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| **Instructions**  You should attempt the questions using Visual Studio Code. Download and extract the files from the **Lab5\_starting\_code.zip**. You should obtain several \*.py files to be used for some of the lab questions.  Please use the test cases provided in the starting code of Question 2 to 6 to test your respective solutions. |

**Q1: Initials [ \*\* ]**

Write a program that prompt for the names of people attending a meeting. After that, print out the initials of these people.

You can assume that each participant’s name consists of a sequence of words separated by a single space. You can assume that each person’s name contains at least one word. The initial of a person contains the first letters of all the words in that person’s name.

A sample run of the program looks like the following:

How many people will attend the meeting? **5**  
Participant 1: **John Smith**  
Participant 2: **Jerry Lee Xiong Yi**  
Participant 3: **Eric Wong Kee Wei**  
Participant 4: **Felicia Koh**  
Participant 5: **Julia Chan**

The initials of the participants are as follows:  
JS  
JLXY  
EWKW  
FK  
JC

**Q2: List of Numbers [ \*\* ]**

Define the following functions that handle a list of numbers:

1. In the given file q2a.py, define a function called get\_leap\_years(). This function takes in a list of numbers that indicate years. It returns a list that contains only those years that are leap years. For definition of leap years, see the following link:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leap_year#Algorithm>

For example, get\_leap\_years([2018, 2000, 1800, 1900, 2011, 2020]) returns the list [2000, 2020].

1. Define a function called all\_older\_than(). The function takes two parameters: (1) A list of integers called age\_list, where each element indicates the age of a person. (2) An integer called n, which is a threshold. The function returns True if ALL the age values in age\_list are larger than n, and False otherwise.

For example, all\_older\_than([24, 36, 45, 21], 20) returns True, and all\_older\_than([24, 36, 45, 21], 23) returns False.

If age\_list is empty, the function returns True.

1. Define a function called get\_sum\_of\_multiples(). The function takes in two parameters: (1) A list of integers called int\_list. (2) An integer n. The function returns an integer, which is the sum of all the integers in int\_list that are multiples of n, i.e., that are divisible by n. You can assume that n is always a positive integer.

For example, get\_sum\_of\_multiples([2, 4, 5, 9, 13, 15], 3) returns 24 (sum of 9 and 15), and get\_sum\_of\_multiples([2, 4, 5, 9, 13, 15], 5) returns 20 (sum of 5 and 15).

1. Define a function called get\_prime\_numbers(). The function takes in two parameters: (1) A list of integers called num\_list. (2) A string sep that serves as a separator. The function returns a **string** that contains the prime numbers inside num\_list, separated by sep.

For example, get\_prime\_numbers([2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 19, 21], '-') returns the string "2-7-11-19".

See the following link for the definition of prime numbers:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_number>

**Note:** You should write a function to help you check whether a number is a prime number.

1. Define a function called calculate\_sums(). The function takes in a list of numbers, call num\_list. It returns a new list of numbers that has the same length of num\_list. The n’th element of the returned list is the sum of the first n numbers in num\_list.

For example, calculate\_sums([2, 3, 6, 1, 5]) returns the list [2, 5, 11, 12, 17]. (Here 5 is the sum of 2 and 3; 11 is the sum of 2, 3 and 6; 12 is the sum of 2, 3, 6 and 1; and 17 is the sum of 2, 3, 6, 1 and 5.)

If the list num\_list is empty then return an empty list.

**Q3: Shopping Cart [ \*\* ]**

You will be implementing a few functions dealing with an item\_list. Each element of item\_list is a tuple with three values: the name of an item, its unit price, and the quantity of the item in the shopping cart.

For example, item\_list may look like the following:

[("milk", 5.45, 2), ("eggs", 2.45, 1), ("shampoo", 8.90, 2)]

1. Define a function called calculate\_total\_price() that takes a parameter called item\_list, as described above. The function returns the total price (unit price multiplied by quantity) of all the items in the shopping cart.
2. Define a function called get\_items() that takes a parameter called item\_list, as described above. The function returns a list of strings, which are the names of the items in item\_list. For example, get\_items([("milk", 5.45, 2), ("eggs", 2.45, 1), ("shampoo", 8.90, 2)]) returns ["milk", "eggs", "shampoo"].
3. Define a function called get\_items\_more\_expensive\_than(). The function takes in two parameters: (1) item\_list. (2) A float value called min\_price. The function returns a list of tuples that represents those items in item\_list whose unit price is above min\_price. Each tuple in the returned list contains the name of an item, its unit price and the quantity. For example, get\_items\_more\_expensive\_than([("milk", 5.45, 2), ("eggs", 2.45, 1), ("shampoo", 8.90, 2)], 3.0) returns [("milk", 5.45, 2), ("shampoo", 8.90, 2)]

**Q4: Spelling Check [ \*\* ]**

You are given a file called q4.py. Inside the file, you’re given a list called COMMON\_WORDS that contains 5000 commonly used English words. Define a function called check\_spelling() that checks for misspellings. The function takes in a string that represents a piece of text. It returns a list of words from the text that are possibly misspelled, i.e., a list of words that are not found in the 5000 commonly used English words.

For example, check\_spelling("I studdy at Singapore Managment Univercity") should return ["studdy", "Managment", "Univercity"].

Note: Words in the COMMON\_WORDS list are in lower cases.

**Q5: Tax Calculation [ \*\*\* ]**

Let us now revisit the tax calculation task. Recall that we have the following tax rates:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chargeable Income** | **Income Tax Rate (%)** | **Gross Tax Payable ($)** |
| First $20,000  Next $10,000 | 0  2 | 0  200 |
| First $30,000  Next $10,000 | -  3.50 | 200  350 |
| First $40,000  Next $40,000 | -  7 | 550  2,800 |
| First $80,000  Next $40,000 | -  11.5 | 3,350  4,600 |
| First $120,000  Next $40,000 | -  15 | 7,950  6,000 |
| First $160,000  Next $40,000 | -  18 | 13,950  7,200 |
| First $200,000  Next $40,000 | -  19 | 21,150  7,600 |
| First $240,000  Next $40,000 | -  19.5 | 28,750  7,800 |
| First $280,000  Next $40,000 | -  20 | 36,550  8,000 |
| First $320,000  In excess of $320,000 | -  22 | 44,550 |

The information above can be stored inside a list of tuples as shown below:

TAX\_INFO = [

(20000, 0, 0.02),

(30000, 200, 0.035),

(40000, 550, 0.07),

(80000, 3350, 0.115),

(120000, 7950, 0.15),

(160000, 13950, 0.18),

(200000, 21150, 0.19),

(240000, 28750, 0.195),

(280000, 36550, 0.2),

(320000, 44550, 0.22)

]

You can see that each element of this list is a tuple with three values: (1) an amount of chargeable income, (2) the payable tax for that amount, and (3) the tax rate for extra income above that amount. For example, the tuple (30000, 200, 0.035) indicates that for the first $30,000 of chargeable income, $200 is charged as tax, and for any additional income above $30,000 (and below the next threshold of $40,000), a tax rate of 3.5% is applied.

The list above is given in q5.py. Implement a function called calculate\_tax() inside q5.py that takes in a number representing the taxable income of a person. The function returns the amount of tax that person has to pay. Some test cases have been given in q5.py.

**Q6: More on Lists [ \*\*\* ]**

In all the questions below, you can assume that the lists passed to the functions (i.e., the parameters) do not contain any duplicate elements. You can also assume that the lists passed to the functions are not empty.

1. Define a function called get\_all\_combinations(). The function takes in two lists. The first list is called str\_list and contains a sequence of strings. The second list is called num\_list and contains a sequence of numbers. The two lists may have different lengths. The function returns a list of tuples, where each tuple is a combination of an element from str\_list and an element from num\_list. The returned list should contain all possible combinations.

For example, get\_all\_combinations(["a", "b"], [1, 2, 3]) should return [("a", 1), ("a", 2), ("a", 3), ("b", 1), ("b", 2), ("b", 3)].

1. Define a function called get\_larger\_numbers(). The function takes in two lists of numbers, num\_list1 and num\_list2. The function returns all the numbers in num\_list1 that are larger than all the numbers in num\_list2.

For example, if num\_list1 is [4, 6, 10] and num\_list2 is [1, 3, 5], then the function should return [6, 10]. This is because 4 is not larger than all the numbers in num\_list2, but 6 and 10 are both larger than all the numbers in num\_list2.

1. Define a function called get\_non\_common\_strings(). The function takes in two lists of strings, str\_list1 and str\_list2. The function returns a list of strings that can be found in either str\_list1 or str\_list2, BUT NOT in both.

For example, if str\_list1 is ["a", "b", "c", "d"], str\_list2 is ["b", "d", "e", "f"], then this function returns ["a", "c", "e", "f"].