# Python [solutions]

Python and R for Data Science

Data Science and Management



# Exercise 1: find number of unique characters

Define a function count\_uniq that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a string s
- returns:
  - the number of unique characters in s

In [6]: # Solution goes here

Run this code to test your solution:

```
In [7]: try: assert count_uniq("test") == 3 and count_uniq("Aejeje") == 3 and not print("
    except: print('Test failed')
```

```
In [1]: def count_uniq(s):
    return len(set(s))

# test
assert count_uniq("test") == 3 and count_uniq("Aejeje") == 3 and not print("Test

Test passed
```

# Exercise 2: remove duplicates

Define a function remove\_duplicates that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a list s of strings
- returns:
  - a copy of s without duplicate elements

In [6]: # Solution goes here

Run this code to test your solution:

```
In [7]: try: assert remove_duplicates(["test", "luiss", "data", "test", "science"]) == ["
    except: print('Test failed')
```

```
In [5]: def remove_duplicates(s):
    return list(set(s))

# test
assert remove_duplicates(["test", "luiss", "data", "test", "science"]) == ["test"]

Test passed
```

## Exercise 3: find common elements

Define a function common\_elements that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a set s of strings
  - a set k of strings
- returns:
  - a list containing all common elements between s and k

```
In [8]: # Solution goes here
```

Run this code to test your solution:

```
In [9]:
    friend1_companies = {'Google', 'Amazon', 'Apple', 'Microsoft'}
    friend2_companies = {'Facebook', 'Google', 'Tesla', 'Amazon'}
    try: assert common_elements(friend1_companies, friend2_companies) == {'Google', 'except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

```
In [10]: def common_elements(s, k):
    return s.intersection(k)

# test
friend1_companies = {'Google', 'Amazon', 'Apple', 'Microsoft'}
friend2_companies = {'Facebook', 'Google', 'Tesla', 'Amazon'}
assert common_elements(friend1_companies, friend2_companies) == {'Google', 'Amazon'}
```

Test passed

# Exercise 4: count word frequency

Define a function word\_freq that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a string s
- returns:
  - a dictionary containing as key each word in s and as value the count of that word in s

Count the word case-insensitive.

```
In [12]: # Solution goes here
```

Run this code to test your solution:

```
In [13]: try: assert word_freq("Python is fun and learning Python is fun") == {'python': 2
   except: print('Test failed')
```

```
In [12]: def word_freq(s):
    words = s.lower().split()
    word_count = {}
    for word in words:
        word_count[word] = word_count.get(word, 0) + 1
    return word_count

# test
assert word_freq("Python is fun and learning Python is fun") == {'python': 2, 'is
        {'python': 2, 'is': 2, 'fun': 2, 'and': 1, 'learning': 1}
Test passed
```

# Exercise 5: track voting results

Define a function update\_votes that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a dictionary votes having as key names of candidates and as value the number of votes received by each one of them
  - a list new\_votes of names of candidates
- returns:
  - the votes dictionary updated with the new votes received

In [15]: # Solution goes here

Run this code to test your solution:

```
In [16]:
    votes = {
        'Alice': 120,
        'Bob': 150,
        'Charlie': 90
    }
    new_votes = ['Alice', 'Charlie', 'Charlie', 'Bob', 'Alice', 'Alice']
    try: assert update_votes(votes, new_votes) == {'Alice': 123, 'Bob': 151, 'Charlie except: print('Test failed')
```

```
In [14]:
    def update_votes(votes, new_votes):
        for vote in new_votes:
            votes[vote] = votes.get(vote, 0) + 1
        return votes

# test
votes = {
        'Alice': 120,
        'Bob': 150,
        'Charlie': 90
}

new_votes = ['Alice', 'Charlie', 'Charlie', 'Bob', 'Alice', 'Alice']
assert update_votes(votes, new_votes) == {'Alice': 123, 'Bob': 151, 'Charlie': 92
```

Test passed