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```
python code: input_city = input( Please pick a city
from the choices: Rome, London, or New York. Type
your choice. ) num_nights = int(input( How many
nights are you staying in the city? )) input_city = {
Rome , London , New York } hotel_costs = { Rome :
300, London : 400, New York : 800} flight_costs = {
Rome : 2000, London : 1000, New York : 500}
rental_costday = int(200) #costs of each flight def
flight_costs(input_city): if input_city ==
input_city.lower( Rome ): print( Your flight cost is $
{flight_costs} ) elif input_city == input_city.lower(
London ): print( Your flight cost is $ {flight_costs} )
elif input_city == input.lower( New York ): print(
Your flight cost is $ {flight_costs} ) def
hotel_costs(input_city): total_hotel = hotel_costs *
num_nights def rental_costs(input_city):
total_rental = num_nights * rental_costday def
total_holiday(input_city): total_holiday =
flight_costs + total_hotel + total_rental
```

It appears you are trying to write a Python program to calculate the total cost of a holiday based on user inputs for the city, number of nights, hotel costs, flight costs, and car rental costs. [↗](#)

Here's the corrected and improved Python code:

### python

```
# Define costs using dictionaries
hotel_costs = { "Rome": 300, "London": 400, "New York": 800 }
flight_costs = { "Rome": 2000, "London": 1000, "New York": 500 }
rental_cost_per_day = 200

# Function to get flight cost based on city
def get_flight_cost(city):
    if city in flight_costs:
        return flight_costs[city]
    else:
        return 0 # Return 0 for unknown city

# Function to calculate hotel cost
def calculate_hotel_cost(city, num_nights):
    if city in hotel_costs:
```

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```

total_hotel = calculate_hotel_cost(city, num_nights)
total_rental = calculate_rental_cost(num_nights)
return total_flight + total_hotel + total_rental

# Get user input
input_city = input("Please pick a city from the choices: Rome, London, or New York.
num_nights = int(input("How many nights are you staying in the city?: "))

# Calculate and display the total holiday cost
total_cost = calculate_total_holiday_cost(input_city, num_nights)
print(f"The total holiday cost to {input_city} for {num_nights} nights is: ${total_

```

Use code with caution.



### Explanation of Changes and Improvements:

#### 1. Corrected Variable Assignments:

- Removed `input_city = { Rome , London , New York }` which was incorrect syntax.
- Used dictionaries ( `hotel_costs` , `flight_costs` ) to store costs for each city, which is a better way to represent this type of data.

#### 2. Corrected Function Definitions:

- Removed redundant `flight_costs` function definition, as you already have the `flight_costs` dictionary.
- Renamed functions for clarity (e.g., `calculate_hotel_cost` instead of `hotel_costs`).
- Each function now calculates and *returns* the cost, allowing you to use these values in the total calculation.

#### 3. Improved Input Handling:

- Used `.capitalize()` on the `input_city` to handle user input regardless of capitalization.


#### 4. Error Handling (Basic):


- Added a check in `get_flight_cost` and `calculate_hotel_cost` to return 0 if the user enters a city not in the dictionary, preventing errors.

#### 5. Clearer Output:

- Used an f-string to print the total holiday cost in a more readable format.

#### 6. Function Call:

- Called the `calculate_total_holiday_cost` function to get the total cost and stored it in the `total_cost` variable. 

Now, when you run this code, it will prompt the user for the city and number of nights, calculate the costs based on the provided dictionaries, and print the total holiday cost. This corrected version adheres to better coding practices and is more robust. 

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Absolutely! Let's break down the Python code with labels and explanations:

## python

```
# Define costs using dictionaries
# Dictionaries are data structures that store key-value pairs.
# In this case, the city names are the keys, and the costs are the values.
hotel_costs = { "Rome": 300, "London": 400, "New York": 800 }
# This dictionary stores the cost per night for a hotel in each city.
flight_costs = { "Rome": 2000, "London": 1000, "New York": 500 }
# This dictionary stores the flight cost for each city.
rental_cost_per_day = 200
# This variable stores the cost of renting a car for one day.

# Function to get flight cost based on city
# Functions are blocks of reusable code that perform specific tasks.
def get_flight_cost(city):
    # This function takes the city name as input (argument).
    if city in flight_costs:
        # Checks if the provided city exists as a key in the flight_costs dictionary.
        return flight_costs[city]
    # If the city is found, it returns the corresponding flight cost from the dictionary.
    else:
        # If the city is not found in the dictionary:
        return 0 # Return 0 for unknown city
    # It returns 0, indicating that the flight cost is unknown for that city.


# Function to calculate hotel cost
def calculate_hotel_cost(city, num_nights):
    # This function takes the city name and the number of nights as input.
    if city in hotel_costs:
        # Checks if the city exists as a key in the hotel_costs dictionary.
        return hotel_costs[city] * num_nights
    # If the city is found, it calculates the total hotel cost by multiplying the cost per night by the number of nights.
    else:
        # If the city is not found:
        return 0 # Return 0 for unknown city
    # It returns 0.

# Function to calculate car rental cost
def calculate_rental_cost(num_nights):
    # This function takes the number of nights as input.
    return num_nights * rental_cost_per_day
    # It calculates the total rental cost by multiplying the number of nights by the rental cost per day.

# Function to calculate total holiday cost
def calculate_total_holiday_cost(city, num_nights):
    # This function takes the city and number of nights as input.
    total_flight = get_flight_cost(city)
    # Calls the get_flight_cost function to get the flight cost for the specified city.
    total_hotel = calculate_hotel_cost(city, num_nights)
    # Calls the calculate_hotel_cost function to get the total hotel cost and stores it in total_hotel.
    total_rental = calculate_rental_cost(num_nights)
    # Calls the calculate_rental_cost function to get the total rental cost and stores it in total_rental.
    return total_flight + total_hotel + total_rental
    # Returns the sum of the flight cost, hotel cost, and rental cost, representing the total holiday cost.
```

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Variable Names. A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more...

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## Python Dictionary (With Examples) - Programiz

Python Dictionary. A Python dictionary is a collection of items,...

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## Python Functions - W3Schools

Python Functions. ... A function is a block of code which only runs when ...

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```
# Calls the calculate_total_holiday_cost function with the user's input and stores
print(f"The total holiday cost to {input_city} for {num_nights} nights is: ${total_
# Prints the final result to the console, showing the city, number of nights, and t
```

Use code with caution.



### Labels and Descriptions:

- **Dictionaries** ( `hotel_costs` , `flight_costs` ): These are like containers that hold information in pairs. Each pair has a "key" (like the city name) and a "value" (like the cost).
- **Variables** ( `rental_cost_per_day` , `input_city` , `num_nights` , `total_flight` , `total_hotel` , `total_rental` , `total_cost` ): These are like labeled boxes that store information. The label is the variable name, and the information is the value stored inside.
- **Functions** ( `get_flight_cost` , `calculate_hotel_cost` , `calculate_rental_cost` , `calculate_total_holiday_cost` ): These are like mini-programs within your main program. They have names and perform specific tasks. When you "call" a function, it executes the code inside it.
- **def keyword**: This signals that you are defining a new function.
- **Arguments**: These are the values that you pass into a function when you call it. For example, `city` is an argument in `get_flight_cost(city)` .
- **return keyword**: This indicates that a function is sending a value back to the part of the code that called it.
- **input() function**: This built-in function gets input from the user.
- **.capitalize() method**: This is used to change the first letter of a string to uppercase.
- **int() function**: This built-in function converts a value to an integer (whole number).
- **print() function**: This built-in function displays information in the console.
- **f-string**: This is a way to embed variables directly into strings, making it easy to create formatted output.
- **Comments** ( `#` ): Lines starting with `#` are comments. They are ignored by the computer but help explain the code to humans.

This detailed explanation should help you understand the purpose of each part of the code and how they work together to calculate the total holiday cost.

AI responses may include mistakes. [Learn more](#)

