Python_basic_pragramming_16

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1. Write a function that stutters a word as if someone is struggling to read it.
         The first two letters are repeated twice with an ellipsis ... and space after each,
         and then the word is pronounced with a question mark?
         Examples: stutter("incredible") "in... in... incredible?"
         stutter ("enthusiastic") "en... en... enthusiastic?"
         stutter ("outstanding") "ou... ou... outstanding?"
         Hint :-Assume all input is in lower case and at least two characters long.
        def stutterWord():
            in string = input('Enter the Word :')
             out string = in string.replace(in string[0:2],((in string[0:2]+'...')*2)+
                                            in string[0:2])+'?'
            print(f'{in string}{out string}')
         for i in range(3):
            stutterWord()
        Enter the Word : Excellent
        ExcellentEx... Ex... Excellent?
        Enter the Word : Outstanding
        OutstandingOu... Ou... Outstanding?
        Enter the Word : Febulas
        FebulasFe... Fe... Febulas?
         2. Create a function that takes an angle in radians and returns the corresponding
         angle in degrees
         rounded to one decimal place?
         Examples: radians_to_degrees(1) 57.3
         radians_to_degrees(20) 1145.9
         radians_to_degrees(50) 2864.8
         import math
         def radianToDegree():
             in num = int(input('Enter the angle in Radians: '))
             out num = (180/math.pi)*in num
             print(f'{in num}radian(s) {out num:.1f} degrees')
         for x in range(3):
             radianToDegree()
        Enter the angle in Radians: 1
        1radian(s) 57.3 degrees
        Enter the angle in Radians: 50
        50radian(s) 2864.8 degrees
        Enter the angle in Radians: 100
        100radian(s) 5729.6 degrees
         3. In this challenge, establish if a given integer num is a Curzon number.
         If 1 plus 2 elevated to num is exactly divisible by 1 plus 2 multiplied by
         num, then num is a Curzon number. Given a non-negative integer num,
         implement a function that returns True if num is a Curzon number, or False
         Examples: is curzon(5) True # 2 ** 5 + 1 = 33 # 2 * 5 + 1 = 11 # 33 is a
         multiple of 11 is curzon(10) False # 2 ** 10 + 1 = 1025 # 2 * 10 + 1 = 21
         1025 is not a multiple of 21 is curzon(14) True
         # 2 ** 14 + 1 = 16385 # 2 *14 + 1 = 29 # 16385 is a multiple of 29
         def checkCurzon():
             in num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
             if (pow(2, in num) + 1) %((2*in num) + 1) == 0:
                print(f'{in num} is a Curzon Number')
             else:
                print(f'{in num} is Not a Curzon Number')
         for x in range(4):
            checkCurzon()
        Enter a number: 5
        5 is a Curzon Number
        Enter a number: 10
        10 is Not a Curzon Number
        Enter a number: 15
        15 is Not a Curzon Number
        Enter a number: 22
        22 is Not a Curzon Number
         4. Given the side length x find the area of a hexagon?
         Examples: area of hexagon(1) 2.6
         area of hexagon(2) 10.4
         area of hexagon(3) 23.
In [4]:
         import math
         def areaOfHexagon():
             in num = int(input('Enter the side length of a Hexagon: '))
             out num = ((3*math.sqrt(3))/2)*(pow(in num,2))
             print(f'Area for Hexagon of sidelength {in num} {out num:.1f}')
         for x in range(3):
             areaOfHexagon()
        Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 4
        Area for Hexagon of sidelength 4 41.6
        Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 10
        Area for Hexagon of sidelength 10 259.8
        Enter the side length of a Hexagon: 12
        Area for Hexagon of sidelength 12 374.1
         5. Create a function that returns a base-2 (binary) representation of a base-10
         (decimal) string number. To convert is simple:
         ((2) means base-2 and (10) means base-10)
         010101001(2) = 1 + 8 + 32 + 128.
         Going from right to left, the value of the most right bit is 1, now from that
         every bit to the left will be x2 the value, value of an 8 bit binary numbers
         are (256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1).
         Examples:
         binary(1) "1" # 1* 1 = 1 binary(5) "101" # 1 1 + 1 4 = 5 binary(10) "1010"
         # 1 2 + 1 8 = 10
         def getBinary():
             in num = int(input("Enter a Number: "))
             out num = bin(in num).replace('0b','')
             print(f'Binary of {in num} {out num}')
         for x in range(3):
             getBinary()
        Enter a Number: 1
        Binary of 1 1
        Enter a Number: 5
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Binary of 5 101 Enter a Number: 13 Binary of 13 1101