

M.Sc. (Five Year Integrated) in Computer Science (Artificial Intelligence & Data Science)

First Semester

Laboratory Record

21-805-0106: PYTHON PROGRAMMING LAB

*Submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the award of degree in
Master of Science (Five Year Integrated)
in Computer Science (Artificial Intelligence & Data Science) of
Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT)
Kochi*



Submitted by

ABHIN P T
(80521002)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CUSAT)
KOCHI-682022

MARCH 2022

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CUSAT)
KOCHI, KERALA-682022



*This is to certify that the practical laboratory record for **21-805-0106: Python Programming Lab** is a record of work carried out by **ABHIN P T(80521002)**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree in **Master of Science (Five Year Integrated) in Computer Science (Artificial Intelligence & Data Science)** of Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kochi. The lab record has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of the first semester laboratory prescribed for the Master of Science (Five Year Integrated) in Computer Science degree.*

Faculty Member in-charge

Dr. Shailesh S
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Science
CUSAT

Dr. Philip Samuel
Professor and Head
Department of Computer Science
CUSAT

Table of Contents

Sl.No.	Program	Pg.No.
1	ARITHMETIC OPERATORS	1
2	AREA OF TRIANGLE	4
3	PAY SLIP	6
4	HAPPY NUMBER OR NOT	8
5	STRING FUNCTIONS	11
6	RABBIT PAIRS	15
7	LIST OF INTEGERS	17
8	FILE HANDLING	20
9	VOLUME: AREA RATIO	24
10	3D SHAPES	28

ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

AIM

Develop a program to read a four-digit number and find its

- Sum of digits
- Reverse
- Difference between the product of digits at the odd position and the product of digits at the even position.

THEORY

- Input()-used to take user input.By default it return the user input in form of a string
- Strings-String is a sequence of character
- Arithmetic operators-Used to perform mathematical operations like addition,substraction,multiplication and division

PROGRAM

```
def getnum():
    num=int(input('Enter a 4 digit number'))    # taking input from user
    return(num)

num = getnum()

def calculate(num):
    temp=num
    # assigning value of sum to temp variable
    sum=0                                         # assigning 0 to sum
    revnum=0
    evn=1
    odd=1
    x=temp%10                                  # to get unit digit
    sum=sum+x                                   # taking sum of digits
    revnum=(revnum*10)+x
    # storing individual digits in reverse order
    evn=evn*x                                   # storing even position digit
    temp=temp//10
    # integer division by 10 to get quotient
    x=temp%10
    sum=sum+x
    revnum=(revnum*10)+x
```

```
        odd=odd*x                                # storing odd position digit
        temp=temp//10
        x=temp%10
        sum=sum+x
        revnum=(revnum*10)+x
        evn=evn*x
# taking product of even position numbers
        temp=temp//10
        x=temp%10
        sum=sum+x
        revnum=(revnum*10)+x
        odd=odd*x
# taking product of odd position numbers
        temp=temp//10
        diff=odd-evn
        return sum, revnum, diff
# difference of odd position product and even position product

def display():
    sum, revnum, diff = calculate(num)
    print('Sum : ',sum)                        # printing sum of digit
    print('Reverse number : ',revnum)          # printing reverse number
    print('Difference between the product of digits at the odd position and
    the product of digits at the even position : ',diff)
    # printing product difference

display()
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter a 4 digit number1463
Sum : 14
Reverse number : 3641
Difference between the product of digits at the odd position and the product of digits at the even position : -6
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Sum of digits	1463	14	14	True
2	. Reverse	1463	3641	3641	True
3	Difference between the product of digits at the odd position and product of digits at the even position	1463	-6	-6	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

AREA OF TRIANGLE

AIM

Develop a program to read the three sides of two triangles and calculate the area of both. Define a function to read the three sides and call it. Also, define a function to calculate the area. Print the total area enclosed by both triangles and each triangle's contribution (towards it).

THEORY

- Datatype-Data types are the classification or categorization of data items. It represents the kind of value that tells what operations can be performed on a particular data.
- Functions- Function is a group of related statements that performs a specific task.
- Expressions-An expression is a combination of operators and operands that is interpreted to produce some other value
- Built in function-Python has several functions that are readily available for use. These functions are called built-in functions.

PROGRAM

```
def getdata():      # function to read triangles side
    a=int(input("Enter the first side of triangle : "))
    b=int(input("Enter the second side of Triangle : "))
    c=int(input("Enter the third side of Triangle : "))
    return a,b,c

def area():         # function to calculate area of triangle
    a, b, c= getdata()
    s=(a+b+c)/2
    ar=(s*(s-a)*(s-b)*(s-c))**0.5
    return ar

a1=area()          # assigning area of triangle 1
a2=area()          # assigning area of triangle 2
print('Total area of 2 triangles : ', a1+a2)  # printing total area
con1=(a1/(a1+a2))*100                                # area contribution of triangle 1
con2=(a2/(a1+a2))*100                                # area contribution of triangle 2
print('Contribution of triangle 1 : ',con1)
print('Contribution of triangle 2 : ',con2)
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter the first side of triangle : 3
Enter the second side of Triangle : 4
Enter the third side of Triangle : 5
Enter the first side of triangle : 3
Enter the second side of Triangle : 4
Enter the third side of Triangle : 5
Total area of 2 triangles : 12.0
Contribution of triangle 1 : 50.0
Contribution of triangle 2 : 50.0
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Area of Triangle	3,4,5	6	6	True
2	Area of Triangle	7,5,10	16.248	16.248	True
3	Total Area	6, 16.248	22.248	22.248	True
4	Triangles Contribution 1	6	26.968	26.968	True
5	Triangle's contribution 2	22.248	73.0313	73.0313	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

PAY SLIP

AIM

Develop a program to read the employee's name, code, and basic pay and calculate the gross salary, deduction, and net salary according to the following conditions. Define a function to find each of the components. Finally, generate a payslip.

Basic Pay (BP)	DA (%)	HRA (%)	MA	PT	PF (%)	IT (%)
<10000	5	2.5	500	20	8	–
<30000	7.5	5	2500	60	8	–
<50000	11	7.5	5000	60	11	11
else	25	11	7000	80	12	20

$$\text{GrossSalary}(GS) : BP + DA + HRA + MA$$

$$\text{Deduction}(D) : PT + PF + IT$$

$$\text{NetSalary} = GS - D$$

THEORY

- Conditional branching- A programming instruction that directs the computer to another part of the program based on the results of a compare

PROGRAM

```
name=str(input("Enter employee's name : "))      # reading employees name
code=str(input("Enter employee's code : "))      # reading employees code
bp=float(input("Enter employee's basic pay :"))  # reading employees basic pay

def salary():
    # function to calculate net salary
    # using else if
    if(bp>50000):
        gs=bp+(0.25*bp)+(0.11*bp)+7000
        d=80+(0.12*bp)+(0.20*bp)
        # for calculating net salary in different range
        net_slry=gs-d
```

```
elif(30000<bp<50000):
    gs=bp+(bp*0.11)+(bp*0.075)+5000
    d=60+(0.11*bp)-(0.11*bp)
    net_slry=gs-d
elif(10000<bp<30000):
    gs=bp+(0.075*bp)+(0.05*bp)+2500
    d=60+(0.08*bp)+0
    net_slry=gs-d
else:
    gs=bp+(0.05*bp)+(0.025*bp)+500
    d=20+(0.08*bp)+0
    net_slry=gs-d

return net_slry

print("Employee's name : ",name)                # printing payslip
print("Employee's code : ",code)
print("Employee's basic pay : ",bp)
print("Employee's Net Salary : ",salary())
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter employee's name : Abhin
Enter employee's code : 110382
Enter employee's basic pay :50001
Employee's name : Abhin
Employee's code : 110382
Employee's basic pay : 50001.0
Employee's Net Salary : 58921.04
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Net Salary	10001	12891.045	12891.045	True
2	Net Salary	30010	33899.65	33899.65	True
3	Net Salary	50001	58921.04	58921.04	True
4	Net Salary	5000	5455.00	5455.00	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

HAPPY NUMBER OR NOT

AIM

Develop a program to perform the following task: a. Define a function to check whether a number is happy or not. b. Define a function to print all happy numbers within a range. c. Define a function to print first N happy numbers. A happy number is a number defined by the following process: • Starting with any positive integer, replace the number with the sum of the squares of its digits. • Repeat the process until the number equals 1 (where it will stay), or it loops endlessly in a cycle which does not include 1. • Those numbers for which this process ends in 1 are happy. Note: if a number is not being happy after 100 iterations, consider it sad.

THEORY

- While Loops- while loop is used to execute a block of statements repeatedly until a given condition is satisfied. And when the condition becomes false, the line immediately after the loop in the program is executed.
- for in Loop- For loops are used for sequential traversal. For example: traversing a list or string or array etc
- Nested loop- Its allows to use one loop inside another loop.

PROGRAM

```
num=int(input("Enter a positive integer : ")) # reading a positive integer

def hppy_not(num):
# function to check the number happy or not
    is_happy = False
    n=0
    cnt=0
    while(n<=100):
        temp=num
        sum=0
        while(temp>0):
            temp=temp//10
            cnt=cnt+1
        for i in range(1, cnt+1):
            x=num%10
            sum=sum+(x**2)
            num=num//10
```

```
        if(sum==1):
            is_happy = True
            break
        else:
            n=n+1
            num=sum

    return is_happy
if hppy_not(num)==True:
    # printing happy number or not by checking returned boolean value
    print("Happy number")
else:
    print("Not a Happy Number")

def hppy_range():
    # function to print happy number with in a range
    lower_range=int(input("Enter lower range : "))
    upper_range=int(input("Enter higher range : "))
    for i in range(lower_range, upper_range+1):
        if hppy_not(i)==True:
            print(i)

hppy_range()                                # calling function

def hppy_n():
    # function to print first n happy number
    no_off=int(input("Enter N : "))
    count=1
    i=0
    while(count<=no_off):
        if hppy_not(i)==True:
            print(i)
            count=count+1
        i=i+1

hppy_n()                                    # calling function
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter a positive integer : 13
Happy number
Enter lower range : 1
Enter higher range : 10
1
7
10
Enter N : 3
1
7
10
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Number is happy or not	13	Happy	Happy	True
2	Happy numbers within a range	1, 10	1, 7, 10	1, 7, 10	True
3	First N happy numbers	3	1, 7, 10	1, 7, 10	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

STRING FUNCTIONS

AIM

Develop a program to read a string and perform the following operations: • Print all possible substrings. • Print all possible substrings of length K. • Print all possible substrings of length K with N distinct characters. • Print substring(s) of length maximum length with N distinct characters. • Print all palindrome substrings. Define function for each of the task.

THEORY

- Strings-Strings are arrays of bytes representing Unicode characters
- Strings functions-capitalize() function,lower() function,title() function,casefold() function,upper() function,count() function,find() function,replace() function,swapcase() function,join() function
- Slicing-The slice() function returns a slice object. A slice object is used to specify how to slice a sequence

PROGRAM

```
strg=str(input("Enter a string : ")) # reading a string

def substring():                                # function to print substrings
    print("Substrings : ")
    for i in range(0,len(strg)+1):
        for j in range(i+1,len(strg)+1):
            sub=strg[i:j]
            print(sub)

def sub_length():
    # function to print substring with specific length
    length=int(input("Enter the length of substring : "))
    print("Substring with length %d : "%length)
    for i in range(0,len(strg)+1):
        for j in range(i+1,len(strg)+1):
            sub=strg[i:j]
            if(len(sub)==length):
                print(sub)
```

```
def sub_length_distinct():
# function to print substring with specific length and
# specific distinct character
    length=int(input("Enter the length substring : "))
    distinct=int(input("Enter the number of distinct characters : "))
    print("Substring with length %d and %d distinct characters :"%(length,distinct))
    for i in range(0,len(strg)+1):
        for j in range(i+1,len(strg)+1):
            sub=strg[i:j]
            if(len(sub)==length and len(set(sub))==distinct):
                print(sub)
```

```
def sub_max_distinct():
# function to print substring with specific distinct character
# with maximum length
    ls=[]
    distinct=int(input("Enter the number of distinct characters : "))
    print("Substring with %d distinct character with max length : "%distinct)
    for i in range(0,len(strg)+1):
        for j in range(i+1,len(strg)+1):
            sub=strg[i:j]
            if(len(set(sub))==distinct):
                ls.append(sub)
    #print(ls)
    max_leng=len(max(ls, key=len))
    for k in range(len(ls)):
        if(len(ls[k])==max_leng):
            print(ls[k])
```

```
def sub_pallian():
    print("Palindrome substrings : ")
# function to print palindrome sub strings
    for i in range(0,len(strg)+1):
        for j in range(i+1,len(strg)+1):
            sub=strg[i:j]
            rev=sub[::-1]
            if(sub==rev):
```

```
print(sub)
```

```
substring()  
sub_length()  
sub_length_distinct()  
sub_max_distinct()  
sub_pallian()
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter a string : aaabcd  
Substrings :  
a  
aa  
aaa  
aaab  
aaabc  
aaabcd  
a  
aa  
aab  
aabc  
aabcd  
a  
ab  
abc  
abcd  
b  
bc  
bcd  
c  
cd  
d  
Enter the length of substring : 4  
Substring with length 4 :  
aaab  
aabc  
abcd  
Enter the length substring : 2  
Enter the number of distinct characters : 2  
Substring with length 2 and 2 distinct charectors :  
ab  
bc  
cd  
Enter the number of distinct characters : 2  
Substring with 2 distinct charector with max length :  
aaab  
Palindrome substrings :  
a  
aa  
aaa  
a  
aa  
a  
b  
c  
d
```


TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	All possible substrings	abb	a,ab,abb,b,bb,b	a,ab,abb,b,bb,b	True
2	Substrings of length K	2	ab,bb	ab,bb	True
3	Substrings of length K with N distinct characters	1, 1	a, b, b	a, b, b	True
4	Length maximum length with N distinct characters	2	abb	abb	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

RABBIT PAIRS

AIM

Suppose a newly born pair of rabbits, one male and one female, are put in a field. Rabbits can mate at the age of one month so that at the end of its second month, a female has produced another pair of rabbits. Suppose that our rabbits never die and that the female always produces one new pair every month from the second month. Develop a program to show a table containing the number of pairs of rabbits in the first N months.

THEORY

- Critical thinking-Critical thinking involves approaching a problem or situation analytically and breaking it into separate components for more efficient problem-solving.
- Loops-The three types of loops in Python programming are: while loop,for loop,nested loops.
- Formatted io

PROGRAM

```
def num_rabbits():
    n=int(input('Enter the number of months : ')) #reading number of months
    a = 0
    b = 1
    c=0
    print("\n\n")
    print("Months\t\tNo. of pair of rabbits")
    for i in range(1,n+1):
        #calculating number of pair of rabbits
        #it is fibinocci series
        c = b
        b = a+b
        a = c
        print(i,"\t\t",a)

num_rabbits()
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter the number of months : 8

Months          No. of pair of rabbits
1               1
2               1
3               2
4               3
5               5
6               8
7              13
8              21
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Number of pairs of Rabbits	1	1	1	True
2	Number of pairs of Rabbits	2	1	1	True
3	Number of pairs of Rabbits	3	2	2	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

LIST OF INTEGERS

AIM

Write a program to read a string containing numbers separated by a space and convert it as a list of integers. Perform the following operations on it. 1. Rotate elements in a list by 'k' position to the right 2. Convert the list into a tuple using list comprehension 3. Remove all duplicates from the tuple and convert them into a list again. 4. Create another list by putting the results of the evaluation of the function $() = 2 -$ with each element in the final list 5. After sorting them individually, merge the two lists to create a single sorted list.

THEORY

- List : It is a mutable container, that holds any type of data object and is specified using a pair of '[']'
- Tuple : A Tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by commas.
- Set : Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.
- List Comprehension : List comprehension offers a shorter syntax when you want to create a new list based on the values of an existing list.

PROGRAM

```
s = input(str('Enter the numbers : '))
#reading a string containing numbers separated by a space
#s = '1 2 3 4 5 2 2 1'
l = [int(i) for i in s.split()]          #converting it as a list of integers
print(s)
print(l)

def rotate(l):
    k = int(input("Enter the 'k' position to rotate elements in a list : "))
    for i in range (k):
        l.insert(0,l.pop())              #rotating elements k position to right
    print("Rotate elements in a list by 'k' position to the right : ",l)

rotate(l)

def conversion(l):
    t = tuple([i for i in l])
    #converting to tuple using list comprehension
    print("Convert the list into a tuple using list comprehension : ",t)
```

```
    return(t)

t=conversion(l)

def duplicate(t):
    st = set(t)
    #remove all duplicates from the tuple
    print("Remove all duplicates from the tuple : ",st)
    l = list(st)                                #converting to list
    print("Remove all duplicates from the tuple and convert
    them into a list again : ",l)
    return(l)

l=duplicate(t)

def lsfuntion(l):
    l2 = [(i**2)-i) for i in l]
    #forming a list by evaluation of the function  $() = 2 \{$  with each element in the final list
    print("Create another list by putting the results of the evaluation
    of the function  $() = 2 \{$  : ",l2)
    return(l2)

l2=lsfuntion(l)

def sort_merge(l,l2):
    l.sort()                                #sorting each list
    l2.sort()
    l3 = l + l2                            #merging lists
    l4=l3.sort()                            #sorting list
    print("Sorting them individually, merge the two lists to
    create a single sorted list : ",l3)

sort_merge(l,l2)
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter the numbers : 1 2 3 1 1 2
1 2 3 1 1 2
[1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2]
Enter the 'k' position to rotate elements in a list : 3
Rotate elements in a list by 'k' position to the right : [1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3]
Convert the list into a tuple using list comprehension : (1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3)
Remove all duplicates from the tuple : {1, 2, 3}
Remove all duplicates from the tuple and convert them into a list again : [1, 2, 3]
Create another list by putting the results of the evaluation of the function  $f(x) = x^2 - x$  : [0, 2, 6]
Sorting them individually, merge the two lists to create a single sorted list : [0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 6]
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Rotate elements 2 position	1,2,2,3	2, 3, 1, 2	2, 3, 1, 2	True
2	Remove all duplicates	1, 2, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	True
3	Evaluating function	1,2,3	0,2,6	0,2,6	True
4	Merging & Sorting	1,2,3,0,2,6	0,1,2,2,3,6	0,1,2,2,3,6	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

FILE HANDLING

AIM

Read the file 'iris.json' as a text file : 1. Create a list having each line of the file as an element 2. Convert it into a list of dictionary objects. 3. Show the details of all flowers whose species is "setosa". 4. Print the minimum petal area and max sepal area in each species 5. Sort the list of dictionaries according to the total area are sepal and petal.

THEORY

- Json-JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is a standard text-based format for representing structured data based on JavaScript object syntax
- Dictionary-A dictionary key can be almost any Python type, but are usually numbers or strings.

PROGRAM

```
def read_file(filename):
    a = open(filename,"r")           #reading the file iris.json
    data = a.readlines()            #a list having each line of the file as an element
    a.close()
    return data

data = read_file("iris.json")

#print(data)
import json

def read_dictionary1(file):
    a = open(file,"r")
    dictionary1 = json.load(a)       #Convert into dictionary1 data objects.
    dictionary11 = dictionary1
    a.close()
    print(dictionary1)
    return(dictionary1)

dictionary1 = read_dictionary1("iris.json")

#[print(i['species']) for i in dictionary1]

#def print_setosa(dictionary1):
```

```
for i in dictionary1:
    if i['species'] == 'setosa':
        #printing the details of all flowers whose species is "setosa".
        print(i)

#print_setosa(dictionary1)

l_species = []

def species(dictionary1):
    for i in dictionary1:                #forming a list of type of species
        if i['species'] not in l_species:
            l_species.append(i['species'])
    return(l_species)

l_species = species(dictionary1)
#print(l_species)

l_area_sepal1 = []
l_area_petal1 = []
l_area_sepal2 = []
l_area_petal2 = []
l_area_sepal3 = []
l_area_petal3 = []

def area(dictionary1,l_area_petal1,l_area_petal2,l_area_petal3,l_area_sepal1,
l_area_sepal2,l_area_sepal3,l_species):

    for i in dictionary1:
        ptlarea = (i['sepalLength']*i['sepalWidth'])
        #calculating petal area of each flower
        splarea = (i['petalLength']*i['petalWidth'])
        #calculating sepal area of each flower
        totalarea = ptlarea + splarea
        #calculating total area of each flower
        i.update({'totalArea' : totalarea})
        #adding total area to the dictionary1
        if i['species'] == l_species[0]:
            l_area_sepal1.append(i['sepalLength']*i['sepalWidth'])
            l_area_petal1.append(i['petalLength']*i['petalWidth'])
        elif i['species'] == l_species[1]:
```



```
#calculating sepal and petal area of different species
    l_area_sepal2.append(i['sepalLength']*i['sepalWidth'])
    l_area_petal2.append(i['petalLength']*i['petalWidth'])
elif i['species'] == l_species[2]:
    l_area_sepal3.append(i['sepalLength']*i['sepalWidth'])
    l_area_petal3.append(i['petalLength']*i['petalWidth'])

# print(l_area_sepal1)
# print(l_area_petal1)
# print(l_area_sepal2)
# print(l_area_sepal2)
# print(l_area_sepal3)
# print(l_area_sepal3)

print(l_species[0])
print("Greatest sepal area : ",max(l_area_sepal1))
print("Minimum petal area : ",min(l_area_petal1))
print(" ")
print(l_species[1])
#printing the max sepal and minimum petal area of different species
print("Greatest sepal area : ",max(l_area_sepal2))
print("Minimum petal area : ",min(l_area_petal2))
print(" ")
print(l_species[2])
print("Greatest sepal area : ",max(l_area_sepal3))
print("Minimum petal area : ",min(l_area_petal3))
print(" ")
#print(dictionary1)
print(" ")
return(dictionary1)

dictionary1 = area(dictionary1,l_area_petal1,l_area_petal2,
l_area_petal3,l_area_sepal1,l_area_sepal2,l_area_sepal3,l_species)

def sorted_dictionary1(dictionary1):
    sorteddictionary1 = (sorted(dictionary1, key = lambda i:i ['totalArea'] ))
    #Sort the list of dictionaries according to the total area of sepal and petal
    print("                                Details of sorted list")
    print("-----")
    print("-----")
    print('Sepal Length      Sepal Width      Petal Length      Petal Width
```

```

Species          Total Area      ')

for i in sorteddictionary1:
    print(' ',i["sepalLength"]," \t"," \t",i["sepalWidth"],'\t\t',i['petalLength'],
        '\t\t',i['petalWidth'],'\t\t',i['species'],'\t',i['totalArea'])

sorted_dictionary1(dictionary1)

# print(sorteddictionary1)

```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```

{'sepalLength': 5.5, 'sepalWidth': 3.5, 'petalLength': 1.3, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.9, 'sepalWidth': 3.6, 'petalLength': 1.4, 'petalWidth': 0.1, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.4, 'sepalWidth': 3.0, 'petalLength': 1.3, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.1, 'sepalWidth': 3.4, 'petalLength': 1.5, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.0, 'sepalWidth': 3.5, 'petalLength': 1.3, 'petalWidth': 0.3, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.5, 'sepalWidth': 2.3, 'petalLength': 1.3, 'petalWidth': 0.3, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.4, 'sepalWidth': 3.2, 'petalLength': 1.3, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.0, 'sepalWidth': 3.5, 'petalLength': 1.6, 'petalWidth': 0.6, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.1, 'sepalWidth': 3.8, 'petalLength': 1.9, 'petalWidth': 0.4, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.8, 'sepalWidth': 3.0, 'petalLength': 1.4, 'petalWidth': 0.3, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.1, 'sepalWidth': 3.8, 'petalLength': 1.6, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 4.6, 'sepalWidth': 3.2, 'petalLength': 1.4, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.3, 'sepalWidth': 3.7, 'petalLength': 1.5, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
{'sepalLength': 5.0, 'sepalWidth': 3.3, 'petalLength': 1.4, 'petalWidth': 0.2, 'species': 'setosa'}
setosa
Greatest sepal area : 25.080000000000002
Minimum petal area : 0.11000000000000001

versicolor
Greatest sepal area : 22.400000000000002
Minimum petal area : 3.3

virginica
Greatest sepal area : 30.02
Minimum petal area : 7.5

```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Printing particular details of a json file	json file	Minimum petal area and maximum sepal area in each species	Minimum petal area and maximum sepal area in each species	True
2	Adding total area to dictionary	json file	Adding total area to dictionary	Adding total area to dictionary	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

VOLUME: AREA RATIO

AIM

Write a program to create a class Box with data members length, breadth, height, area, and volume. Provide constructor that enables initialization with one parameter (for cube), two parameters (for square prism) three parameters (rectangular prism). Also, provide functions to calculate area and volume. Create a list of N boxes with random measurements and print the details of the box with maximum volume: area ratio.

THEORY

- Class : A class is a user-defined blueprint or prototype from which objects are created. Classes provide a means of bundling data and functionality together.
- Objects : An object is simply a collection of data (variables) and methods (functions) that act on those data.
- Constructor : Constructors allow you to create and properly initialize objects of a given class, making those objects ready to use.

PROGRAM

```
class Box:                                #creating class box
    __length = None
    __breadth = None
    __height = None
    __area = None
    __volume = None

    def __init__(self, *p):
        #multiple constructor to take different number of arguments
        if len(p) == 1:
            self.__length = p[0]
            self.__breadth = p[0]
            self.__height = p[0]
        elif len(p) == 2:
            self.__length = p[0]
            self.__breadth = p[0]
            self.__height = p[1]
        elif len(p) == 3:
            self.__length = p[0]
            self.__breadth = p[1]
```

```
        self.__height = p[2]

def volume(self):
    self.__volume = self.__length*self.__breadth*self.__height

    #function to calculate area and volume
def area(self):
    self.__area = 2*(self.__length*self.__length + self.__breadth*self.__breadth
    + self.__height*self.__height)

def display(self):
    print("Box Details")
    #function to print details of box
    print("Length = ",self.__length)
    print("Breadth = ",self.__breadth)
    print("Height = ",self.__height)
    print("Area = ",self.__area)
    print("Volume = ",self.__volume)

def ratio(self):
    #function to calculate volume area ratio
    r= (self.__volume)/(self.__area)
    return r

import random

n=int(input("Enter the number of objects that want to made : "))

def putdata():
    ls1 = []
    count=0
    for i in range(0,n,3):
        #providing random inputs
        while(count!=n):
            ls1.insert(i,Box(random.randrange(1,50,1)))
            count = count+1
            ls1.insert(i+1,Box(random.randrange(1,50,1),random.randrange(1,50,1)))
            count = count+1
            ls1.insert(i+2,Box(random.randrange(1,50,1),random.randrange(1,50,1),
            random.randrange(1,50,1)))
            count = count+1
```

```
        break;
    return(ls1)

ls1=putdata()

putdata()

for i in range(0,n):          #sorting area and volume
    ls1[i].area()
    ls1[i].volume()

ls2 = []

def display_fn():
    for i in range(0,n):
        ls2.append(ls1[i].ratio())
        ls1[i].display()
        print("Ratio    : ",ls1[i].ratio())
        print(" ")

display_fn()

def display_max():
    for i in range(0,n):
        #details of the box with maximum volume: area ratio.
        if max(ls2) == ls1[i].ratio():
            print(" ")
            ls1[i].display()
            print("Greatest Ratio",ls1[i].ratio())

display_max()
```

SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter the number of objects that want to made : 3
Box Details
Length = 3
Breadth = 3
Height = 3
Area = 54
Volume = 27
Ratio : 0.5

Box Details
Length = 10
Breadth = 10
Height = 3
Area = 418
Volume = 300
Ratio : 0.7177033492822966

Box Details
Length = 33
Breadth = 44
Height = 22
Area = 7018
Volume = 31944
Ratio : 4.551724137931035

Box Details
Length = 33
Breadth = 44
Height = 22
Area = 7018
Volume = 31944
Greatest Ratio 4.551724137931035
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Generate random values	None	Random Values	Random Values	True
2	Area	10,10,3	418	418	True
3	Volume	10,10,3	300	300	True
4	Ratio	418,300	0.717	0.717	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.

3D Shapes

AIM

Write a program to create a parent class, 3DShapes, with methods printVolume() and printArea(), which prints the Volume and Area, respectively. Create classes Cylinder and Sphere by inheriting 3DShapes class. Using these child classes, calculate and print the volume and area of a cylinder and sphere.

THEORY

- Inheritance : Inheritance refers to defining a new class with little or no modification to an existing class. The new class is called derived (or child) class and the one from which it inherits is called the base (or parent) class.

PROGRAM

```
class Shapes:                                #parent class shapes
    _volume = None
    _area   = None

    def printVolume(self):
        print("Volume = ",self._volume)    #public member functions of class shapes
    def printArea(self):
        print("Area = ",self._area)

class Cylinder(Shapes):                      #class cylinder by inheriting shapes
    __height = None
    __radius = None

    def __init__(self,r,h):                  #constructor
        self.__height=h
        self.__radius=r

    def calcArea(self):
        self._area= 6.28*self.__radius*(self.__height + self.__radius)
        #functions to calculate area and volume of cylinder

    def calcVolume(self):
        self._volume=3.14*self.__radius*self.__radius*self.__height
```

```
class Sphere(Shapes):                #class sphere by inheriting shapes
    __radius = None

    def __init__(self,r):             #constructor
        self.__radius = r

    def calcVolume(self):
        self._volume = 4.19*self.__radius*self.__radius*self.__radius
        #function to calculate area and volume of sphere

    def calcArea(self):
        self._area = 12.56*self.__radius*self.__radius

r1=float(input("Enter the radius of Sphere : "))
#reading values from user
print("---Sphere---")
s = Sphere(r1)
s.calcVolume()
s.calcArea()
s.printVolume()
s.printArea()
print(" ")

r2=float(input("Enter the radius of Cylinder : "))
#reading values from user
h=float(input("Enter the height of cylinder : "))
print("Cylinder---")
c= Cylinder(r2,h)
c.calcArea()
c.calcVolume()
c.printArea()
c.printVolume()
```


SAMPLE INPUT-OUTPUT

```
Enter the radius of Sphere : 5
---Sphere---
Volume = 523.7500000000001
Area = 314.0

Enter the radius of Cylinder : 10
Enter the height of cylinder : 5
Cylinder---
Area = 942.0000000000001
Volume = 1570.0
```

TEST CASES

Test Cases No.	Description	Input	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Result
1	Volume of Sphere	5	525.75	525.75	True
2	Area of Sphere	5	314	314	True
3	Volume of Cylinder	10, 5	1570	1570	True
4	Area of Cylinder	10, 5	942	942	True

GITHUB LINK

[Click Here](#)

RESULT

Program executed successfully,result obtained.