**National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences**



**Python Helping Material**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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| Section | 5H |
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Table of Contents

[1 Objectives 3](#_Toc30811)

[2 Task Distribution 3](#_Toc30812)

[3 Online Python Interpreter 4](#_Toc30813)

[4 Data Types 5](#_Toc30814)

[4.1 Built-in Types 5](#_Toc30815)

[4.2 Typecasting 6](#_Toc30816)

[5 Operators 6](#_Toc30817)

[5.1 Math Operators 6](#_Toc30818)

[5.2 Comparison Operators 7](#_Toc30819)

[5.3 Boolean Operators 7](#_Toc30820)

[6 If-else Conditions 8](#_Toc30821)

[6.1 if Statement Example: 8](#_Toc30822)

[6.2 if-else Statement Example: 8](#_Toc30823)

[6.3 if-elif-else Statement Example: 8](#_Toc30824)

[7 Loops 9](#_Toc30825)

[7.1 While Loop Example with break Statement 9](#_Toc30826)

[7.2 While Loop Example with continue Statement 9](#_Toc30827)

[7.3 for Loop Example with range() 9](#_Toc30828)

[7.4 for Loop Example with range() arguments 9](#_Toc30829)

[8 Functions 10](#_Toc30830)

[8.1 Custom Functions 10](#_Toc30831)

[8.1.1 Simple Function Example 10](#_Toc30832)

[8.1.2 Function Example with Return Statement 10](#_Toc30833)

[8.2 Built-in Functions 11](#_Toc30834)

[8.2.1 Built-in Function Examples 11](#_Toc30835)

[9 Exercise (25 Marks) 12](#_Toc30836)

[9.1 Reverse String (5 Marks) 12](#_Toc30837)

[9.2 Valid Palindrome (10 Marks) 12](#_Toc30838)

[9.3 Sqrt(x) without any built-in methods (10 Marks) 12](#_Toc30839)

10 Submission Instructions 13

# Objectives

After performing this lab, students shall be able to understand:

* Python data types.
* Python operators (math, comparison, boolean)
* Python condition and loops
* Python functions

# Task Distribution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total Time** | **170 Minutes** |
| Python data types | 15 Minutes |
| Python operators | 10 Minutes |
| Python if-else conditions | 10 Minutes |
| Python loops | 15 Minutes |
| Python functions | 20 Minutes |
| Exercise | 90 Minutes |
| Online Submission | 10 Minutes |

# Online Python Interpreter

We will be working on [Google Collab](https://colab.research.google.com/) to run Python programs.

Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser without any configuration. To do that we need to create a Colab notebook.

Colab notebooks allow you to combine executable code and rich text in a single document, along with images, HTML, LaTeX and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account. You can easily share your Colab notebooks with coworkers or friends, allowing them to comment on your notebooks or even edit them.

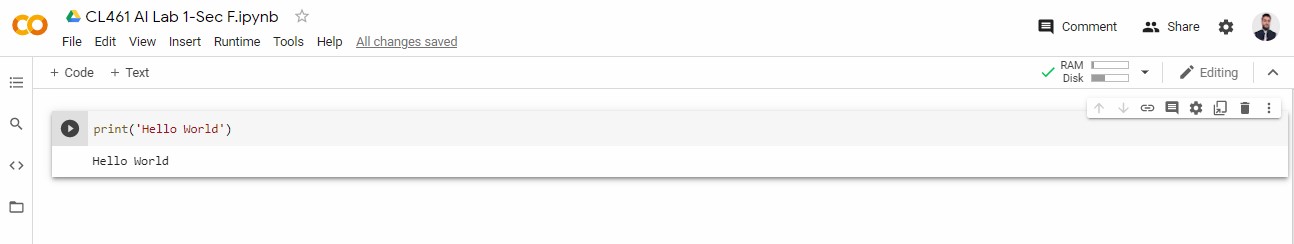
**Colab notebooks are Jupyter notebooks that are hosted by Colab.** The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.Learn more about Jupyter [here](https://jupyter.org/).

Follow the instructions given below:

* Visit the following link: <https://colab.research.google.com/> Sign in using your nu email id.
* You will be directed to ‘Welcome to Colaboratory’ page.
* Go to **File->New Notebook**.
* A new notebook is created by the name ‘Untitled0.ipynb’.
* Rename the notebook to your roll number.

|  |
| --- |
| rint(‘Hello World’) |

* Write your first Python program by typing the following statement in the first cell o p
* Execute this cell by clicking the play button on the left of the cell or by pressing Ctrl+Enter.
* You will notice that the notebook will connect to a runtime. RAM and Disk resources are allocated. (Refer to the screenshot below)



For offline usage, [PyCharm](https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download/) IDE is recommended. Installation details for PyCharm will be shared later.

# Data Types

The following section describes the standard types that are built into the Python interpreter.

These datatypes are divided into different categories like numeric, sequences, mapping etc. Typecasting is also discussed below.

## Built-in Types

The following chart summarizes the standard data types that are built into the Python interpreter.

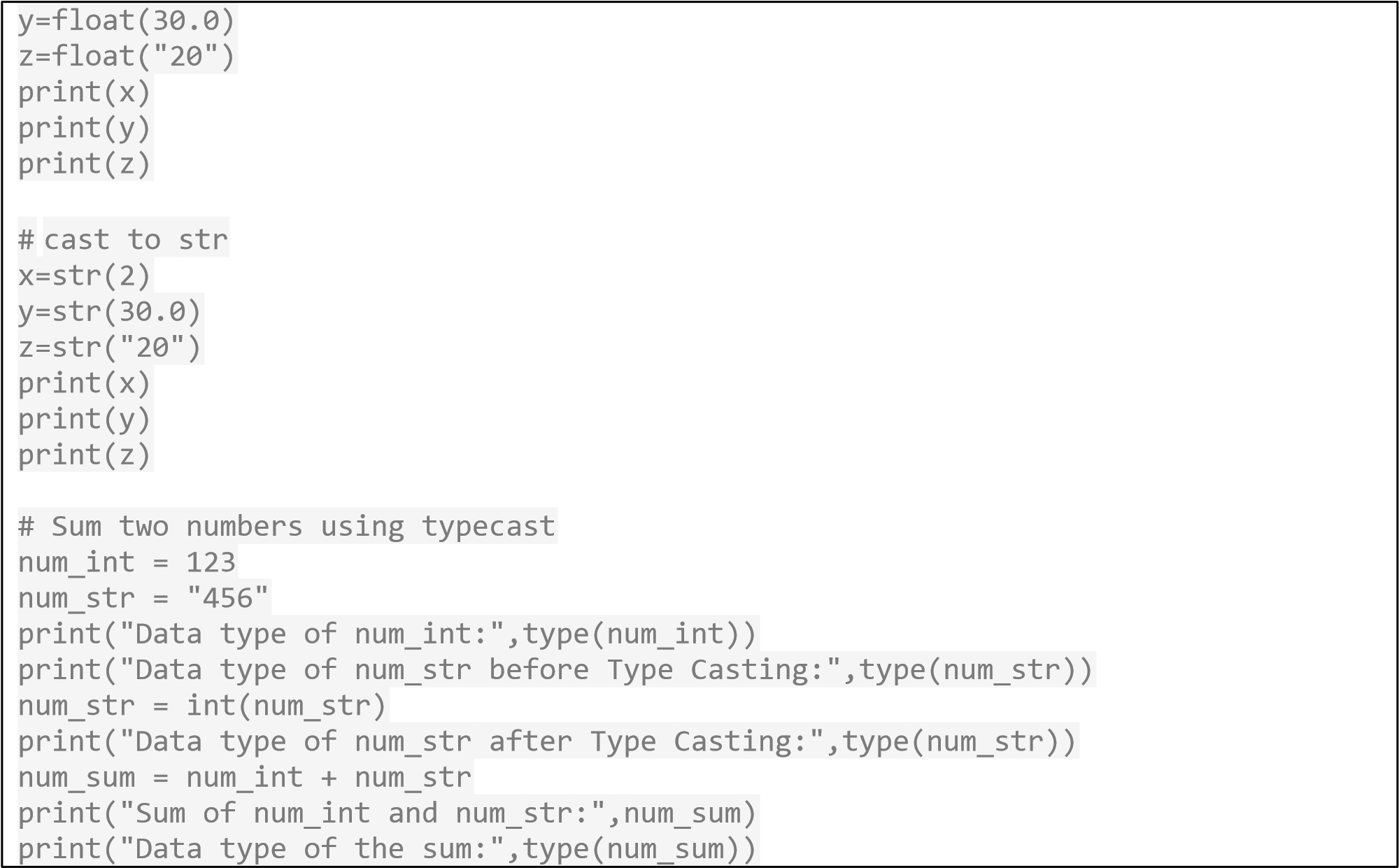
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr#** | **Categories** | **Data Type** | **Examples** |
| 1 | Numeric Types | int | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, | int | (20) | |
| 2 | float | |  |  | | --- | --- | | -1.25, -1.0, --0.5, 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.25 | | | float(20.5) |  |   , |
| 3 | complex | 1j, complex(1j) |
| 4 | Text Sequence Type | str | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 'a', 'Hello!', | str | ("Hello World") | |
| 5 | Boolean Type | bool | True, False, bool(5) |
| 6 | Sequence Types | list | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ["apple", "banana", "cherry"], | | list(("apple", | | "banana", "cherry")) |  | | |
| 7 | tuple | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ("apple", "banana", "cherry"), | | tuple(("apple", | | "banana", "cherry")) |  | | |
| 8 | range | range(6) |
| 9 | Mapping Type | dict | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | {"name" : "John", "age" : 36}  , | | | | dict | (name="John", age=36) |  | |
| 10 | Set Types | set | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}, | | set(("apple", | | "banana", "cherry")) |  | | |
| 11 | frozenset | frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"}) |
| 12 | Binary Sequence Types | bytes | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | b"Hello | ", | bytes(5) | |
| 13 | bytearray | |  |  | | --- | --- | | bytearray | (5) | |
| 14 | memoryview | |  |  | | --- | --- | | memoryview | (bytes(5)) | |

Python has no command for declaring a variable for any datatype. A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it. Variable names are case-sensitive. Just like in other languages, Python allows you to assign values to multiple variables in one line.

## Typecasting

The process of explicitly converting the value of one data type (int, str, float, etc.) to another data type is called type casting. In Type Casting, loss of data may occur as we enforce the object to a specific data type.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | # | cast to | f | loat |  |
| x=float(2) | |  |
|  | |



|  |
| --- |
| *type(* |

Notice the *)* function used in the above example. Find out what it does. Execute the given example in Jupyter notebook to observe the result of type casting.

# Operators

This section contains the details of different Python operators i.e. Math operators, comparison operators and Boolean operators.

## Math Operators

From **Highest** to **Lowest** precedence:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operators** | **Operation** | **Example** | | |
| \*\* | Exponent | 2 \*\* 3 = 8 | | |
| % | Modulus/Remainder | 22 % 8 = 6 | | |
| // | Integer division | 22 // 8 = 2 | | |
| / | Division | 22 / 8 = 2.75 | | |
| \* | Multiplication | 3 \* 3 = 9 | | |
| - | Subtraction | 5 - 2 = 3 | | |
| + | Addition |  | 2 + 2 = 4 |  |
|  |

## Comparison Operators

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Meaning** |
| == | Equal to |
| != | Not equal to |
| < | Less than |
| > | Greater Than |
| <= | Less than or Equal to |
| >= | Greater than or Equal to |

## Boolean Operators

There are three Boolean operators: *and*, *or*, and *not*.

The *and* Operator’s *Truth* Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expression** | **Evaluates to** |
| True and True | True |
| True and False | False |
| False and True | False |
| False and False | False |

The *or* Operator’s *Truth* Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expression** | **Evaluates to** |
| True or True | True |
| True or False | True |
| False or True | True |
| False or False | False |

The *not* Operator’s *Truth* Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Expression** | **Evaluates to** |
| not True | False |
| not False | True |

# If-else Conditions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *if,* | *elif* | *, else.* |

Python supports conditional statements i.e. Comparison operators and Boolean operators written in the previous section can be used in if-elif-else statements.

**Python uses indentation instead of curly-brackets to define the scope in the code.**

## if Statement Example:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | name = 'Alice' | | |  | | |
| if name == 'Alice': | | | |  | |
|  | print( | 'Hi, Alice.') | | |  |

## if-else Statement Example:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | name = 'Bob' | | | |  | | | |
| if name == 'Alice': | | | | |  | | |
|  | print( | | 'Hi, Alice.') | | |  | |
| else: | |  | | | |
|  | print( | | 'Hello, stranger.') | | | |  |

## if-elif-else Statement Example:

name = 'Bob'

age = 30

if name == 'Alice':

print(

'Hi, Alice.')

elif

12:

age <

print(

'You are not Alice, kiddo.')

else

:

print(

'You are neither Alice nor a little kid.')

Python conditional statements only require

*if*

statement to execute. Both

*elif*

and

*else*

are optional

and used as per requirement.

# Loops

|  |
| --- |
| *for* |

Python has two types of loops i.e. *while*, *.* Use Jupyter notebook to execute all code snippets given in the examples below to observe their results.

## While Loop Example with break Statement

With the *while* loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true or the loop execution reaches a *break* statement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | while True: | | | |  | | | | |
|  | print( | | 'Please type your name.') | | | | |  |
| name = input() | | | | | |  | |
| if name == 'your name': | | | | | | |  |
| break | | | | |  | |
| print( | | 'Thank you!' | | | |  |

|  |
| --- |
| *input(* |

*)* in the above example is a built-in Python function which is discussed in the functions section below.

## While Loop Example with continue Statement

When the program reaches a *continue* statement, the program execution immediately jumps back to the start of the loop.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | while True: | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  | print( | | 'Who are you?') | | | | | | | |  | | |
| name = input() | | | | | | |  | | | |
| if name != 'Joe': | | | | | | | |  | | |
| continue | | | | | |  | |
|  | print( | | 'Hello, Joe. What is the password? (It is a fish.)') | | | | | | | | | |  |
| password = input() | | | | | | | | |  | | | |
| if password == 'swordfish': | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| break | | | | |  | | | | | | |
| print( | | 'Access granted.') | | | | | | | |  | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |

## for Loop Example with range()

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | print('My name is') | | |  | | | |
| for i | in range(5): |  |
| print('Jimmy Five Times ({})'.format( | | | | str( | i))) |  |

## for Loop Example with range() arguments

|  |
| --- |
| *range(* |

The *)* function can also be called with three arguments. The first two arguments will be the start and stop values, and the third will be the step argument. The step is the amount that the variable is increased by after each iteration.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | for i | in range(0, 10, 2): | |  |
| print(i | | ) |

# Functions

This section contains the details of Python user defined or custom function along with a few examples of Python built-in functions.

## Custom Functions

Programmers can define their own functions in Python. Functions can contain all types of Python statements like variables, conditions and loops etc.

### Simple Function Example

A function in Python starts with *def* keyword followed by the function name with round brackets.

Function parameters can be passed depending on the requirement.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | def | hello(name): | | |  | | | |
| print('Hello {}'.format(name)) | | | | | | |  |
| hello('Alice') | | | # | Hello Alice | |  |
| hello('Bob') | | # | Hello Bob | |  |

### Function Example with Return Statement

A return statement consists of the following:

* The return keyword.
* The value or expression that the function should return.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | import random | | | | | | # | | Syntax to import Python libraries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| def | getAnswer( | | | | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | | | ): | |  | | | | | | | |
| if | | | answerNumber | | | | | | | == 1: | | | | |  | | |
| return 'It is certain' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 2: | | | | |  | |
| return 'It is decidedly so' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 3: | | | | |  | | | | |
| return 'Yes' | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 4: | | | | |
| return 'Reply hazy try again' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 5: | | | | |  | | | | | | |
| return 'Ask again later' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 6: | | | | |  | | | |
| return 'Concentrate and ask again' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 7: | | | | |  | | | | | | | |
| return 'My reply is no' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 8: | | | | |  | | |
| return 'Outlook not so good' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
|  |  | elif | | answerNumber | | | | | | | | == 9: | | | | |  | | | | | |
| return 'Very doubtful' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r = |  | random.randint | | | | | | | (1, 9) | | | | |  | | | | |
| fortune = | | | | | getAnswer | | | | | (r) | | |  |
| print(fortune) | | | | | | |  | | | | | |

## Built-in Functions

The Python interpreter has a number of functions built into it that are always available. We have already covered a few built-in functions in the datatypes section above. Refer to [this link](https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html) for the complete list of Python built-in functions.

### Built-in Function Examples

Execute the code given below in your Jupyter notebook to find the results of built-in functions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | # | abs | | | integer number | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| num | | = -5 | | | |  | | | |
| print('Absolute value of -5 is:', abs( | | | | | | | | | | | | | | num | | )) | |  | | | |
| # Notice print here, it is also a built-in function | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | # | abs | | | floating number | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| fnum | | | = -1.45 | | | |  | | | |
| print('Absolute value of 1.45 is:', abs( | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | fnum | | | | )) | )   |  |  | | --- | --- | | sep | ='\n') | | |
| # input function  x = input('Enter your name:') print('Hello, ' + x)  # max function  number = [3, 2, 8, 5, 10, 6] largest\_number = max(number);  print("The largest number is:", largest\_number   |  |  | | --- | --- | | # print usage |  | | print('Hands-on','python','programming','lab', | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| # sum function | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| my\_list | | | | | = [1,3,5,2,4] | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| print "The sum of | | | | | | | | | my\_list | | | is", sum( | my\_list | | | | ) | | |

# Exercise (25 Marks)

Complete all tasks given below

## Reverse String (5 Marks)

Write a function that reverses a string. The input string is given as an array of characters. You can use Python list to create the array of characters. Do not allocate extra space for another array, you must do this reversal by modifying the input array in-place with O(1) extra memory.

**Example 1:**

Input: ["h","e","l","l","o"] Output: ["o","l","l","e","h"]

**Example 2:**

Input: ["H","a","n","n","a","h"]

Output: ["h","a","n","n","a","H"]

## Valid Palindrome (10 Marks)

Given a string *s*, determine if it is a palindrome, considering only alphanumeric characters and ignoring cases. Refer to [this link](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_ref_string.asp) to learn about Python string functions which might come handy in this task.

**Example 1:**

Input: s = "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"

Output: true

Explanation: "amanaplanacanalpanama" is a palindrome.

**Example 2:**

Input: s = "race a car"

Output: false

Explanation: "raceacar" is not a palindrome.

## Sqrt(x) without any built-in methods (10 Marks)

Given a non-negative integer x, compute and return the square root of x.

Since the return type is an integer, the decimal digits are truncated, and only the integer part of the result is returned.

**Example 1:**

Input: x = 4 Output: 2

**Example 2:**

Input: x = 8

Output: 2

Explanation: The square root of 8 is 2.82842…, and since the decimal part is truncated, 2 is returned.