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NPTEL (<https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL>) » The Joy Of Computing Using Python  
(course)



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Course  
outline

How does an  
NPTEL  
online  
course  
work? ()

Week 0 ()

Week 1 ()

Week 2 ()

Week 3 ()

week 4 ()

Week 5 ()

Week 6 ()

Week 7 ()

Week 8 ()

## Week 6 : Assignment

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-09-06, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-09-06, 15:53 IST

1) What will be the output of the following code?

1 point

```
import string

def shift(word,value):

    letters = string.ascii_lowercase
    new = ''

    for i in range(len(word)):

        if word[i] in letters:

            index = letters.index(word[i])
            new = new + letters[(index+value)%26]

        else:

            new = new + word[i]

    return new
```

☐ Shift every letter in a given word by value.

**Week 9 ()****Week 10 ()****Week 11 ()****Week 12 ()****Text  
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Session -  
July 2023 ()**

- ☐ Shift every letter in a given word by 1.
- ☐ Shift every letter in a given word by 26.
- ☐ Returns the same word.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Shift every letter in a given word by value.*

2) In the list L = [4,6,7,4,6,2,1], What is the index of element '7'?

**1 point**

- ☐ 0
- ☐ 1
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 3

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

2

3) Which of the following is true about recursion?

**1 point**

- ☐ Recursion always performs better than non-recursive code.
- ☒ Recursive code is easier to debug.
- ☒ The base case is necessary for recursion.
- ☒ Recursive code can be shorter than non-recursive code

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Recursive code is easier to debug.**The base case is necessary for recursion.**Recursive code can be shorter than non-recursive code*

4) What will be the output of the following program?

**0 points**

```

1  def recursive(num):
2
3      if(num == 1):
4          return 1
5
6      return num*(num-1)

```

- ☐ Calculating sum of first n terms.
- ☒ Calculating product of first n terms.
- ☐ Calculating power of first n terms.
- ☐ Calculating sum of last n terms.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Calculating product of first n terms.*

5) In Caesar cipher, the mediator needs to make maximum of how many trails to break **1 point** the code?

- ☐ 1  
☒ 26  
☐ no trail needed  
☐ 10

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

26

6) What is the output of the following program?

**0 points**

```
def recursive(L):
    return L[-1] * recursive(L[:-1])

print(recursive([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]))
```

- ☐ 3628800  
☒ Runs into an infinite loop  
☐ 55  
☐ Syntax error

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Runs into an infinite loop*

7) What's the correct code for Binary search?

**0 points**

```
def Binary(L, find, start, end):
    mid = int((start+end)/2)

    if(start < end):
        if(L[end] == find):
            return end
        else:
            return -100

    if(L[mid] == find):
        return mid

    elif(find > L[mid]):
        return Binary(L, find, mid + 1, end)

    else:
        return Binary(L, find, start, mid-1)
```

```
def Binary(L,find, start, end):

    mid = int((start+end)/2)

    if(start == end):
        if(L[end] == find):
            return end
        else:
            return -100

    if(L[mid] == find):
        return mid

    elif(find > L[mid]):
        return Binary(L, find, start, mid - 1)

    else:
        return Binary(L, find, mid + 1, end)
```

```
def Binary(L,find, start, end):

    mid = int((start+end)/2)

    if(start == end):
        if(L[end] == find):
            return end
        else:
            return -100

    if(L[mid] == find):
        return mid

    elif(find > L[mid]):
        return Binary(L, find, mid + 1, end)

    else:
        return Binary(L, find, start, mid-1)
```

```
def Binary(L,find, start, end):  
  
    mid = int((start+end)/2)  
  
    if(start >= end):  
        if(L[end] == find):  
            return end  
        else:  
            return -100  
  
    if(L[mid] != find):  
        return mid  
  
    elif(find > L[mid]):  
        return Binary(L, find, mid + 1, end)  
  
    else:  
        return Binary(L, find, start, mid-1)
```

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

```
def Binary(L,find, start, end):  
  
    mid = int((start+end)/2)  
  
    if(start == end):  
        if(L[end] == find):  
            return end  
        else:  
            return -100  
  
    if(L[mid] == find):  
        return mid  
  
    elif(find > L[mid]):  
        return Binary(L, find, mid + 1, end)  
  
    else:  
        return Binary(L, find, start, mid-1)
```

8) Which of the following is TRUE about MIN-MAX strategy?

**1 point**

- ☒ Maximize the chances of your winning and minimize the chances of the opponent winning
- ☐ The game with min-max strategy can never be drawn
- ☐ Minimize the chances of your winning and maximize the chances of the opponent winning
- ☐ All the above are true





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Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

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