1-1

a The Knights who say,ni!

b spamspamspamni!ni!

c p

d pa

e ani

f spam!

g i

1-2

# (a) "NI"

result\_a = s2.upper()

# (b) "ni!spamni!"

result\_b = s2 + s1 + s2

# (c) "SpamNi!SpamNi!SpamNi!"

result\_c = (s1.capitalize() + s2.capitalize()) \* 3

# (d) "span"

result\_d = s1.replace('m', 'n')

# (e) "spm"

result\_e = s1[::2]

1-3

1. Lookslikespamandeggsforbreakfast
2. Thereis1spam4you
3. print("Hello%s%s" %("Suzie","Programmer"))

＃output:HelloSuzieProgrammer

#格式化字符串中需要有相應數量的 %s

1. 2.302.35
2. 2.300002.34680
3. Timeleft01:37.37
4. print("%3d"%(14))

# a real number is required, not str

#output: 14

1-4

a.3

b. 212.0

c.5

d.6

e.

even 0

odd 1

even 2

odd 3

even 4

odd 5

f.

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g . 0.625

h.8

i.

output=21

a,b=18,108

output=18

j.

21, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1.

n=88

output=88, 44, 22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1.

1-5

1. 這段程式碼會輸出 "yuck"。因為 x 不小於 7，並且 y 也不大於 8，所以 if 條件不成立，程式會執行 else 語句。
2. 這段程式碼會輸出 "1"。程式會計算 phrase 中第一個元音字母的索引，並且在找到第一個元音字母之前，count 會一直增加。在這個例子中，第一個元音字母是 "o"，它的索引是 4。
3. 這段程式碼會輸出 "alpha < zebra"。因為在字母排序中，"alpha" 早於 "zebra"，所以 'alpha' < 'zebra' 是成立的。

1-6

thief = 1

while thief <= 4:

statement1 = (thief != 1)

statement2 = (thief == 3)

statement3 = (thief == 4)

statement4 = (statement3 == False)

if sum([statement1, statement2, statement3, statement4]) == 3:

print('The thief is', thief)

break

thief = thief + 1

output= The thief is 3