Channabasaveshwara Institute of Technology

(Affiliated to VTU, Belgaum & Approved by AICTE, New Delhi)
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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOKLET

USN:	1CG18CS086	**Student Name:**	SUBHASH. G. KASHYAP
Subject Name:	Application Development using Python	**Subject Code:**	18CS55
Semester: V	**Date:** 11-11-2020	**Total No. of Sheets Enclosed**	02
I A Test No: 01		**Student Signature**	Subhash. G. Kashyap.

Question Number	Marks a	b	c	d	Evaluator Total Marks	Moderator Total Marks
1						
2						
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10						

(1) a) A variable is where, we can store a single value.

Rules to declare a variable:

(1) It can be only single word

(2) It can we only letters, numbers and the underscore (_) character

(3) It cannot begin with a number.

Ex: a, a1, a_1

① b. The order of ~~operators~~ operations of python math operators is similar to that of mathematics.

The ** operator is evaluated first; the *, /, //, % operators are evaluated next, from left to right.

The + and - operators are evaluated last, from left to right. We can use parantheses to override the usual order if we need to.

Ex: (5-1) *((7+1) / (3-1))

= 4 * ((7+1) / (3-1))

= 4 * (8 / (3-1))

= 4 * (8 / 2)

= 4 * 4.0

= 16.0

④ a.
```
number = int (input ())
if (number >1):
    for i in range (2, number):
        if ((number % i) == 0):
            print (
```

④ a.
```
number = int ( input())
if (number >1):
    for i in range ( 2 , number):
        if ( (number % i) == 0):
            print ( number , " is not a prime number")
            break
    else :
        print ( number , " is a prime number ")
else :
    print (number , " is not a prime number ")
```

④ b. A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

(i)
```
def multiplication(a, b):
    product = a * b
    print("Product:", product)

multiplication(1, 2)
```

(ii)
```
def addition(a, b):
    sum = a + b
    return sum

print("Sum:", addition(1,2))
```

⑥. (i) extend(): This function adds the elements of a list to the end of current list.

Ex:
```
subject_1 = ['CNSL', 'DBMSL']
subject_2 = ['CNS', 'DBMS']
subject_1.extend(subject_2)
print(subject_1)
```

(ii) index(): This function returns the index of the specified element of a list.

Ex:
```
subject_1 = ['CNSL', 'DBMSL', 'CNS', 'DBMS']
index = subject_1.index('CNS')
print("Index of CNS:", index)
```

(iii) insert(): This function adds an element at the specified index of a list.

Ex:
```
subject_1 = ['CNSL', 'DBMSL']
subject_1.insert(2, 'CNS')
print(subject_1)
```

(iv) pop(): This function removes the element from the specified index of the list.

Ex:
```
subject_1 = ['CNSL', 'DBMSL', 'CNS']
subject_1.pop(0)
print(subject_1)
```

(8)
```
X = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
Y = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
result = [[0,0,0],[0,0,0],[0,0,0]]
for i in range(len(X)):
    for j in range(len(Y)):
        result[i][j] = X[i][j] + Y[i][j]
for r in result:
    print(r)
```

(10)
```
def bsort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n-1):
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):
            if(arr[j] > arr[j+1]):
                arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
arr = [6,3,2,4,7,8,1,9]
bsort(arr)
print("Sorted array is")
for i in range(len(arr)):
    print("%d" %arr[i])
```