.

Print(count).

Step 3: Input a string.

Step 4: Call function, word\_count(str).

Step 5: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
def word_count(str):
```

```
    count=dict()
```

```
    words=str.split()
```

```
    for w in words:
```

```
        if w in count:
```

```
            count[w]+=1
```

```
        else:
```

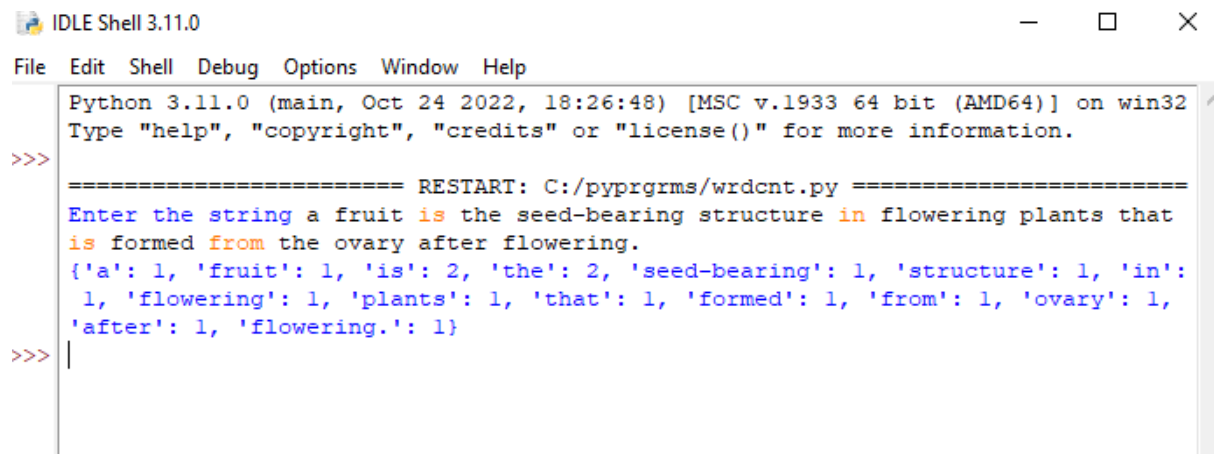
```
            count[w]=1
```

```
    print(count)
```

```
a=input("Enter the string ")
```

```
word_count(a)
```

OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/pyprgrms/wrdcnt.py =====
Enter the string a fruit is the seed-bearing structure in flowering plants that
is formed from the ovary after flowering.
{'a': 1, 'fruit': 1, 'is': 2, 'the': 2, 'seed-bearing': 1, 'structure': 1, 'in':
1, 'flowering': 1, 'plants': 1, 'that': 1, 'formed': 1, 'from': 1, 'ovary': 1,
'after': 1, 'flowering.': 1}
>>> |
```

RESULT:

Program to count the occurrences of each word has been executed successfully and output is verified.



## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:4

LIST OF INTEGERS

Date: 10/11/2022

AIM: Prompt the user for a list of integers. For all values greater than 100, store 'over' instead.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input the two empty list.

Step 3: Input the limit,n.

Step 4: Append each element to the list.

Step 5: Append each element greater than 100 in another list.

Step 6: Print new list.

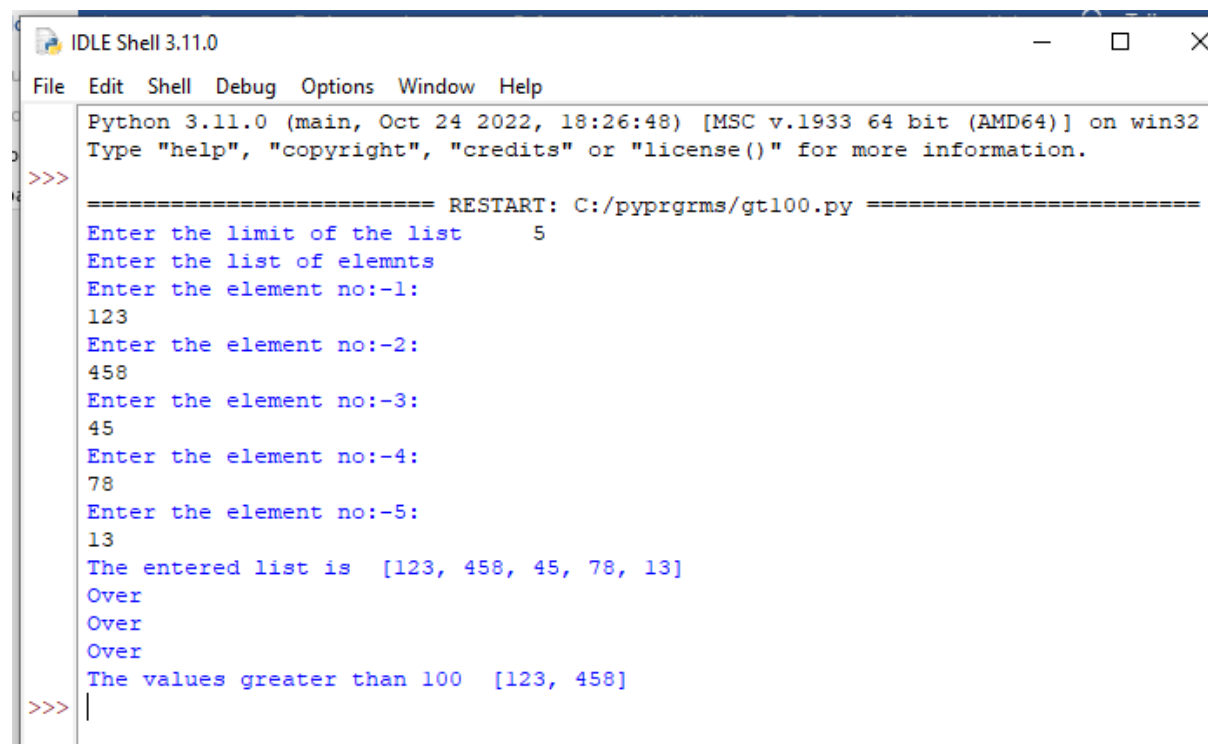
Step 7: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
lis=[]
a=[]
n=int(input("Enter the limit of the list \t"))
print("Enter the list of elements")
for i in range(0,n):
    print("Enter the element no:-{ }:".format(i+1))
    elm=int(input())
    lis.append(elm)
print("The entered list is ",lis)
for i in lis:
    if i>100:
```

```
        a.append(i)
    else:
        print("Over")
print("The values greater than 100 ",a)
```

OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/pyprgrms/gt100.py =====
Enter the limit of the list      5
Enter the list of elemnts
Enter the element no:-1:
123
Enter the element no:-2:
458
Enter the element no:-3:
45
Enter the element no:-4:
78
Enter the element no:-5:
13
The entered list is  [123, 458, 45, 78, 13]
Over
Over
Over
The values greater than 100  [123, 458]
>>> |
```

RESULT:

Program to display list of integers has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:5

OCCURRENCES OF “a”

Date: 10/11/2022

AIM: Store a list of first names. Count the occurrences of ‘a’ within the list.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input an empty list and limit of list.

Step 3: Append each element to the list.

Step 4: Initialize count=0.

Step 5: Check the presence of “a” in the list. Update count.

Step 6: Print count.

Step 7: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
list1=[]
```

```
len=int(input("Enter the number of names you want to insert "))
```

```
for i in range(0,len):
```

```
    print("Enter the name ",i+1," you want to insert ")
```

```
    fname=input()
```

```
    list1.append(fname)
```

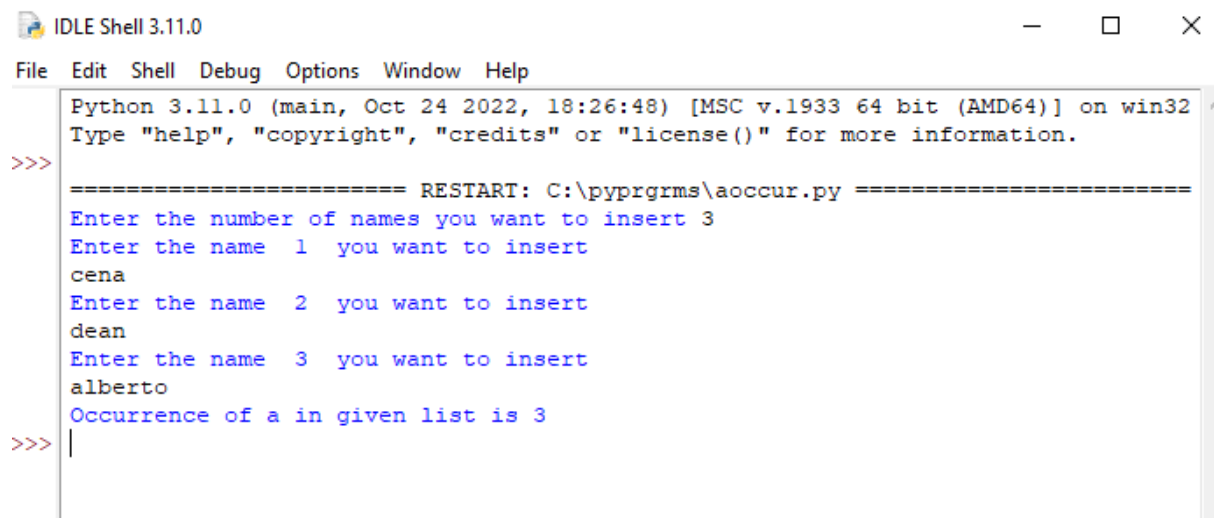
```
    count_a=0
```

```
for names in list1:
```

```
    count_a+=names.count("a")
```

```
print("Occurrence of a in given list is",count_a)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\aooccur.py =====
Enter the number of names you want to insert 3
Enter the name 1 you want to insert
cena
Enter the name 2 you want to insert
dean
Enter the name 3 you want to insert
alberto
Occurrence of a in given list is 3
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to count the occurrences of 'a' within the list has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:6

COMPARE TWO LIST

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Enter 2 lists of integers. Check

- (a) Whether lists are of same length.
- (b) whether list sums to same value.
- (c) whether any value occur in both.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input two strings.

Step 3: Get the length of two strings. Compare the lengths and print.

Step 4: Find the sum of elements in the list and compare and print.

Step 5: Find the similar value occurrence and print.

Step 6: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

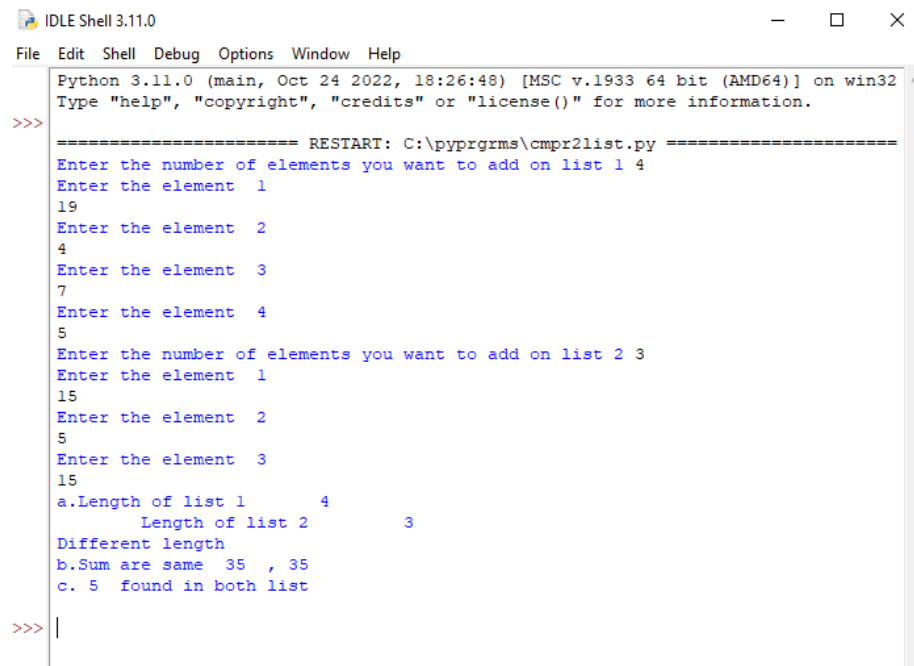
```
def length(flist,slist):
    print("a.Length of list 1\t",len(flist))
    print("\tLength of list 2\t",len(slist))
    if len(flist)==len(slist):
        print("\tBoth list have same size")
    else:
        print("Different length ")
```

```
def sumoflist(flist,slist):
    s1=0
    s2=0
    for num in flist:
        s1+=num
    for num in slist:
        s2+=num
```

```
    if s1==s2:
        print("b.Sum are same ",s1," ",s2)
    else:
        print("b.Sum are different for both list ",s1," ",s2)

def findele(flist,slist):
    for num in flist:
        if num in slist:
            print("c.",num," found in both list\n")
flist=[]
slist=[]
len1=int(input("Enter the number of elements you want to add on list 1 "))
for i in range(0,len1):
    print("Enter the element ",i+1)
    inp=int(input())
    flist.append(inp)
len2=int(input("Enter the number of elements you want to add on list 2 "))
for i in range(0,len2):
    print("Enter the element ",i+1)
    inp=int(input())
    slist.append(inp)
length(flist,slist)
sumoflist(flist,slist)
findele(flist,slist)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\cmpr2list.py =====
Enter the number of elements you want to add on list 1 4
Enter the element 1
19
Enter the element 2
4
Enter the element 3
7
Enter the element 4
5
Enter the number of elements you want to add on list 2 3
Enter the element 1
15
Enter the element 2
5
Enter the element 3
15
a.Length of list 1      4
    Length of list 2      3
Different length
b.Sum are same 35 , 35
c. 5 found in both list
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to compare two list has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:7

### CHARACTER REPLACE

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Get a string from an input string where all occurrences of first character replaced with '\$', except first character. [eg: onion -> oni\$n]

#### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input the string.

Step 3: Replace the character with '\$' using replace().

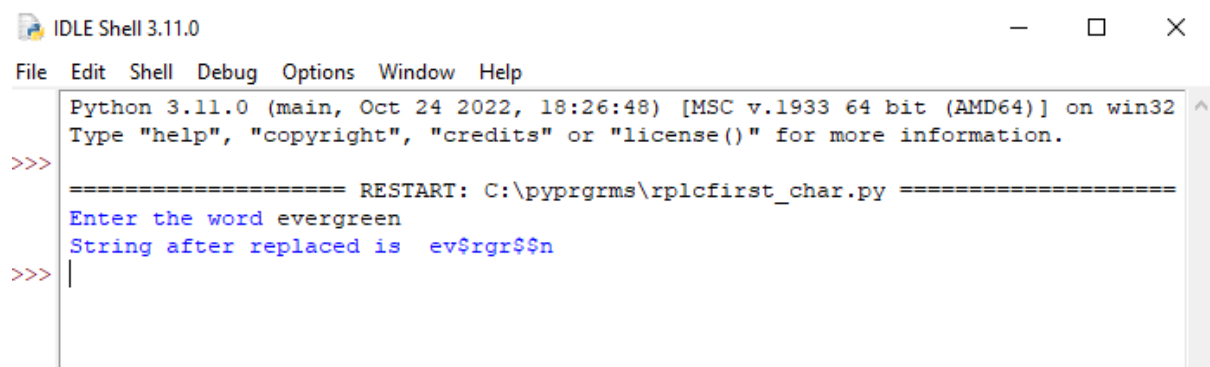
Step 4: Print string.

Step 5: Stop.

#### SOURCE CODE:

```
a=input("Enter the word ")
for i in range(1,len(a)):
    b =a[0]+a[1:].replace(a[0], '$')
print("String after replaced is ",b)
```

#### OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\rplcfirst_char.py =====
Enter the word evergreen
String after replaced is  ev$grgr$$n
>>> |
```

#### RESULT:

Program to replace character has been executed successfully and output is verified.



## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:8

SWAP CHARACTERS

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Create a string from given string where first and last characters exchanged. [eg: python -> nythop]

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input a string to a variable.

Step 3: Define a function,

Store last, first and middle character to a variable.

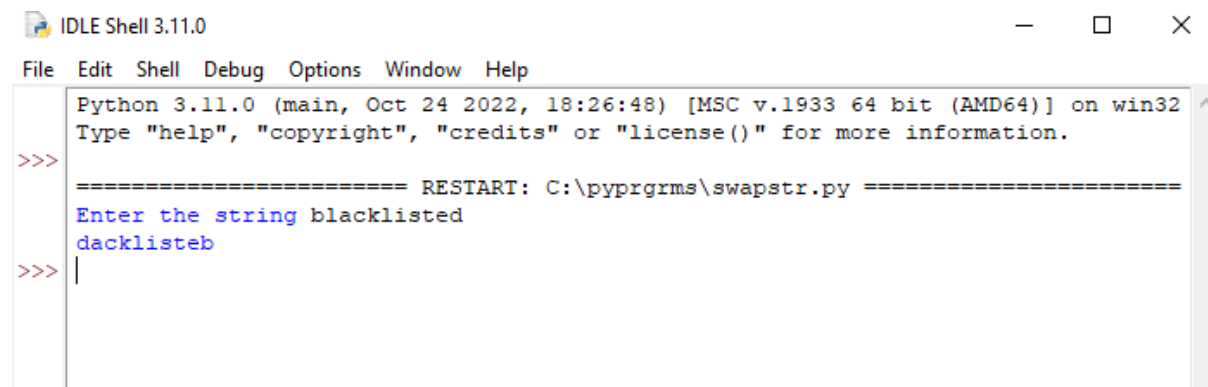
Print swapped string.

Step 4: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
def swap(str1):  
  
    # storing the first character  
    start = str1[0]  
  
    # storing the last character  
    end = str1[-1]  
  
    swapped_string = end + str1[2:-1] + start  
    print(swapped_string)  
  
a=input("Enter the string ")  
swap(a)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\swapstr.py =====
Enter the string blacklisted
dacklisteb
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to swap first and last character of a string has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:9

AREA OF CIRCLE

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Accept the radius from user and find area of circle.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input radius.

Step 3: Compute  $3.14 * r^2$ .

Step 4: Print result.

Step 5: Stop.

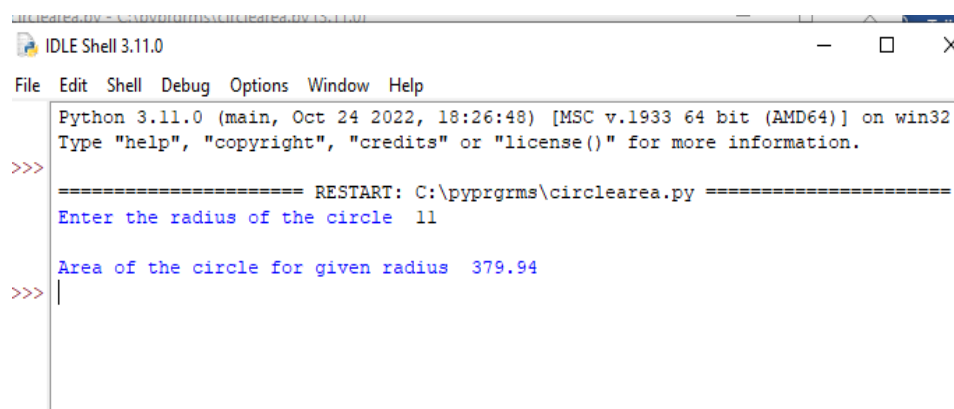
### SOURCE CODE:

```
r=float(input("Enter the radius of the circle\t"))
```

```
area=3.14*r**2
```

```
print("\nArea of the circle for given radius ",area)
```

### OUTPUT:



```
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\circlearea.py =====
Enter the radius of the circle 11
Area of the circle for given radius 379.94
>>> |
```

### RESULT:

Program to find area of circle has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:10

BIGGEST OF 3 NUMBERS

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Find biggest of three numbers entered.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input 3 numbers.

Step 3: Check

    If  $a > b$  and  $a > c$ :

        Print(a)

    If  $b > a$  and  $b > c$ :

        Print(b)

    Else:

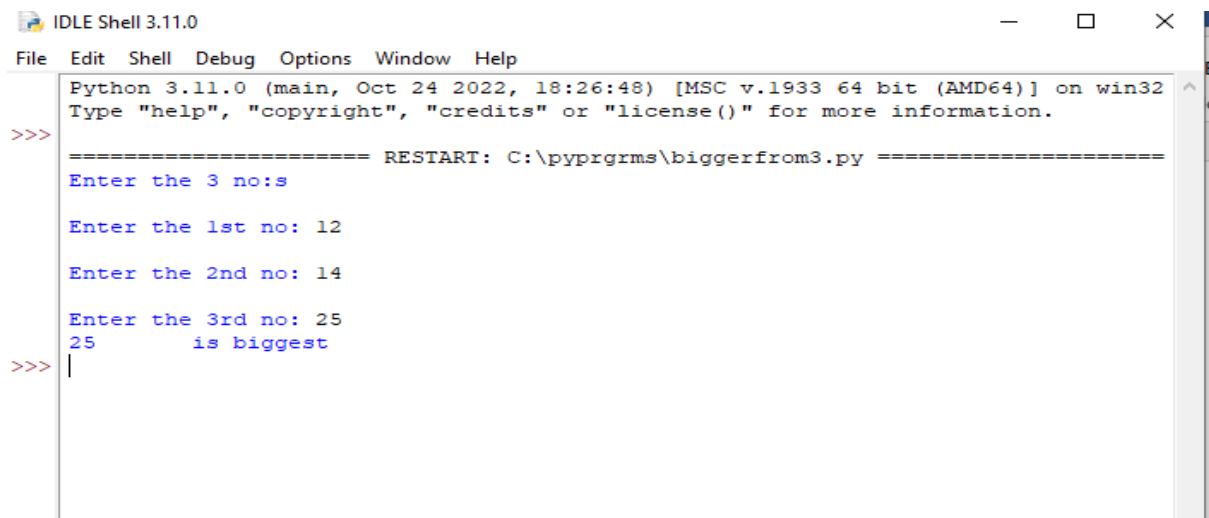
        Print(c)

Step 4: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
print("Enter the 3 no:s")
a=int(input("\nEnter the 1st no: "))
b=int(input("\nEnter the 2nd no: "))
c=int(input("\nEnter the 3rd no: "))
if a>b and a>c:
    print(a,"\t is biggest")
elif b>a and b>c:
    print(b,"\t is biggest")
else:
    print(c,"\t is biggest")
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\biggerfrom3.py =====
Enter the 3 no:s
Enter the 1st no: 12
Enter the 2nd no: 14
Enter the 3rd no: 25
25 is biggest
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to find biggest of three numbers has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:11

GET FILE EXTENSION

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Accept a file name from user and print extension of that.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input a file name.

Step 3: Store the file name extension using split().

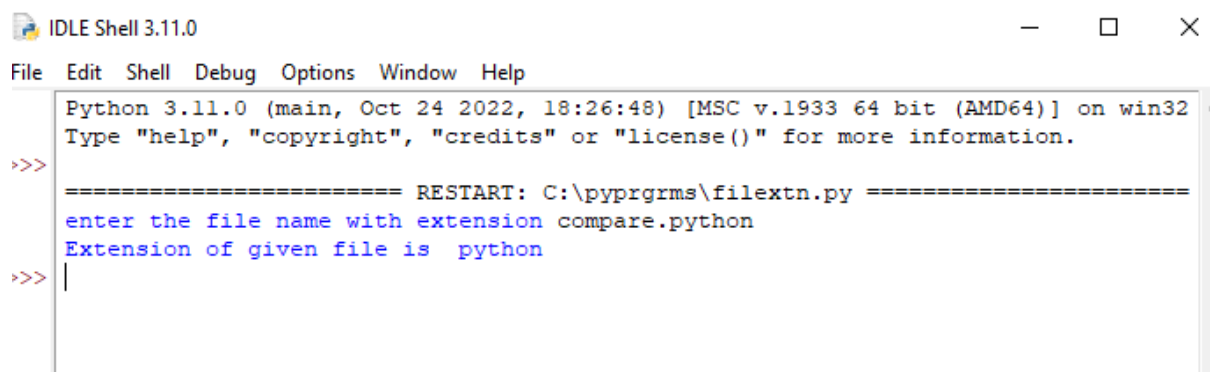
Step 4: Print extension.

Step 5: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
filename=input("enter the file name with extension")
extns=filename.split(".")
print("Extension of given file is ",extns[-1])
```

### OUTPUT:

A screenshot of the IDLE Shell 3.11.0 window. The title bar shows 'IDLE Shell 3.11.0' and standard window controls. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Shell', 'Debug', 'Options', 'Window', and 'Help'. The shell area displays the following text: 'Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32', 'Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.', a prompt '>>>', a separator line '===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\filextn.py =====', the input 'enter the file name with extension compare.python', the output 'Extension of given file is python', and another prompt '>>>' with a cursor on the next line.

```
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\filextn.py =====
enter the file name with extension compare.python
Extension of given file is python
>>> |
```

### RESULT;

Program to get file extension has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:12

LIST OF COLOURS NAME

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Create a list of colors from comma-separated color names entered by user. Display first and last colors.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input a list containing name of colors.

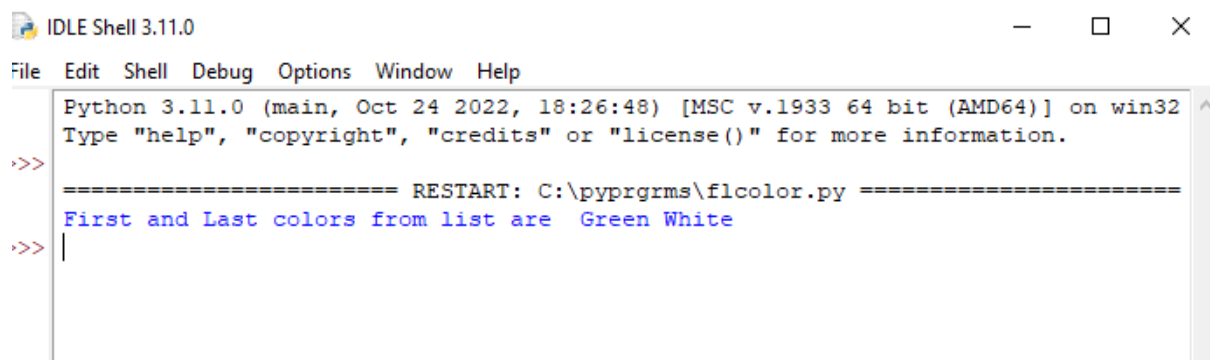
Step 3: Store first and last element of list value and print.

Step 4: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
clr=["Green","Red","White"]  
print("First and Last colors from list are ",clr[0],clr[-1])
```

### OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0  
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help  
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.  
>>>  
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\flcolor.py =====  
First and Last colors from list are  Green White  
>>> |
```

### RESULT:

Program to display first and last colors has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:13

COMPUTE EXPRESSION.

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Accept an integer n and compute  $n+nn+nnn$ .

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input value of n, initialize a variable s =0 to store sum of the expression.

Step 3: Compute  $s=s+n**i$  with range(1,4).

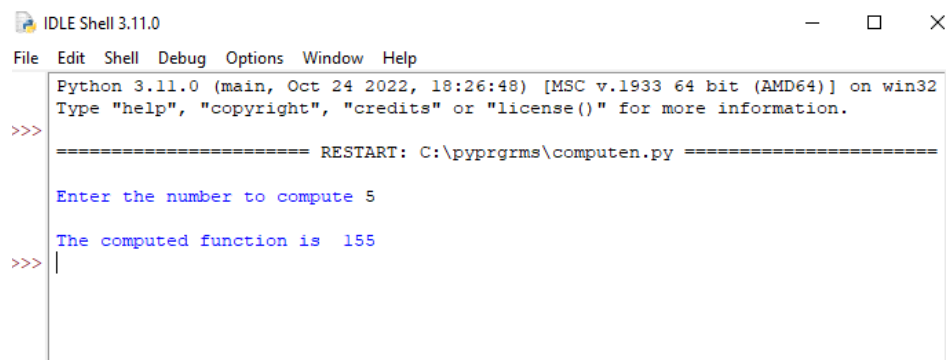
Step 4: Print result.

Step 5: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
n=int(input("\nEnter the number to compute"))
s=0
for i in range(1,4):
    s=s+n**i
print("\nThe computed function is ",s)
```

### OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\computen.py =====
Enter the number to compute 5
The computed function is 155
>>> |
```

### RESULT:

Program to compute a function has been executed successfully and output is verified.



## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:14

DISPLAY DIFFERENCE OF TWO LIST

Date: 05/12/2022

AIM: Print out all colors from color-list1 not contained in color-list2.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input two list with elements as set().

Step 3: Using difference() .

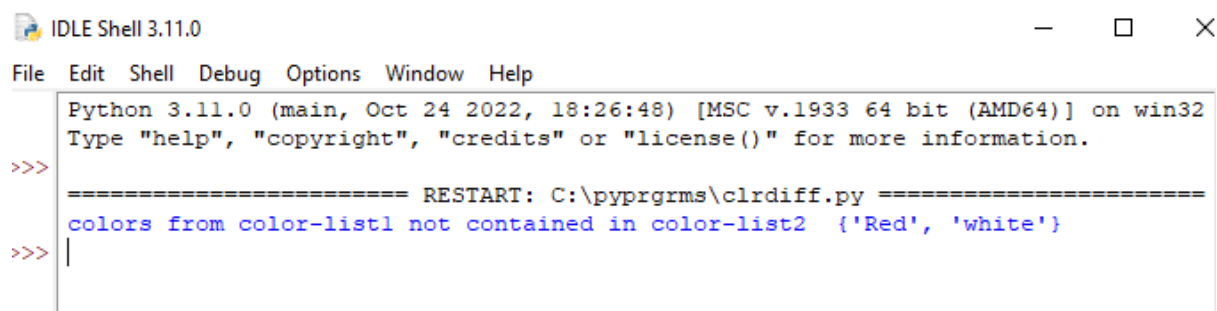
Print list of elements.

Step 4: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
clr1=set(["Green","Red","white"])
clr2=set(["Pink","Aqua","Green"])
print("colors from color-list1 not contained in color-list2 ",clr1.difference(clr2))
```

### OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\clrdiff.py =====
colors from color-list1 not contained in color-list2 {'Red', 'white'}
>>> |
```

### RESULT:

Program to display difference of list has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:15

SWAP TWO STRINGS

Date: 05/12/2022

**AIM:** Create a single string separated with space from two strings by swapping the character at position 1.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Define function to swap.

Step 3: Store each string to new variable.

Step 4: Print resulted string.

Step 5: Input two string.

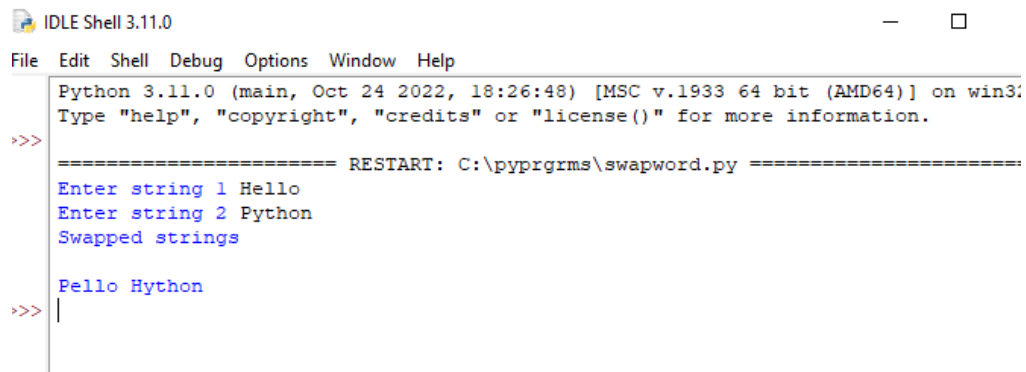
Step 6: Call the function.

Step 7: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
def charswap(a, b):  
    new_a = b[:1] + a[1:]  
    new_b = a[:1] + b[1:]  
  
    return new_a + ' ' + new_b  
  
a=input("Enter string 1 ")  
b=input("Enter string 2 ")  
print("Swapped strings\n")  
print(charswap(a,b))
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> ===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\swapword.py =====
Enter string 1 Hello
Enter string 2 Python
Swapped strings
Pello Hython
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to swap string character has been executed successfully and output is verified.

LABCYCLE 1  
EXPERIMENT NO:16  
SORT DICTIONARY  
Date: 08/12/2022

AIM: Sort dictionary in ascending and descending order.

ALGORITHM:

- Step 1: Start.
- Step 2: Input a dictionary.
- Step 3: Convert a given dictionary to list, l.
- Step 4: To sort in ascending order.
  - Call l.sort()
  - For descending order.
    - Call l.sort(reverse=True)
- Step 5: dict=dict(l).
- Step 6: Stop.

SOURCE CODE:

```
d = { 1: 2, 3: 4, 4: 3, 2: 1, 0: 0}
print('Original dictionary : ',d)
l=list(d.items())
    #convert the given dict. into list

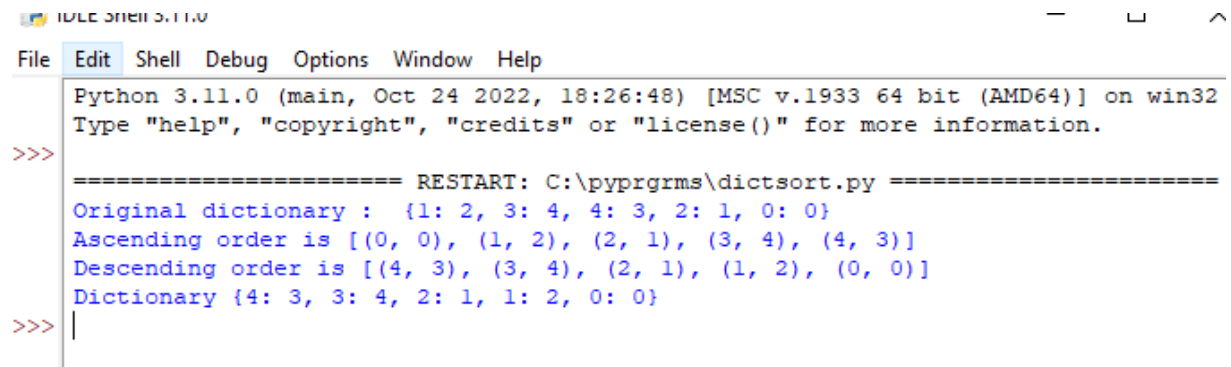
l.sort()          #sort the list
print("Ascending order is ",l)

l=list(d.items())
l.sort(reverse=True) #sort in reverse order
print("Descending order is ",l)

dict=dict(l) # convert the list in dictionary

print("Dictionary ",dict)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\dictsort.py =====
Original dictionary : {1: 2, 3: 4, 4: 3, 2: 1, 0: 0}
Ascending order is [(0, 0), (1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)]
Descending order is [(4, 3), (3, 4), (2, 1), (1, 2), (0, 0)]
Dictionary {4: 3, 3: 4, 2: 1, 1: 2, 0: 0}

>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to sort dictionary has been executed successfully and output is verified.

LABCYCLE 1  
EXPERIMENT NO:17  
MERGE DICTIONARY  
Date: 08/12/2022

AIM: Merge two dictionaries.

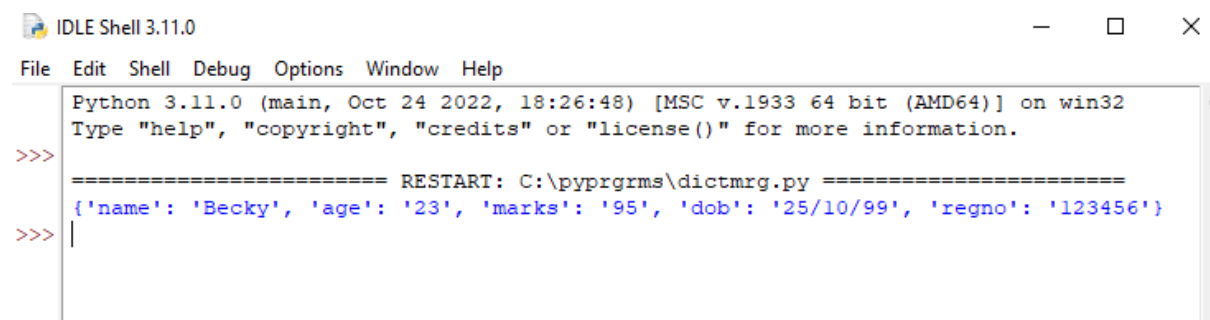
ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.  
Step 2: Input 2 dictionaries d and c.  
Step 3: Call update()  
          d.update(c)  
Step 4: Print(d).  
Step 5: Stop.

SOURCE CODE:

```
d={"name":"Becky","age":"23","marks":"95"}  
  
c={"dob":"25/10/99","regno":"123456"}  
d.update(c)  
print(d)
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of the IDLE Shell 3.11.0 window. The window title is "IDLE Shell 3.11.0". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The shell area shows the following text: "Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32", "Type 'help', 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information.", followed by a prompt ">>>". Then, a line of text is displayed: "===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\dictmrg.py =====", followed by the dictionary output: "{'name': 'Becky', 'age': '23', 'marks': '95', 'dob': '25/10/99', 'regno': '123456'}", and another prompt ">>>".

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0  
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help  
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.  
>>>  
===== RESTART: C:\pyprgrms\dictmrg.py =====  
{'name': 'Becky', 'age': '23', 'marks': '95', 'dob': '25/10/99', 'regno': '123456'}  
>>>
```

RESULT:

Program to merge two dictionaries has been executed successfully and output is verified.

## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:18

GCD OF 2 NUMBERS

Date: 08/12/2022

AIM: Find GCD of two numbers

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Define function.

Step 3: Check if  $x > y$  set

$s = y$

else set

$s = x$

Step 4: Check until  $1, s+1$

if  $((x \% i == 0) \text{ and } (y \% i == 0))$

Print gcd

Step 5: Call function.

Step 6: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
def compute_gcd(x,y):
```

```
    if x>y:
```

```
        s=y
```

```
    else:
```

```
        s=x
```

```
    for i in range(1,s+1):
```

```
        if  $((x \% i == 0) \text{ and } (y \% i == 0))$  :
```

```
            gcd=i
```

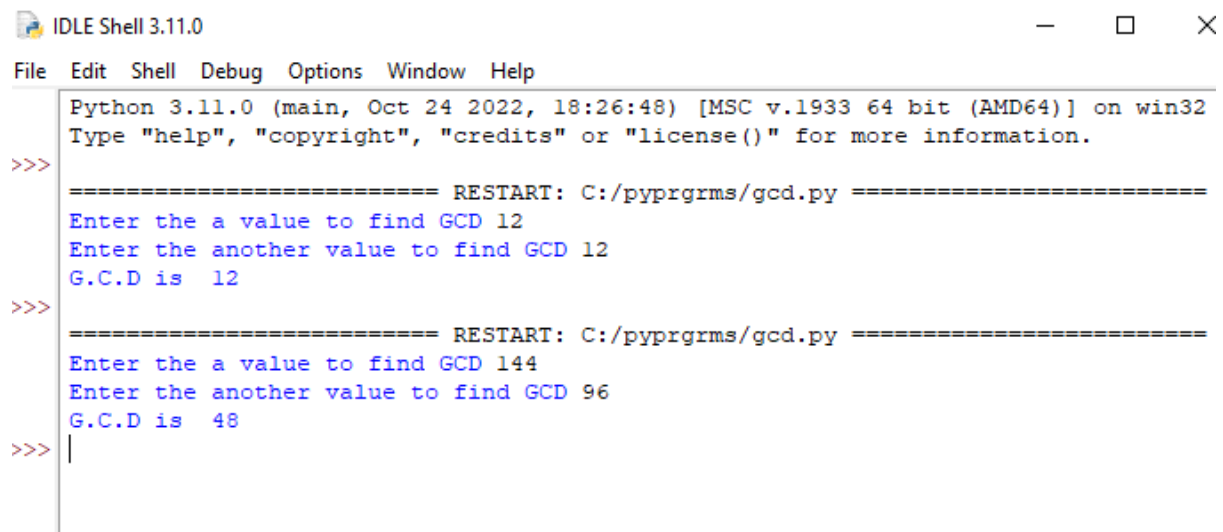
```
    print("G.C.D is ",gcd)
```

```
a=int(input("Enter the a value to find GCD "))
```

```
b=int(input("Enter the another value to find GCD "))
```

```
compute_gcd(a,b)
```

## OUTPUT:



```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/pyprgrms/gcd.py =====
Enter the a value to find GCD 12
Enter the another value to find GCD 12
G.C.D is 12
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/pyprgrms/gcd.py =====
Enter the a value to find GCD 144
Enter the another value to find GCD 96
G.C.D is 48
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to find GCD has been executed successfully and output is verified.



## LABCYCLE 1

EXPERIMENT NO:19

LIST OF EVEN INTEGERS

Date: 08/12/2022

AIM: From a list of integers, create a list removing even numbers.

### ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start.

Step 2: Input limit of list,n.

Step 3: Append element to the list until 0,n.

Step 4: Check, for i 1.

$i \% 2 \neq 0$  then,

Append to list even.

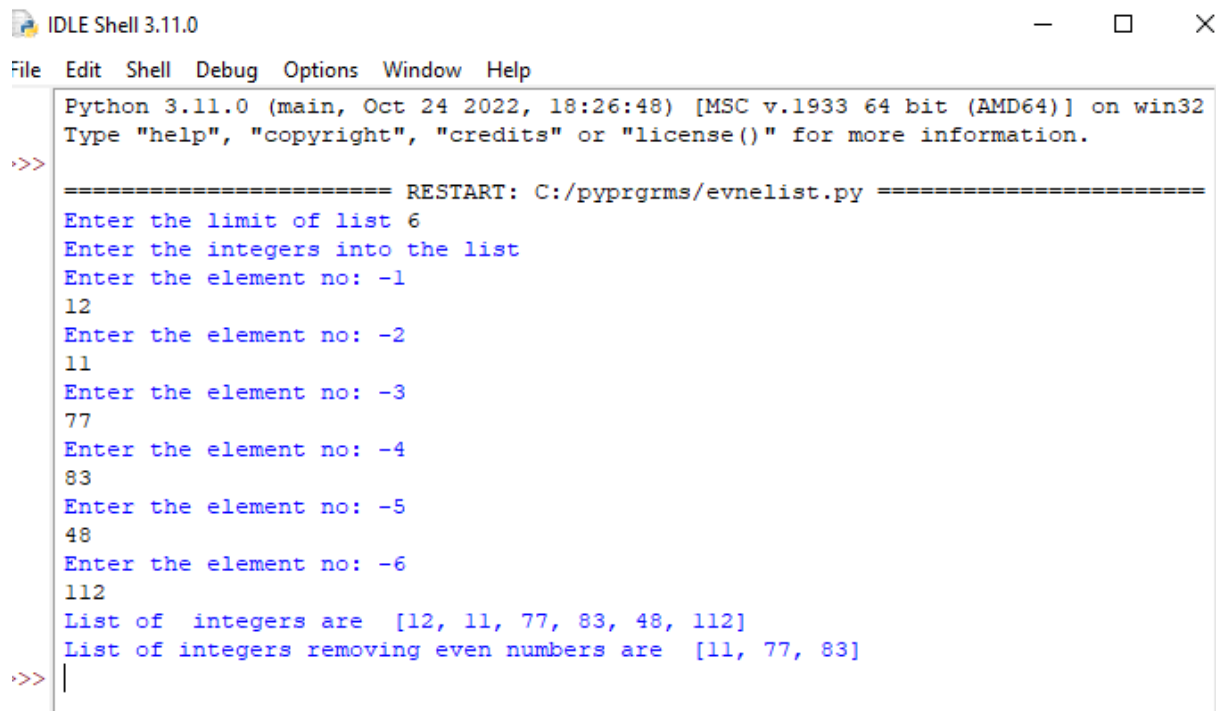
Step 5: Print even.

Step 6: Stop.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
l=[]
even=[]
n=int(input("Enter the limit of list "))
print("Enter the integers into the list ")
for i in range(0,n):
    print("Enter the element no: -{ }".format(i+1))
    elm=int(input())
    l.append(elm)
print("List of integers are ",l)
for i in l:
    if i%2!=0:
        even.append(i)
print("List of integers removing even numbers are ",even)
```

## OUTPUT



```
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/pyprgrms/evnelist.py =====
Enter the limit of list 6
Enter the integers into the list
Enter the element no: -1
12
Enter the element no: -2
11
Enter the element no: -3
77
Enter the element no: -4
83
Enter the element no: -5
48
Enter the element no: -6
112
List of integers are [12, 11, 77, 83, 48, 112]
List of integers removing even numbers are [11, 77, 83]
>>> |
```

## RESULT:

Program to display list of integers removing even numbers has been executed successfully and output is verified.