1/30/2021 Week-2-Lab

Python as a Programming Language

Blank notebook to be used for lab exercises.

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Exercise 1: Putting it all together

Write a program that does the following:

- Prints the numbers 1 to 100
- For the numbers 10 to 25 (including 10 and 25), instead of printing the number, print the word "cheese".
- For numbers 55 to 100 (including 55, but not including 100), instead of printing the number, print the word "cake".
- For 100 print the word "Done!".

Important Python concepts: print(), if, elif, else, for

1 2 3 5 7 cheese cheese

cheese

localhost:8888/lab 1/4

cheese

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49 50

51

52

53

54

cake

cake cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake

cake cake

cake

cake

cake

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Exercise 2

Write a program which repeatedly reads numbers until the user enters "done". Once "done" is entered, print out the total, count, and average of the numbers. If the user enters anything other than a number, detect their mistake using try and except and print an error message and skip to the next number.

What the code should look like when running:

```
Enter a number: 4
Enter a number: 5
Enter a number: bad data
Invalid input
Enter a number: 7
Enter a number: done
16 3 5.333333333333
```

Important Python concepts: print(), try, except, break, while

```
In [4]: total = 0
    count = 0
    while True:
        try:
            number = input("Enter a number:")
            number = float(number)
            count += 1 # count = count + 1
            total += number # total = total + number
        except:
        if number != 'done':
            print('Invalid input')
        else:
            break

print("{} {} {} {}".format (total, count, total/count))
```

Exercise 3

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Write a program that counts how many times each letter appears in a string. The counts for each character should be stored in a dictionary where the character is the key and the value is the count. Print the dictionary at the end.

Given the string 'aaabbc', the output should be a dictionary {'a':3, 'b':2, 'c':1}.

We are effectively computing a histogram, which is a statistical term for a set of counters (or frequencies).

Important Python concepts: dict ({}), for

```
word = 'brontosaurus'
 In [9]:
In [14]:
          # Write code to count the number of times each character appears in "brontosaurus" here
          char_counts = {}
          for character in word:
              if character is char_counts:
                   char counts[character] += 1
              else:
                   char_counts[character] = 1
          print(char counts)
         {'b': 1, 'r': 1, 'o': 1, 'n': 1, 't': 1, 's': 1, 'a': 1, 'u': 1}
In [22]:
          char counts = {}
          for character in word:
              char_counts[character] = char_counts.get(character, 0) + 1
          print(char_counts)
         {'b': 1, 'r': 2, 'o': 2, 'n': 1, 't': 1, 's': 2, 'a': 1, 'u': 2}
          # Print dictionary here
In [23]:
          for key, value in char counts.items():
              print(key, value)
         b 1
         r 2
         o 2
         n 1
         t 1
         s 2
         a 1
         u 2
```

localhost:8888/lab 4/4