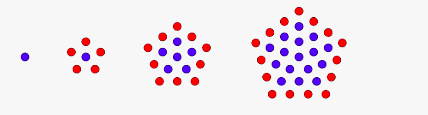
# Assignment 02

#### 1.Write a function that takes a positive integer num and calculates how many dots exist in a pentagonal shape around the center dot on the Nth iteration.

**Answer:**

In the image below you can see the first iteration is only a single dot. On the second, there are 6 dots. On the third, there are 16 dots, and on the fourth there are 31 dots.  
 **Examples:**

pentagonal(1) ➞ 1  
pentagonal(2) ➞ 6  
pentagonal(3) ➞ 16  
pentagonal(8) ➞ 141

def pentagonal(in\_num):  
 output = 1  
 if in\_num >=1:  
 for ele in range(in\_num):  
 output = output + (5\*ele)  
 print(f'pentagonal({in\_num}) ➞ {output}')  
 else:  
 print("Enter a Positive Number as Input")  
   
pentagonal(1)   
pentagonal(2)  
pentagonal(3)  
pentagonal(8)

pentagonal(1) ➞ 1  
pentagonal(2) ➞ 6  
pentagonal(3) ➞ 16  
pentagonal(8) ➞ 141

#### 2.. Make a function that encrypts a given input with these steps:

**Answer:**

Input: "apple"  
Step 1: Reverse the input: "elppa"  
Step 2: Replace all vowels using the following chart:  
a => 0  
e => 1  
i => 2  
o => 2  
u => 3  
# "1lpp0"  
Step 3: Add "aca" to the end of the word: "1lpp0aca"  
Output: "1lpp0aca"  
**Examples:**

encrypt("banana") ➞ "0n0n0baca"  
encrypt("karaca") ➞ "0c0r0kaca"  
encrypt("burak") ➞ "k0r3baca"  
encrypt("alpaca") ➞ "0c0pl0aca"

**def** encrypt(in\_string):  
 vowels = {'a':'0','e':'1','i':'2','o':'2','u':'2'}  
 out\_string = ''  
 **for** ele **in** in\_string[::-1]:  
 **if** ele **in** vowels.keys():  
 out\_string += vowels[ele]  
 **else**:  
 out\_string += ele  
 out\_string += "aca"  
 print(f'encrypt({in\_string}) ➞ {out\_string}')  
   
encrypt("banana")  
encrypt("karaca")  
encrypt("burak")  
encrypt("alpaca")

encrypt(banana) ➞ 0n0n0baca  
encrypt(karaca) ➞ 0c0r0kaca  
encrypt(burak) ➞ k0r2baca  
encrypt(alpaca) ➞ 0c0pl0aca

#### 3.Given the month and year as numbers, return whether that month contains a Friday 13th.(i.e You can check Python's datetime module)

**Answer:**

**Examples:**  
has\_friday\_13(3, 2020) ➞ True  
has\_friday\_13(10, 2017) ➞ True  
has\_friday\_13(1, 1985) ➞ False

import datetime  
**def** has\_friday\_13(month,year):  
 output = False  
 **if** datetime.datetime(year,month,13).strftime('%A') == 'Friday':  
 output = True  
 print(f'has\_friday\_13{month,year} ➞ {output}')  
  
has\_friday\_13(3, 2020)  
has\_friday\_13(10, 2017)  
has\_friday\_13(1, 1985)

has\_friday\_13(3, 2020) ➞ True  
has\_friday\_13(10, 2017) ➞ True  
has\_friday\_13(1, 1985) ➞ False

#### 4.Write a regular expression that will help us count how many bad cookies are produced every day. You must use RegEx negative lookbehind.

**Answer:**

**Examples:**  
lst = ["bad cookie", "good cookie", "bad cookie", "good cookie", "good cookie"]  
pattern = "yourregularexpressionhere"  
len(re.findall(pattern, ", ".join(lst))) ➞ 2

import re  
lst = ["bad cookie", "good cookie", "bad cookie", "good cookie", "good cookie"]  
pattern = r'(?<!good)\scookie'*# Regex Negative lookbehind expression*  
data = re.findall(pattern,' '.join(lst))  
print(f'No of Bad cookies produced per day ➞ {len(data)}')

No of Bad cookies produced per day ➞ 2

#### 5.. Given a list of words in the singular form, return a set of those words in the plural form if they appear more than once in the list

**Answer:**

**Examples:**  
pluralize(["cow", "pig", "cow", "cow"]) ➞ { "cows", "pig" }  
pluralize(["table", "table", "table"]) ➞ { "tables" }  
pluralize(["chair", "pencil", "arm"]) ➞ { "chair", "pencil", "arm" }

**def** pluralize(in\_list):  
 out\_set = set()  
 **for** ele **in** set(in\_list):  
 **if** in\_list.count(ele) > 1:  
 out\_set.add(ele+'s')  
 **else**:  
 out\_set.add(ele)  
 print(f'pluralize({in\_list}) ➞ {out\_set}')  
   
pluralize(["cow", "pig", "cow", "cow"])  
pluralize(["table", "table", "table"])  
pluralize(["chair", "pencil", "arm"])

pluralize(['cow', 'pig', 'cow', 'cow']) ➞ {'pig', 'cows'}  
pluralize(['table', 'table', 'table']) ➞ {'tables'}  
pluralize(['chair', 'pencil', 'arm']) ➞ {'chair', 'pencil', 'arm'}