1.Create a function that takes a string and returns a string in which each character is repeated once.

Examples:

double\_char("String") ➞ "Stirring"

double\_char("Hello World!") ➞ "HHeelloo WWoorrlldd!!"

doublechar("1234!\_") ➞ "11223344!!\_\_"

def double\_char(in\_string):

out\_string = ''

for ele in in\_string:

out\_string += ele\*2

return out\_string

print(f'➞ {double\_char("String")}')

print(f'➞ {double\_char("Hello World!")}')

print(f'➞ {double\_char("1234!\_")}')

➞ SSttrriinngg

➞ HHeelllloo WWoorrlldd!!

➞ 11223344!!\_\_

2.Create a function that reverses a boolean value and returns the string "boolean expected" if another variable type is given.

Examples:

reverse(True) ➞ False

reverse(False) ➞ True

reverse(0) ➞ "boolean expected"

reverse(None) ➞ "boolean expected"

def reverse(in\_bool):

if type(in\_bool) == bool:

return not in\_bool

else:

return "Boolean Expected"

print(f reverse(True) ➞ {reverse(True)}')

print(f reverse(False) ➞ {reverse(False)}')

print(f reverse(0) ➞ {reverse(0)}')

print(f reverse(None) ➞ {reverse(None)}')

reverse(True) ➞ False

reverse(False) ➞ True

reverse(0) ➞ Boolean Expected

reverse(None) ➞ Boolean Expected

3. Create a function that returns the thickness (in meters) of a piece of paper after folding it n number of times. The paper starts off with a thickness of 0.5mm.

Examples:

`num\_layers(1) ➞ "0.001m"

# Paper folded once is 1mm (equal to 0.001m)

num\_layers(4) ➞ "0.008m"

# Paper folded 4 times is 8mm (equal to 0.008m)

num\_layers(21) ➞ "1048.576m"

# Paper folded 21 times is 1048576mm (equal to 1048.576m)`

def num\_layers(in\_num):

out\_num = 0.5

for ele in range(in\_num):

out\_num \*= 2

print(f'Output ➞ {out\_num/1000}m')

num\_layers(1)

num\_layers(4)

num\_layers(21)

Output ➞ 0.001m

Output ➞ 0.008m

Output ➞ 1048.576m

4.Create a function that takes a single string as argument and returns an ordered list containing the indices of all capital letters in the string.

Examples:

index\_of\_caps("eDaBiT") ➞ [1, 3, 5]

index\_of\_caps("eQuINoX") ➞ [1, 3, 4, 6]

index\_of\_caps("determine") ➞ []

index\_of\_caps("STRIKE") ➞ [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

index\_of\_caps("sUn") ➞ [1]

def index\_of\_caps(in\_string):

out\_string = []

for ele in in\_string:

if else.isupper():

out\_string.append(in\_string.index(ele))

print(f'{in\_string} ➞ {out\_string}')

index\_of\_caps("eDaBiT")

index\_of\_caps("eQuINoX")

index\_of\_caps("determine")

index\_of\_caps("STRIKE")

index\_of\_caps("sUn")

eDaBiT ➞ [1, 3, 5]

eQuINoX ➞ [1, 3, 4, 6]

determine ➞ []

STRIKE ➞ [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

sUn ➞ [1]

5.Using list comprehensions, create a function that finds all even numbers from 1 to the given number.

Examples:

find\_even\_nums(8) ➞ [2, 4, 6, 8]

find\_even\_nums(4) ➞ [2, 4]

find\_even\_nums(2) ➞ [2]

def find\_even\_nums(in\_num):

out\_list = [i for i in range(1,in\_num+1) if i%2 == 0]

print(f Output ➞ {out\_list}')

find\_even\_nums(8)

find\_even\_nums(4)

find\_even\_nums(2)

Output ➞ [2, 4, 6, 8]

Output ➞ [2, 4]

Output ➞ [2]