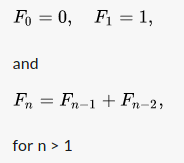
# Assignment 04

#### 1.In mathematics, the Fibonacci numbers, commonly denoted Fn, form a sequence, called the Fibonacci sequence, such that each number is the sum of the two preceding ones, starting from 0 and 1:



**Answer:**

The beginning of the sequence is this: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...  
The function fastFib(num) returns the fibonacci number Fn, of the given num as an argument.  
**Examples:**

fib\_fast(5) ➞ 5  
fib\_fast(10) ➞ 55  
fib\_fast(20) ➞ 6765  
fib\_fast(50) ➞ 12586269025

*# Approach 1*  
**def** fib\_fast\_one(in\_num):  
 temp\_list = []  
 **for** ele **in** range(in\_num+1):  
 **if** ele **in** [0,1]:  
 temp\_list.append(ele)  
 **else**:  
 temp\_list.append(temp\_list[-1]+temp\_list[-2])  
 print(f'fib\_fast\_one({in\_num}) ➞ {temp\_list[-1]}')  
   
*# Approach 2 -> Memory Efficient*  
**def** fib\_fast\_two(in\_num):  
 back\_two,back\_one,output = 0,1,0  
 **for** ele **in** range(in\_num+1):  
 **if** ele > 1:  
 output = back\_two+back\_one  
 back\_two = back\_one  
 back\_one = output  
 print(f'fib\_fast\_two({in\_num}) ➞ {output}')  
  
fib\_fast\_one(5)  
fib\_fast\_one(10)  
fib\_fast\_one(20)  
fib\_fast\_one(50)   
print()   
fib\_fast\_two(5)  
fib\_fast\_two(10)  
fib\_fast\_two(20)  
fib\_fast\_two(50)

fib\_fast\_one(5) ➞ 5  
fib\_fast\_one(10) ➞ 55  
fib\_fast\_one(20) ➞ 6765  
fib\_fast\_one(50) ➞ 12586269025  
  
fib\_fast\_two(5) ➞ 5  
fib\_fast\_two(10) ➞ 55  
fib\_fast\_two(20) ➞ 6765  
fib\_fast\_two(50) ➞ 12586269025

#### 2.Create a function that takes a strings characters as ASCII and returns each characters hexadecimal value as a string.

**Answer:**

**Examples:**  
convert\_to\_hex("hello world") ➞ "68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c 64"  
convert\_to\_hex("Big Boi") ➞ "42 69 67 20 42 6f 69"  
convert\_to\_hex("Marty Poppinson") ➞ "4d 61 72 74 79 20 50 6f 70 70 69 6e 73 6f 6e"

**def** convert\_to\_hex(in\_string):  
 out\_string = []  
 **for** ele **in** in\_string:  
 out\_string.append(hex(ord(ele))[2:])  
 print(f'convert\_to\_hex({in\_string}) ➞ {" ".join(out\_string)}')  
  
convert\_to\_hex("hello world")  
convert\_to\_hex("Big Boi")  
convert\_to\_hex("Marty Poppinson")

convert\_to\_hex(hello world) ➞ 68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c 64  
convert\_to\_hex(Big Boi) ➞ 42 69 67 20 42 6f 69  
convert\_to\_hex(Marty Poppinson) ➞ 4d 61 72 74 79 20 50 6f 70 70 69 6e 73 6f 6e

#### 3.Someone has attempted to censor my strings by replacing every vowel with a \*, l\*k\* th\*s. Luckily, I've been able to find the vowels that were removed.

Given a censored string and a string of the censored vowels, return the original uncensored string.

**Answer:**  
**Examples:**  
uncensor("Wh\*r\* d\*d my v\*w\*ls g\*?", "eeioeo") ➞ "Where did my vowels go?"  
uncensor("abcd", "") ➞ "abcd"  
uncensor("\*PP\*RC\*S\*", "UEAE") ➞ "UPPERCASE"

**def** uncensor(in\_string,in\_vowels):  
 window = 0  
 out\_string = ''  
 **for** ele **in** in\_string:  
 **if** ele == '\*':  
 out\_string += in\_vowels[window]  
 window +=1  
 **else**:  
 out\_string += ele  
 print(f'uncensor{in\_string,in\_vowels} ➞ {out\_string}')  
  
uncensor("Wh\*r\* d\*d my v\*w\*ls g\*?", "eeioeo")  
uncensor("abcd", "")  
uncensor("\*PP\*RC\*S\*", "UEAE")

uncensor('Wh\*r\* d\*d my v\*w\*ls g\*?', 'eeioeo') ➞ Where did my vowels go?  
uncensor('abcd', '') ➞ abcd  
uncensor('\*PP\*RC\*S\*', 'UEAE') ➞ UPPERCASE

#### 4.Write a function that takes an IP address and returns the domain name using PTR DNS records.

**Answer:**

**Examples:**  
get\_domain("8.8.8.8") ➞ "dns.google"  
get\_domain("8.8.4.4") ➞ "dns.google"

import socket  
**def** get\_domain(in\_ip):  
 print(f'get\_domain({in\_ip}) ➞ {socket.gethostbyaddr(in\_ip)} ➞ {socket.gethostbyaddr(in\_ip)[0]}')  
   
get\_domain("8.8.8.8")  
get\_domain("8.8.4.4")

get\_domain(8.8.8.8) ➞ ('dns.google', [], ['8.8.8.8']) ➞ dns.google  
get\_domain(8.8.4.4) ➞ ('dns.google', [], ['8.8.4.4']) ➞ dns.google

#### 5.Create a function that takes an integer n and returns the factorial of factorials. See below examples for a better understanding:

**Examples:**  
fact\_of\_fact(4) ➞ 288  
# 4! \* 3! \* 2! \* 1! = 288  
fact\_of\_fact(5) ➞ 34560  
fact\_of\_fact(6) ➞ 24883200

**def** fact\_of\_fact(in\_num):  
 *# Internal Function to generate factorial of a Number*  
 **def** get\_factorial(n):  
 **if** n == 1:  
 **return** 1  
 **else**:  
 **return** n\*get\_factorial(n-1)   
 out\_num = 1  
 **for** ele **in** range(1,in\_num+1):  
 out\_num \*= get\_factorial(ele)  
 print(f'fact\_of\_fact({in\_num}) ➞ {out\_num}')  
  
fact\_of\_fact(4)  
fact\_of\_fact(5)  
fact\_of\_fact(6)

fact\_of\_fact(4) ➞ 288  
fact\_of\_fact(5) ➞ 34560  
fact\_of\_fact(6) ➞ 24883200