



**CHARUSAT**  
CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



**Charotar University of Science and Technology [CHARUSAT]**

**Chandubhai S. Patel Institute of Technology [CSPIT]**

**U & P U. Patel Department of Computer Engineering**

## Assignment Problem

1	<p>You are given a string. Your task is to count the frequency of letters of the string and print the letters in descending order of frequency.</p> <p>If the following string is given as input to the program: aabbccde</p> <p>Then, the output of the program should be:</p> <pre>b 3 a 2 c 2 d 1 e 1</pre>
Code	<pre>st = input("Enter String : ")  dicts = {}  for ch in st:     if ch in dicts:         dicts[ch] += 1     else:         dicts[ch] = 1  l = len(set(st))  for i in range(0, l):     maxli = [0, 0]     for key in dicts:         if dicts[key] &gt; maxli[1]:             maxli[0] = key             maxli[1] = dicts[key]     print(maxli[0] + " " + str(maxli[1]))     dicts.pop(maxli[0])</pre>

Output	<pre> Enter String : aabbbccde b 3 a 2 c 2 d 1 e 1 </pre>
2	<p>Write a procedure to find min, max, mean, standard deviation, variance of number list.</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Input : 10 50 80 70 49 23 11 4</p> <p>output : 4 80 37. 13 27. 25 848. 70</p>
Code	<pre> numbers = list(map(int,input("Enter numbers : ").split())) import numpy import statistics  def Average(lst):     return sum(lst) / len(lst)  print("Minimum : " + str(min(numbers)))  print("Maximum : " + str(max(numbers))) print("Average : " + str(Average(numbers)))  print("Standard Deviation : " + str(statistics.stdev(numbers)))  print("Variance : " + str(numpy.var(numbers))) </pre>

Output	<pre> Enter numbers : 10 50 80 70 49 23 11 4 Minimum : 4 Maximum : 80 Average : 37.125 Standard Deviation : 29.13239483069369 Variance : 742.609375 </pre>
3	<p>You are given an integer array height of length n. There are n vertical lines drawn such that the two endpoints of the ith line are (i, 0) and (i, height[i]).</p> <p>Find two lines that together with the x-axis form a container, such that the container contains the most water.</p> <p>Return the maximum amount of water a container can store.</p> <p>Notice that you may not slant the container.</p> <p>Input: height = [1, 8, 6, 2, 5, 4, 8, 3, 7]</p> <p>Output: 49</p> <p>Explanation: The above vertical lines are represented by array [1, 8, 6, 2, 5, 4, 8, 3, 7]. In this case, the max area of water (blue section) the container can contain is 49.</p> <p>Example 2:</p> <p>Input: height = [1, 1]</p> <p>Output: 1</p>
Code	<pre> heights = list(map(int,input("Enter numbers : ").split()))  maxh = 0  for i in heights:     if i &gt; maxh:         maxh=i  maxh2 = 0 heights.pop(heights.index(maxh)) for i in heights:     if i &gt; maxh2:         maxh2=i  print (maxh2*maxh2) </pre>

Output	<p>Enter numbers : 1 8 6 2 5 4 8 3 7</p> <p>64</p>
4	<p>Given a list of integers, write a program to print the count of all possible unique combinations of numbers whose sum is equal to K.</p> <p>Input</p> <p>The first line of input will contain space-separated integers. The second line of input will contain an integer, denoting K.</p> <p>Output</p> <p>The output should be containing the count of all unique combinations of numbers whose sum is equal to K.</p> <p>Sample Input 1</p> <p>2 4 6 1 3</p> <p>6</p> <p>Sample Output 1</p> <p>3</p>
Code	<pre> from itertools import combinations  values =[int(i) for i in input('Enter space-separated integers: ').split()] values.sort()  K = int(input('Enter K: ')) counterUniqueCombinations=0 print("The unique combinations with the sum equal to "+str(K)+" are:") for i in range(1, len(values)+1):     com =list(set(combinations(values, i)))     for combination in com:         if sum(combination) == K:             print(combination)             counterUniqueCombinations += 1 print("The count of all unique combinations is: "+str(counterUniqueCombinations)) </pre>

Output	<pre>Enter space-separated integers: 1 4 3 5 2 5 3 2 Enter K: 20 The unique combinations with the sum equal to 20 are: (3, 3, 4, 5, 5) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5) (2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5) (1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5) The count of all unique combinations is: 4</pre>
5	Explain about the different types of Exceptions in Python with suitable example.
Code	<pre>Some of the basic inbuilt exceptions are: 1.exception ArithmeticError This class is the base class for those built-in exceptions that are raised for various arithmetic errors such as: •      OverflowError •      ZeroDivisionError •      FloatingPointError  try:     a = 10/0     print (a) except ArithmeticError:     print ("This statement is raising an arithmetic exception.") else:     print ("Success.")</pre>

This statement is raising an arithmetic exception.

## 2.exception LookupError

This is the base class for those exceptions that are raised when a key or index used on mapping or sequence is invalid or not found. The exceptions raised are :

- KeyError
- IndexError

```
try:
    a = [1, 2, 3]
    print (a[3])
except LookupError:
    print ("Index out of bound error.")
```

Index out of bound error.

## 3.exception AttributeError

An AttributeError is raised when an attribute reference or assignment fails such as when a non-existent attribute is referenced.

```
class Attributes(object):
    pass
```

```
print(object.attribute)
AttributeError: 'Attributes' object has no attribute 'attribute'
```

#### 4.exception FloatingPointError

A FloatingPointError is raised when a floating point operation fails. This exception is always defined, but can only be raised when Python is configured with the-with-fpectl option, or the WANT\_SIGFPE\_HANDLER symbol is defined in the pyconfig.h file.

```
import math
print (math.exp(1000))
```

```
print(math.exp(1000))
OverflowError: math range error
```

#### 5.exception IndexError

An IndexError is raised when a sequence is referenced which is out of range.

```
array = [ 0, 1, 2 ]
print (array[3])
```

	<pre>print (array[3]) IndexError: list index out of range</pre>
7	Write a django code to send an email with attachment
Code	<pre>from django.shortcuts import render from .forms import ContactForm from django.core.mail import send_mail  def contactview(request):     name=''     email=''     comment=''      form= ContactForm(request.POST or None)     if form.is_valid():         name= form.cleaned_data.get("name")         email= form.cleaned_data.get("email")         comment=form.cleaned_data.get("comment")          comment= name + " with the email, " + email + ", sent the following message:\n\n" + comment;         send_mail('The title of this post', comment, 'admin@gmail.com', ['admin@gmail.com'])          context= {'form': form}          return render(request, 'contact/contact.html', context)      else:         context= {'form': form}         return render(request, 'contact/contact.html', context)</pre>
8	Program to demonstrate the Overriding of the Base Class method in the Derived Class
Code	<pre>class P1_class():      def show(self):         print("Inside Parent Class 1")  class P2_class():      def display(self):         print("Inside Parent Class 2")</pre>



	<pre> class Child_class(P1_class, P2_class):     def show(self):         print("Inside Child Class")  obj = Child_class()  obj.show() obj.display() </pre>
Output	<pre> .. Inside Child Class Inside Parent Class 2 </pre>
9	<p>Write Pythonic code to create a function named <code>move_rectangle()</code> that takes an object of <code>Rectangle</code> class and two numbers named <code>dx</code> and <code>dy</code>. It should change the location of the <code>Rectangle</code> by adding <code>dx</code> to the <code>x</code> coordinate of corner and adding <code>dy</code> to the <code>y</code> coordinate of corner.</p>
Code	<pre> class Point(object):     pass  class Rectangle(object):     pass  rectangle = Rectangle()  bottom_left = Point() bottom_left.x = 8.0 bottom_left.y = 3.0  top_right = Point() top_right.x = 9.0 top_right.y = 6.0  rectangle.corner1 = bottom_left rectangle.corner2 = top_right  dx = 15.0 dy = 16.0  def move_rectangle(rectangle, dx, dy):     print(f"The rectangle started with bottom left corner at ({rectangle.corner1.x},{rectangle.corner1.y})"           f"\nTop right corner at </pre>

	<pre>({rectangle.corner2.x},{rectangle.corner2.y})"     f"\ndx is {dx} and dy is {dy}")     rectangle.corner1.x = rectangle.corner1.x + dx     rectangle.corner2.x = rectangle.corner2.x + dx     rectangle.corner1.y = rectangle.corner1.y + dy     rectangle.corner2.y = rectangle.corner2.y + dy     print(f"It ended with a bottom left corner at ({rectangle.corner1.x},{rectangle.corner1.y})"         f"\nTop right corner at ({rectangle.corner2.x},{rectangle.corner2.y})")  move_rectangle(rectangle, dx, dy)</pre>
Output	<p>The rectangle started with bottom left corner at (8.0,3.0) Top right corner at (9.0,6.0) dx is 15.0 and dy is 16.0 It ended with a bottom left corner at (23.0,19.0) Top right corner at (24.0,22.0)</p>

GitHub link: [https://github.com/SwetSoni/Python\\_Assignment\\_Problems](https://github.com/SwetSoni/Python_Assignment_Problems)