# Assignment 23

#### 1.Create a function that takes a number as an argument and returns True or False depending on whether the number is symmetrical or not. A number is symmetrical when it is the same as its reverse.

***Answer:***

**Examples:**

is\_symmetrical(7227) ➞ True  
is\_symmetrical(12567) ➞ False  
is\_symmetrical(44444444) ➞ True  
is\_symmetrical(9939) ➞ False  
is\_symmetrical(1112111) ➞ True

def is\_symmetrical(in\_num):  
 if str(in\_num) == str(in\_num)[::-1]:  
 print(f'{in\_num} ➞ {True}')  
 else:  
 print(f'{in\_num} ➞ {False}')  
  
is\_symmetrical(7227)  
is\_symmetrical(12567)  
is\_symmetrical(44444444)  
is\_symmetrical(9939)  
is\_symmetrical(1112111)

7227 ➞ True  
12567 ➞ False  
44444444 ➞ True  
9939 ➞ False  
1112111 ➞ True

#### 2.Given a string of numbers separated by a comma and space, return the product of the numbers.

***Answer:***

**Examples:**

multiply\_nums("2, 3") ➞ 6  
multiply\_nums("1, 2, 3, 4") ➞ 24  
multiply\_nums("54, 75, 453, 0") ➞ 0  
multiply\_nums("10, -2") ➞ -20

def multiply\_nums(in\_string):  
 out\_string = in\_string.replace(' ','').split(',')  
 out\_num = 1  
 for ele in out\_string:  
 out\_num \*= int(ele)  
 print(f'{in\_string} ➞ {out\_num}')  
   
multiply\_nums("2, 3")  
multiply\_nums("1, 2, 3, 4")  
multiply\_nums("54, 75, 453, 0")  
multiply\_nums("10, -2")

2, 3 ➞ 6  
1, 2, 3, 4 ➞ 24  
54, 75, 453, 0 ➞ 0  
10, -2 ➞ -20

#### 3.Create a function that squares every digit of a number.

***Answer:***

**Examples:**

square\_digits(9119) ➞ 811181  
square\_digits(2483) ➞ 416649  
square\_digits(3212) ➞ 9414

**Notes:**  
The function receives an integer and must return an integer.

def square\_digits(in\_num):  
 in\_list = [str(int(ele)\*\*2) for ele in str(in\_num)]  
 out\_list = ''.join(in\_list)  
 print(f'{in\_num} ➞ {int(out\_list)}')  
  
square\_digits(9119)  
square\_digits(2483)  
square\_digits(3212)

9119 ➞ 811181  
2483 ➞ 416649  
3212 ➞ 9414

#### 4.Create a function that sorts a list and removes all duplicate items from it.

***Answer:***

**Examples:**

setify([1, 3, 3, 5, 5]) ➞ [1, 3, 5]  
setify([4, 4, 4, 4]) ➞ [4]  
setify([5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15]) ➞ [5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15]  
setify([3, 3, 3, 2, 1]) ➞ [1, 2, 3]

def setify(in\_list):  
 out\_list = sorted(set(in\_list))  
 print(f'{in\_list} ➞ {out\_list}')  
   
setify([1, 3, 3, 5, 5])   
setify([4, 4, 4, 4])  
setify([5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15])  
setify([3, 3, 3, 2, 1])

[1, 3, 3, 5, 5] ➞ [1, 3, 5]  
[4, 4, 4, 4] ➞ [4]  
[5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15] ➞ [5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15]  
[3, 3, 3, 2, 1] ➞ [1, 2, 3]

#### 5.Create a function that returns the mean of all digits.

***Answer:***

**Examples:**

mean(42) ➞ 3  
mean(12345) ➞ 3  
mean(666) ➞ 6

**Notes:**  
1.The mean of all digits is the sum of digits / how many digits there are (e.g. mean of digits in 512 is (5+1+2)/3(number of digits) = 8/3=2).  
2.The mean will always be an integer.

**def** mean(in\_num):  
 in\_list = [int(ele) **for** ele **in** str(in\_num)]  
 out\_num = sum(in\_list)/len(str(in\_num))  
 print(f'Mean of {in\_num} ➞ {out\_num:.0f}')  
   
mean(42)  
mean(12345)  
mean(666)

Mean of 42 ➞ 3  
Mean of 12345 ➞ 3  
Mean of 666 ➞ 6