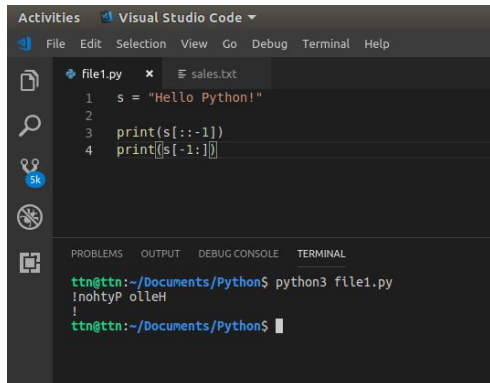


Exercise

1. Given string `my_string = 'Hello Python!'`, Reverse the string using slicing, print '!' using indexing



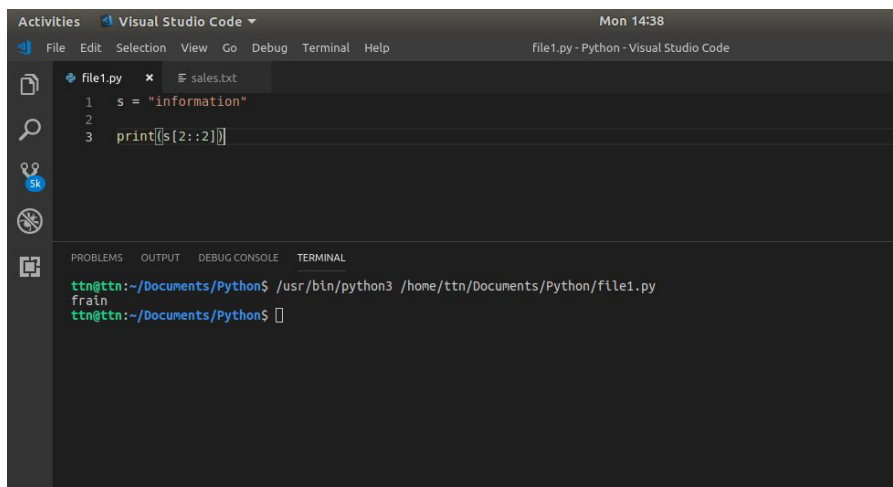
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `file1.py` open. The code in the editor is:

```
1 s = "Hello Python!"
2
3 print(s[::-1])
4 print(s[-1:])
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command `python3 file1.py` being executed, resulting in the output:

```
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$ python3 file1.py
!nohtyP olleH
!
```

2. Use slicing to get word “frain” from “information”.



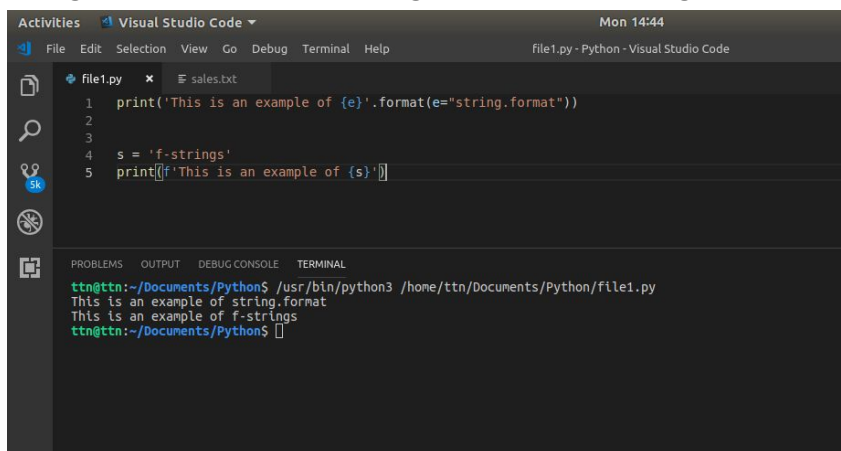
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `file1.py` open. The code in the editor is:

```
1 s = "information"
2
3 print(s[2:22])
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command `python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py` being executed, resulting in the output:

```
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$ python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py
frain
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$
```

3. Using examples explain `string.format` and `f-strings`



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `file1.py` open. The code in the editor is:

```
1 print('This is an example of {e}'.format(e="string.format"))
2
3
4 s = 'f-strings'
5 print(f'This is an example of {s}')
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command `python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py` being executed, resulting in the output:

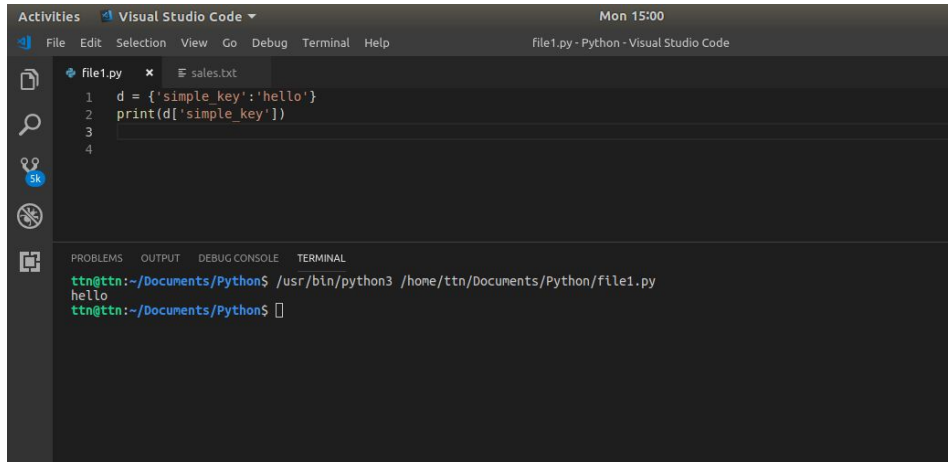
```
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$ python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py
This is an example of string.format
This is an example of f-strings
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$
```

4. **Can we sort a dictionary? Why or why not?**

No, we cannot sort a dictionary. Dictionaries use key, value pairs and those key, value pairs can be sorted using `.sorted()` function but a dictionary as a whole cannot be sorted because they are unordered mappings.

5. **Using keys and indexing, grab the 'hello' from the following dictionaries:**

`d = {'simple_key':'hello'}`



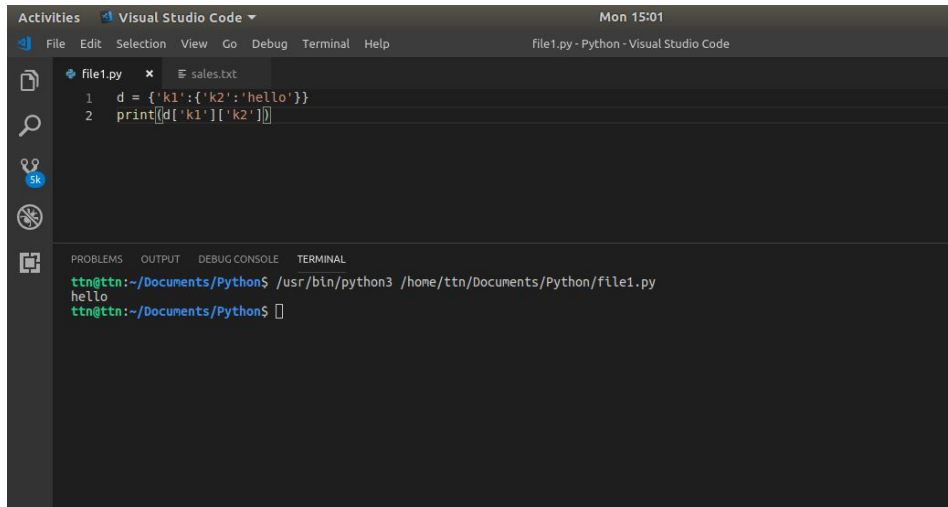
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The editor has two tabs: `file1.py` and `sales.txt`. The `file1.py` tab is active, showing the following code:

```
1 d = {'simple_key':'hello'}
2 print(d['simple_key'])
3
4
```

The bottom panel shows the `TERMINAL` tab with the following output:

```
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$ /usr/bin/python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py
hello
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$
```

`d = {'k1':{'k2':'hello'}}`



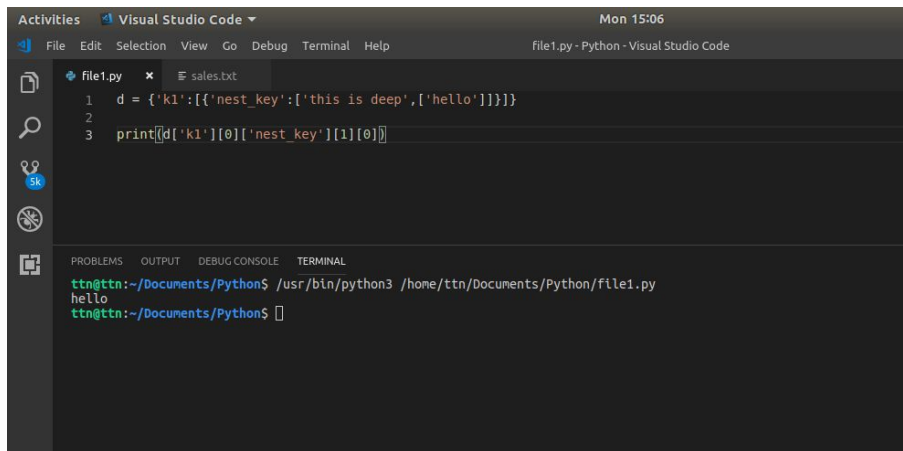
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The editor has two tabs: `file1.py` and `sales.txt`. The `file1.py` tab is active, showing the following code:

```
1 d = {'k1':{'k2':'hello'}}
2 print(d['k1']['k2'])
```

The bottom panel shows the `TERMINAL` tab with the following output:

```
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$ /usr/bin/python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py
hello
ttn@ttn:~/Documents/Python$
```

d = {'k1': [{'nest_key': ['this is deep', ['hello']]}]}

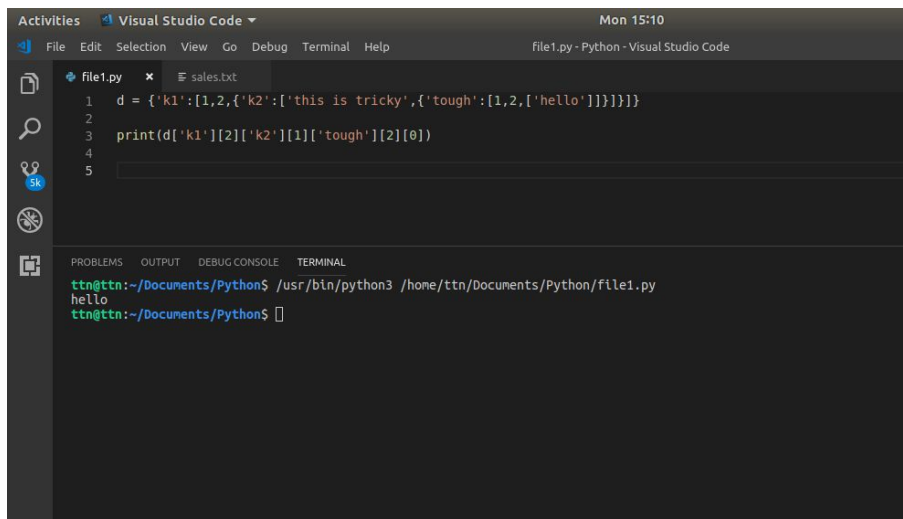


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The editor window displays a file named `file1.py` with the following code:

```
1 d = {'k1': [{'nest_key': ['this is deep', ['hello']]}]}
2
3 print(d['k1'][0]['nest_key'][1][0])
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command `/usr/bin/python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py` being executed, resulting in the output `hello`.

d = {'k1': [1,2,{'k2': ['this is tricky',{'tough':[1,2,['hello']]}]}]}



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The editor window displays a file named `file1.py` with the following code:

```
1 d = {'k1': [1,2,{'k2': ['this is tricky',{'tough':[1,2,['hello']]}]}]}
2
3 print(d['k1'][2]['k2'][1]['tough'][2][0])
4
5
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command `/usr/bin/python3 /home/ttn/Documents/Python/file1.py` being executed, resulting in the output `hello`.