

PYTHON LAB EXERCISES

10. Write a Python function that accepts a string and calculate the number of upper case letters and lower case letters .

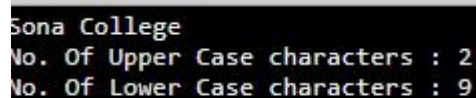
AIM:

To accept a string and calculate the number of upper case letters and lower case letters .

PROGRAM:

```
def string_test(s):  
    d={"UPPER_CASE":0, "LOWER_CASE":0}  
    for c in s:  
        if c.isupper():  
            d["UPPER_CASE"]+=1  
        elif c.islower():  
            d["LOWER_CASE"]+=1  
        else:  
            pass  
  
    print("No. Of Upper Case characters :",d["UPPER_CASE"])  
    print("No. Of Lower Case characters :",d["LOWER_CASE"])  
string_test(input())
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The text shows the output of the program: 'Sona College' on the first line, 'No. Of Upper Case characters : 2' on the second line, and 'No. Of Lower Case characters : 9' on the third line.

```
Sona College  
No. Of Upper Case characters : 2  
No. Of Lower Case characters : 9
```

LINK:

<http://103.53.53.18/mod/vpl/forms/submissionview.php?id=325&userid=1658>

RESULT:

Thus the python function that accepts a string and calculate the number of upper case letters and lower case letters is executed.

11. Write a Python program to find the greatest common divisor (gcd) of two integers using recursion.

AIM:

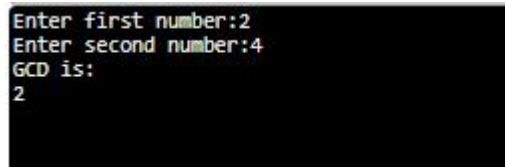
To find the greatest common divisor (gcd) of two integers using recursion.

PROGRAM:

```
def gcd(x,y):  
    gcd=1  
    if x % y==0:  
        return y  
    for k in range(int(y/2),0,-1):  
        if x % k ==0 and y % k ==0:  
            gcd=k  
            break  
    return gcd  
x=int(input("Enter first number:"))  
y=int(input("Enter second number:"))
```

```
GCD=gcd(x,y)
print("GCD is:")
print(GCD)
```

OUTPUT:



```
Enter first number:2
Enter second number:4
GCD is:
2
```

LINK:

<http://103.53.53.18/mod/vpl/forms/submissionview.php?id=326&userid=1658>

RESULT:

Thus the python program to find the greatest common divisor (gcd) of two integers using recursion.

13. An apparel shop wants to manage the items which it sells. 25 min
Write a python program to implement the class diagram given below.

AIM:

To manage the items which it sells. 25 min

Write a python program to implement the class

PROGRAM:

```
class Apparel:
    counter=100
    def __init__(self,price,item_type):
        Apparel.counter+=1
        self.__item_id=item_type[0]+str(Apparel.counter)
        self.__price=price
        self.__item_type=item_type
    def calculate_price(self):
        self.__price+=self.__price*0.05
    def get_item_id(self):
        return self.__item_id
    def get_price(self):
        return self.__price
    def get_item_type(self):
        return self.__item_type
    def set_price(self,price):
        self.__price=price
        return self.__price
class Cotton(Apparel):
```

```
def __init__(self,price,discount):
    super().__init__(price,'Cotton')
    self.__discount=discount

def calculate_price(self):
    super().calculate_price()
    price=self.get_price()
    price-=price*(self.__discount/100)
    price+=price*0.05
    self.set_price(price)
    return price

def get_discount(self):
    return self.__discount
```

```
class Silk(Apparel):
```

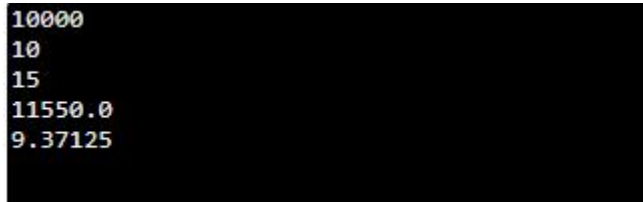
```
    def __init__(self,price):
        super().__init__(price,'Silk')
        self.__points=None

    def calculate_price(self):
        super().calculate_price()
        if(self.get_price()>10000):
            self.__points=10
        else:
            self.__points=3
        return self.set_price(self.get_price()+(self.get_price()*0.1))

    def get_points(self):
        return self.__points
```

```
silk=int(input())
cotton=int(input())
discount=int(input())
a=Silk(silk)
print(a.calculate_price())
b=Cotton(cotton,discount)
print(b.calculate_price())
```

OUTPUT:

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. It shows the output of a Python program: 10000, 10, 15, 11550.0, and 9.37125, each on a new line.

```
10000
10
15
11550.0
9.37125
```

LINK:

<http://103.53.53.18/mod/vpl/forms/submissionview.php?id=328&userid=1658>

RESULT:

Thus the python program to implement the class diagram is executed.

14. Write a Python class to find validity of a string of parentheses, '(', ')', '{', '}', '[' and ']'. These brackets must be close in the correct order,

For example "()" and "()[]{}" are valid but "[]", "{[]}" and "{{{" are invalid.

AIM

To find validity of a string of parentheses.

PROGRAM:

```
def valid_paren(input_str):  
    stack=[]  
  
    for paren in input_str:  
        if paren == '(' or paren == '[' or paren == '{':  
            stack.append(paren)  
        else:  
            if not stack:  
                print("invalid")  
                return  
            else:  
                top=stack[-1]  
                if paren == ')' and top == '(' or ¥  
                paren == ']' and top == '[' or ¥  
                paren == '}' and top == '{':  
                    stack.pop()  
  
    if not stack:  
        print("valid")  
    else:  
  
        print("invalid")
```



```
input1=input()
valid_paren(input1)
```

OUTPUT:

```
(){}[]
valid
```

LINK:

<http://103.53.53.18/mod/vpl/forms/submissionview.php?id=327&userid=1658>

RESULT:

Thus the python class to find validity of a string of parentheses is executed.