

## Homework #12

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Ву

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## 1. To save time and space when sending an SMS or a tweet, some words or phrases are often abbreviated.

- 1.1 Write a function textese(s) which, given a string s of message in plain English, returns a string resulted from replacing words or phrases in s using the above abbreviations.
- 1.2 Write a function untextese(s) which, given a string of s message employing the above abbreviations, returns a string of message in plain English.

```
abb = {"be": "b", "because": "cuz", "see": "c", "the": "da", "okay": "ok", "are": "r", "you": "u",
    "without": "w/o", "why": "y", "see you": "cu", "ate": "8", "great": "gr8", "mate": "m8",
    "wait": "w8", "later": "l8r", "tomorrow": "2mro", "for": "4", "before": "b4", "once": "1ce",
    "and": "&", "Your": "ur", "You're": "ur", "As far as I know": "afaik", "As soon as possible": "ASAP",
    "At the moment": "atm", "Be right back": "brb", "By the way": "btw", "For your Information": "FYI",
    "In my humble opinion": "imho", "In my opinion": "imo", "Laughing out loud": "lol", "Oh my god": "omg",
    "Rolling on the floor laughing": "rofl", "Talk to you later": "ttyl"}
def textese(txt):
  new = txt
  for k in sorted(abb, key=len, reverse=True):
    new = new.replace(k, abb[k])
  return new
txt1 = 'For your Information Imma be back later'
txt2 = 'I am Rolling on the floor laughing'
txt3 = "In my humble opinion, You're so cute, I want to Talk to you later"
print(textese(txt3))
def untextese(s):
  reversed_abb = {v: k for k, v in abb.items()}
  words = s.split()
  new = []
  for word in words:
    if word in reversed abb:
       new.append(reversed_abb[word])
    else:
       new.append(word)
  return ' '.join(new)
```

```
txt4 = "FYI Imma b back | 8r"

txt5 = "I am rofl"

txt6 = "imho , ur so cute, I want to ttyl"

print(untextese(txt4))

print(untextese(txt5))

print(untextese(txt5))

print(untextese(txt6))

phatt@Macbook_Pro MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Code Files/Python/Computer Prgramming (Python)/12/HW
$ C:/Users/phatt/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe "c:/Users/phatt/Desktimho, ur so cute, I want to ttyl
In my humble opinion , You're so cute, I want to Talk to you later
```

2. Given two dictionaries dict1 and dict2, suppose we define the composition of dict1 and dict2 to be the dictionary dict3 such that s (key:value)-pair k:v is in dict3 if and only if there a exists some object m such that k:m is in dict1 and m:v is in dict2

```
dict1 = {}
dict2 = {}
def composite(dict1, dict2):
    dict3 = {}
    for k1, v1 in dict1.items():
        for k2,v2 in dict2.items():
        if v1 == k2:
            dict3[k1] = v2

    return dict3

dict1 = {'a':'p', 'b':'r', 'c':'q', 'd':'p', 'e':'s'}
dict2 = {'p':'1','q':'2','r':'3'}

print(composite(dict1, dict2))
```

phatt@Macbook\_Pro MINGW64 ~/Desktop/Code Files/Python/Computer Prgramming (Python)/12/HW
\$ C:/Users/phatt/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe "c:/Users/phatt/Desktofa": '1', 'b': '3', 'c': '2', 'd': '1'}

3. Suppose we are given sets s and t. The cartesian product of s and t is the set of all tuple(x,y) such that x is a member if s and y is a member of t.

Write a python function product(s1,..., sN) where s1, ..., sN are sets and N>= 1, which returns the cartesian product of s1, ..., sN

```
def product(*sets):
    if not sets:
        return set([])
    if len(sets) == 1:
        return set([(item,) for item in sets[0]])

    sub_product = product(*sets[1:])
    cartesian = [(item,) + tuple_ for item in sets[0] for tuple_ in sub_product]
    return set(cartesian)

s1 = set([1,2,3])
    s2 = set(['p','q'])
    s3 = set(['p','q'])
    print(product(s1,s2))
    print(product(s1,s2,s3))
    print(product(s1,s2,s3))
```

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\$ c:/Users/phatt/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe "c:/Users/phatt/Desktop/Code Files/Python/Computer Prgramming (Python)/12/HW/3.py"

{(2, 'q'), (1, 'p'), (3, 'q'), (2, 'p'), (3, 'p'), (3,