#excercise --1(BASICS) # 1.a Running instructions in interactive interpreter and a python script # Ans.--> shift+Enter---->Run cell -->ctr1+s---->save -->ctrl+M+B---->New cell -->ctrl+M+D---->Delete cell -->shift+/---->Comment In [1]: #2 raising indentation error and correcting it #Error code num=int(input("Enter a number:")) **if** num%2==0: print("It's an even number") else: print("It's is an odd number") File "C:\Users\KARTHIK\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel_16944/4064529600.py", line 7 print("It's is an odd number") IndentationError: expected an indented block In [11]: #CORRECT CODE num=int(input("Enter a number::")) **if** num%2==0: print("It's an even number") else: print("It's an odd number") Enter a number::86 It's an even number In [12]: ## EXCERCISE__2 ## 3 compute GCD of two numbers def gcdoftwo(a,b): **if** a**==**0: **return** b return gcdoftwo(b%a,a) num1=int(input("Enter 1st num")) num2=int(input("Enter 2nd num")) result=gcdoftwo(num1, num2) print(result) Enter 1st num6 Enter 2nd num9 3 In [4]: # program to add 2 numbers input taken via command line arguments import sys num1=int(sys.arg[v]) num2=int(sys.arg[v]) sum=num1+num print(sum) AttributeError Traceback (most recent call last) ~\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel_16944/973271857.py in <module> 1 # program to add 2 numbers input taken via command line arguments 2 import sys ----> **3** num1=int(sys.arg[v]) 4 num2=int(sys.arg[v]) 5 sum=num1+num AttributeError: module 'sys' has no attribute 'arg' #EXCERCISE--3-----CONTROL FLOW-----#5.checking for even number n=int(input()) **if** n**%2**==0: print("Even number") else: print("ODD number") 59 ODD number #6. program using for loop that loops over a sequence inp=int(input()) for i in range(inp): print(i,end=" ") 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 In [15]: #7. program to print fibonacci sequence inp=int(input()) counter=0 n1=0 n2=1 while counter<inp:</pre> print(n1,end=" ") temp=n1+n2 n1=n2 n2=temp counter**+=1** 14 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 In [17]: #8.program to print all primes in given interval a, b=map(int,input().split()) for i in range(a,b): **if** i>1: for j in range(2,i): **if(i%j)**==0: break else: print(i,end=" ") 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 In [19]: #EXCERCISE 4 #9. Find mean median mode for given set of numbers in a list li1=list(map(int,input().split())) mean=sum(li1)/len(li1) median=li1[len(li1)//2] mode=max(set(li1), key=li1.count) print("mean is", mean) print("median is", median) print("mode is", mode) 1 2 4 4 6 8 5 5 5 7 mean is 4.7 median is 8 mode is 5 #10. program to convert a list and tuple into arrays import numpy as np 1i2=[3,6,7,1,90,76,56] tupl=(3,5,77,8,4,9,2) arr=np.array(li2) arr1=np.array(tupl) print(arr) print(arr1) [3 6 7 1 90 76 56] [3 5 77 8 4 9 2] In [11]: # 11. program to find comman values between two arrys l1=[int(x) for x in input().split()] 12=[int(x) for x in input().split()] commonelements=[] for i in l1: **if** i **in** 12: commonelements.append(i) print(set(commonelements)) 2 5 4 97 6 3 8 45 45 6 58 4 24 69 48 53 {4, 45, 6} In [2]: #EXCERCISE__5 #12. program to count number of characters in a string and store them in a dictonary data structure dicti={} inp=input() inp_li=list(inp) for i in inp_li: if i not in dicti: dicti[i]=1 else: dicti[i]=dicti[i]+1 print(dicti) VIPIN RANGU {'V': 1, 'I': 2, 'P': 1, 'N': 2, ' ': 1, 'R': 1, 'A': 1, 'G': 1, 'U': 1} In [3]: #13. program to combine lists into a dictionary l1=[(x) for x in input().split()] 12=[int(x) for x in input().split()] dicti={} for i in l1: **for** j **in** 12: dicti[i]=j 12.remove(j) break print(dicti) Abilt 1 58 3 4 9 {'A': 1, 'b': 58, 'i': 3, 'l': 4, 't': 9} In [4]: #EXCERCISE ---6----STRINGS #14. program to check whether a string starts with specified character inp=input("ENTER THE STRING:") char=input("ENTER A CHARACTER:") if(inp[0]==char):print("string starts with specified character") else: print("string starts with a different character") ENTER THE STRING: VIPIN RANGU ENTER A CHARACTER:V string starts with specified character In [5]: #15. program to check whether string is palindrome or not inP=input() inp=inp.lower() revER_inp=inp[::-1] if(inp==revER_inp): print("It is a palindrome") print("It is not a palindrome") MANGO It is not a palindrome In [6]: #EXCERCISE --7 ----strings continued #16. program to split and join a string inp=input("Enter a string::") variable=inp.split(" ") result=".".join(variable) print(result) Enter a string::I am very lucky I.am.very.lucky In [7]: # 17python program to sort words in alphabetical order inp=input("Enter the string::") temp=inp.split() sortinp=sorted(temp) print(sortinp) Enter the string::i am studying in vnr ['am', 'i', 'in', 'studying', 'vnr'] In [8]: #EXCERCISE----8---- FILES #18. write a program to print each line of afile in reverse order f=open("sample.txt","r") st="" for p in f: st=st+p[::-1] print(s) f.close() rnv egelloc ot emoclew olleh #19. Write a program to compute the number of characters, words and lines in a file. f=open("sample.txt","r") st="" for i in f: st=st+i print("Number of characters:",len(st)-st.count(' ')) print("Number of words:", st.count(' ')+1) print("Number of lines:", st.count('\n')+1) Number of characters: 24 Number of words: 5 Number of lines: 1 In [10]: #20. Write a program to count frequency of characters in a given file. f=open("sample.txt","r") st="" for i in f: st=st+i diction={} for i in st: if i in diction: diction[i]+=1 else: diction[i]=1 print(diction) {'h': 1, 'e': 5, 'l': 5, 'o': 4, ' ': 4, 'w': 1, 'c': 2, 'm': 1, 't': 1, 'g': 1, 'v': 1, 'n': 1, 'r': 1} In [20]: #EXCERCISE----9----FUNCTIONS #21. simple calculator program using functions def addition(a,b): print(a+b) def subtraction(a,b): print(a-b) def multiplication(a,b): print(a*b) def division(a,b): print(a/b) print("1.Addition\n2.Subtraction\n3.Multiplication\n4.Division") n=int(input()) x=int(input()) y=int(input()) **if** n==1: addition(x,y) **elif** n==2: subtraction(x,y) **elif** n==3: multiplication(x,y) **elif** n==4: division(x,y) else: print("ENTER A VALID OPTION") Addition 2.Subtraction 3.Multiplication 4.Division 9 18 0.5 In [21]: #22. factorial of a number using recursion def factorial(num): **if**(num==0 **or** num==1): return 1 else: return n*factorial(num-1) num=int(input()) out=factorial(num) print(out) 7 4096 In [22]: #23. write a function dups to find all duplicates in the list def duplicates(li): temp=set(li) for i in temp: if(li.count(i)>1): res_li.append(i) return res_li li=[int(x) for x in input().split()] res_li=[] result=duplicates(li) print(result) 2 5 3 8 4 4 4 6 7 9 [4] In [23]: #24. Write a function unique to find all the unique elements of a list. def unique(lis): list_se=set(lis) for i in list_se: if(lis.count(i)==1): res_li.append(i) return res_li li=[int(x) for x in input().split()] res_li=[] result=unique(li) print(result) 2 5 6 4 4 8 8 9 1 3 4 7 5 6 [1, 2, 3, 7, 9] In [24]: #25.Write a function cumulative_ product to compute cumulative product of a list of numbers. def cummulative_product(lis): multi=1 for p in lis: multi=p*multi return multi li=[int(x) for x in input().split()] result =cummulative_product(li) print(result) 1 56 4 78 9 3 1 5 47 6 98 2 4 6 8 25031264993280 In [25]: #26.write a function reverse to print the given list in the reverse order. def reverse(lis): init_li=lis for i in range(len(init_li)): rev_lis.append(lis.pop()) return rev_lis li=[int(x) for x in input().split()] rev_lis=[] result =reverse(li) print(result) 1 2 4 86 47 5 9 3 58 6 41 2 587 [587, 2, 41, 6, 58, 3, 9, 5, 47, 86, 4, 2, 1] In [26]: #27.write function to compute GCD, LCM of two numbers def gcd(a,b): **if** a == 0: return b return gcd(b % a, a) def lcm(result1): return (a // result1)* b a=int(input("Enter first number:")) b=int(input("Enter second number:")) result1=gcd(a,b) result2=lcm(result1) print(result2, result1) Enter first number:28 Enter second number:15 420 1 In []: