

Part 1

1. Evaluate the following expressions for $\text{num1} = 10$ and $\text{num2} = 20$.

(a) $\text{not } (\text{num1} < 1) \text{ and } \text{num2} < 10$

```
num1 = 10
num2 = 20
print(not(num1 < 1) and (num2 < 10))
```

```
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv>python n.py
True

Process finished with exit code 0
```

(b) $\text{not } (\text{num1} < 1) \text{ and } \text{num2} < 10 \text{ or } \text{num1} + \text{num2} < 100$

```
n.py x
num1 = 10
num2 = 20
print(not(num1 < 1) and (num2 < 10) or (num1 + num2) < 100)
```

```
main x
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv>python n.py
True

Process finished with exit code 0
```

(c) `not (num2 > 1) or num1 > num2 - 10`

```
workshop.py > ...
num1 = 10
num2 = 20
print (not (num2 > 1) or num1 > num2 - 10)
```

```
False
PS C:\Users\
False
PS C:\Users\
```

2. Give an appropriate if statement for each of the following
(The value of num is not important):

(a) Displays 'within range' if num is between 0 and 100, inclusive.

```
num = 10
if (0 <= num <= 100):
    print("within range")
```

```
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProje
within range
Process finished with exit code 0
```

(b) Displays 'within range' if num is between 0 and 100, inclusive, and
displays 'out of range' otherwise.

```
1 num = 10
2 if (0<= num <=100):
3     print("within range")
4 else:
5     print("out of range")
```

3. Rewrite the following if-else statements using a single if statement and elif:

```
if temperature >= 85 and humidity > 60:
    print ('muggy day today')
else:
    if temperature >= 85:
        print ('warm, but not muggy today')
    else:
        if temperature >= 65:
            print ('pleasant today')
        else:
            if temperature <= 45:
                print ('cold today')
            else:
                print ('cool today')
```

```
temperature = float(input("Enter current temperature : "))
humidity = float(input("Enter humidity : "))
if temperature >= 85 and humidity > 60:
    print ('muggy day today')
elif(temperature >= 85):
    print ('warm, but not muggy today')
elif(temperature >= 65):
    print ('pleasant today')
elif(temperature <= 45):
    print ('cold today')
else:
    print ('cool today')
```

4. Write a Python program in which:

(a) The user enters either 'A', 'B', or 'C'. If 'A' is entered, the program should display the word 'Apple'; if 'B' is entered, it displays 'Banana'; and if 'C' is entered, it displays 'Coconut'. Use nested if statements for this.

```
1 user_input = input("enter A,B, or C:")
2 if user_input == "A":
3     print("Apple")
4 else:
5     if user_input == "B":
6         print("Banana")
7     else:
8         if user_input == "C":
9             print("Coconut")
10        else:
11            print("invalid")
```

else > else > if user_input=="C"

main x

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe

enter A,B, or C:C

Coconut

Process finished with exit code 0

(b) Repeat question (a) using an if statement with `elif` headers instead.

```
user_input = input("enter A,B, or C:")
if user_input == "A":
    print("Apple")
elif user_input == "B":
    print("Banana")
elif user_input == "C":
    print("Coconut")
else:
    print("invalid")
```

(c) A student enters the number of college credits earned. If the number of credits is greater than or equal to 90, 'Senior Status' is displayed; if greater than or equal to 60, 'Junior Status' is displayed; if greater than or equal to 30, 'Sophomore Status' is displayed; else, 'Freshman Status' is displayed.

```
1 credits = int(input("enter the no of coolege credit earned:"))
2 if credits > 90:
3     print("senior status")
4 elif credits >= 60:
5     print("junior status")
6 elif credits >= 30:
7     print("sophomore status")
8 else:
9     print("freshman status")
10
11
```

else

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C

enter the no of coolege credit earned: 40

sophomore status

Process finished with exit code 0

- (d) The user enters a number. If the number is divisible by 3, the word 'Fizz' should be displayed; if the number is divisible by 5 the word 'Buzz' should be displayed and if the number is divisible by both 'FizzBuzz' should be displayed.

```
1 number = int(input("enter a number :"))
2 if number % 3 == 0 and number % 5 == 0:
3     print("fizzbuzz")
4 elif number % 3 == 0:
5     print("fizz")
6 elif number % 5 == 0:
7     print("buzz")
8 else:
9     print("the no. is not divisible by 3 or 5")
10
11
```

else

main ×

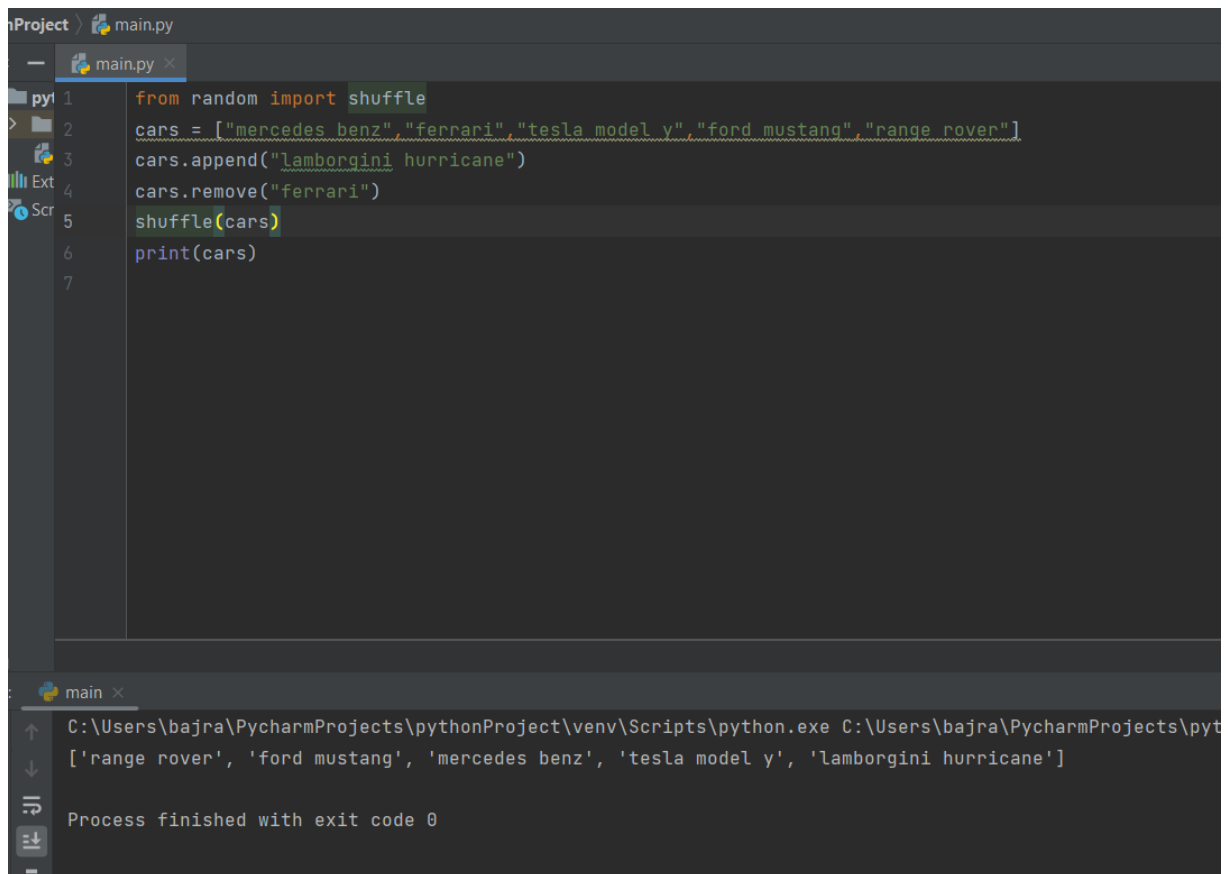
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe

enter a number : 10

buzz

Process finished with exit code 0

5. Sam wants to store his series of car to a list. The list of a car are: (up to you). After creating a list he add some car and delete some car and at last there are still 5 cars left in his list. Additionally, he wants his car to be shuffled every time when the list is being displayed. [Hint: shuffle from random]



The screenshot shows a PyCharm IDE window with a project named 'pythonProject'. The main editor displays a file 'main.py' with the following Python code:

```
1 from random import shuffle
2 cars = ["mercedes benz", "ferrari", "tesla model y", "ford mustang", "range rover"]
3 cars.append("lamborghini hurricane")
4 cars.remove("ferrari")
5 shuffle(cars)
6 print(cars)
7
```

The bottom panel shows the output of the script:

```
main
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pyt
['range rover', 'ford mustang', 'mercedes benz', 'tesla model y', 'lamborghini hurricane']
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Part 2

1. Write a program that:

(a) Uses a loop to add up all the even numbers between 100 and 200, inclusive.


```
1 even_sum = 0
2 i = 100
3 while i <=200:
4     if i % 2 ==0:
5         even_sum +=i
6
7     i += 1
8 print(even_sum)
```

while i <=200

main x

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scr
7650

(b) Sums a series of (positive) integers entered by the user, excluding all numbers that are greater than 100.

```
1 sum = 0
2 while True:
3     userinput = int(input("enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end the program :"))
4     if userinput == 0:
5         break
6     elif userinput <= 100:
7         sum += userinput
8     else:
9         print("invalid ")
10 print("sum:" ,sum)
```

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject
enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end the program : 12
enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end the program : 11
enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end the program : 121
invalid
enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end the program : |

(c) Solves Q2 but this time using an infinite loop, break and continue statements.

```

sum = 0
while True:
    userinput = int(input("enter a positive integer else enter 0 to end th
    if userinput == 0:
        break
    elif userinput <= 100:
        sum += userinput
    else:
        print("invalid ")
        continue
print("sum:", sum)

```

(e) Prompts the user to enter any number of positive and negative integer values, then displays the number of each type that were entered.

```

positive_num = 0
negative_num = 0
while True:
    user_input = int(input("enter an integer value else 0 to end"))
    if user_input == 0:
        break
    elif user_input > 0:
        positive_num += 1
    else:
        negative_num += 1
print("total num of positive number", positive_num)
print("total number of negative number:", negative_num)

```

2. The following while loop is meant to multiply a series of integers input by the user, until a sentinel value of 0 is entered. Indicate any errors in the code given. See if you can fix the program and get it running.

```

product = 1
num = input('Enter first number: ')
while num != 0:
    num = input('Enter first number: ')
    product = product * num
    print('product = ', product)

```



```

1 product = 1
2 while True:
3     num = int(input("enter first num:"))
4     if num != 0:
5         product = product * num
6     else:
7         break
8 print("product = ", product)

```

3. For each of the following, indicate which the definite loop is, and which an indefinite loop, explain your reasoning.

(a)

```

num = input('Enter a non-zero value:')
while num == 0:
    num = input('Enter a non-zero value: ')

```

```
1 num = input("enter a non zero value:")
2 while num == 0:
3     num = input("enter a non zero value:")
```

while num == 0

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
enter a non zero value: 3

Process finished with exit code 0
|

It is indefinite loop because the number of times it is going to execute is not known.

(b)

```
num = 0
while n < 10:
    print 2 ** n
    n = n + 1
```

```
main.py
1  n = 0
2  while n < 10:
3      print(2**n)
4      n = n+1

while n < 10
main x
8
16
32
64
128
256
512

Process finished with exit code 0
```

It is definite loop because the time when program will execute is known.

Part 3

1. Create three dictionaries:

```
dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
```

- (a) Write code to concatenate these dictionaries to create a new one. Create a variable called `nums` to store the resulting dictionary. There are multiple ways to do this, however, one of the easiest is to convert each of the dictionaries items to a list (which can be added together) and pass them to the `dict()` constructor.

```
1  dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
2  dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
3  dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
4  nums = dict(list(dic1.items()) + list(dic2.items()) + list(dic3.items()))
5  print(nums)
```

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Use
{1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

Process finished with exit code 0

- (b) Write code to add a new key/value pair to the dictionary `nums`: (7, 70)

```
1 dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
2 dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
3 dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
4 nums = dict(list(dic1.items()) + list(dic2.items()) + list(dic3.items()))
5 print(nums)
6 nums.update({7:70})
7 print(nums)
```

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe 0

{1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}

{1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60, 7: 70}

Process finished with exit code 0

(c) Write code to update the value of the item with key 3 in nums to 80

```
1 dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
2 dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
3 dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
4 nums = dict(list(dic1.items()) + list(dic2.items()) + list(dic3.items()))
5 nums.update({7:70})
6 nums[3] = 80
7 print(nums)
8
```


(d) Write code to remove the third item from dictionary nums.

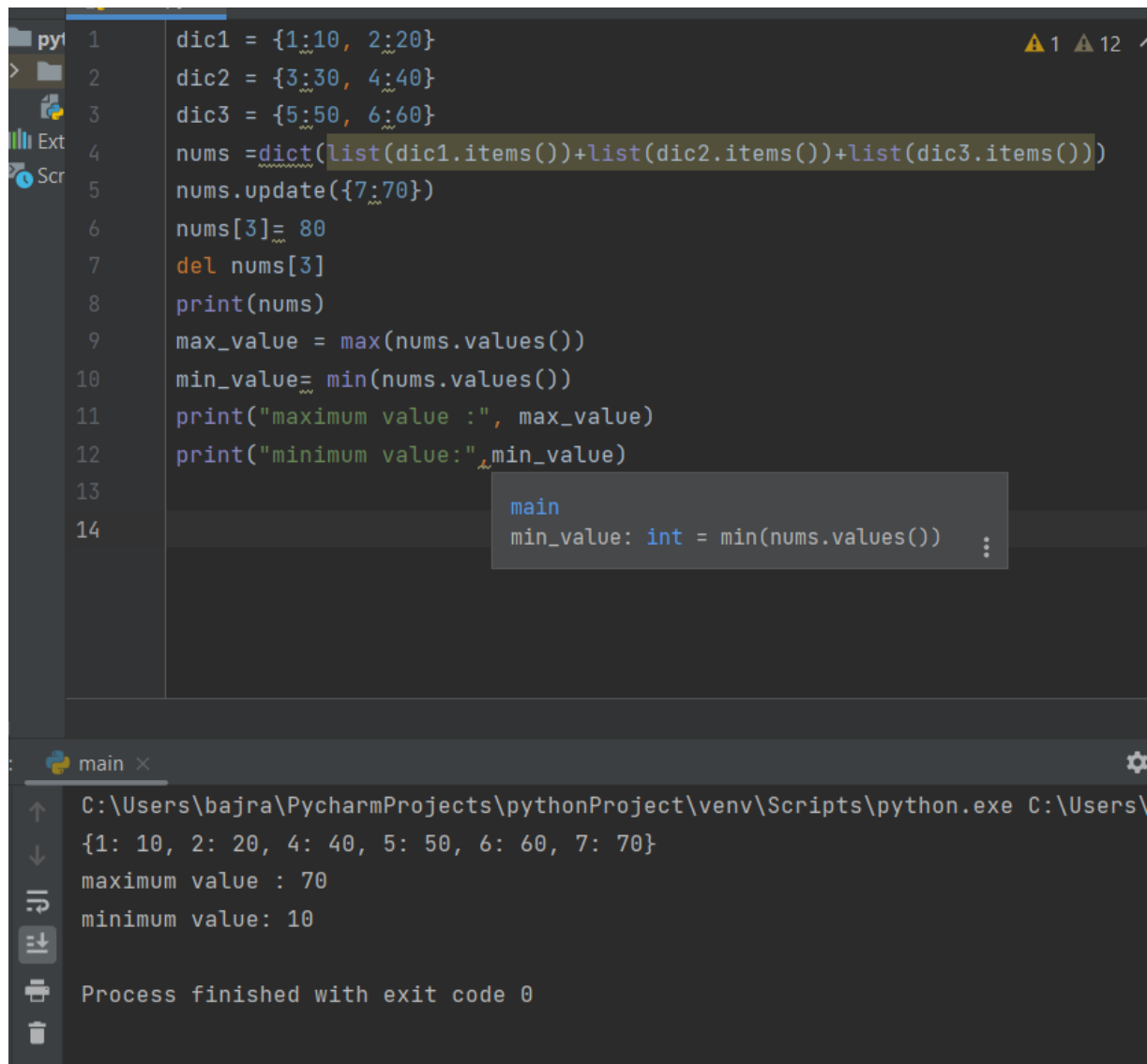
```
dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
nums = dict(list(dic1.items()) + list(dic2.items()) + list(dic3.items()))
nums.update({7: 70})
nums[3] = 80
del nums[3]
print(nums)
```

(e) Write code to sum all the items in the dictionary nums

```
dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
nums = dict(list(dic1.items()) + list(dic2.items()) + list(dic3.items()))
nums.update({7: 70})
nums[3] = 80
del nums[3]
print(nums)
sum = sum(nums.values())
print(sum)
```

(f) Write code to multiply all the items in the dictionary nums

(g) Write code to retrieve the maximum and minimum values in nums.



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a dark theme. The editor window contains the following code:

```
1 dic1 = {1:10, 2:20}
2 dic2 = {3:30, 4:40}
3 dic3 = {5:50, 6:60}
4 nums =dict(list(dic1.items())+list(dic2.items())+list(dic3.items()))
5 nums.update({7:70})
6 nums[3]= 80
7 del nums[3]
8 print(nums)
9 max_value = max(nums.values())
10 min_value= min(nums.values())
11 print("maximum value :", max_value)
12 print("minimum value:" ,min_value)
13
14
```

A tooltip is visible over line 14, showing the variable `min_value` and its value `10`.

The output window at the bottom shows the following output:

```
main x
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\
{1: 10, 2: 20, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60, 7: 70}
maximum value : 70
minimum value: 10
Process finished with exit code 0
```

3. Create a dictionary named `password_lookup` that contains usernames as keys and passwords as associated string values. Make up data for five entries.

```
password_lookup = {
    "manogya": "12345",
    "sandesh": "54321",
    "bam": "pw",
    "sam": "123",
    "jen": "abcd"
}

print("the list of username and password :", password_lookup)
```

m"

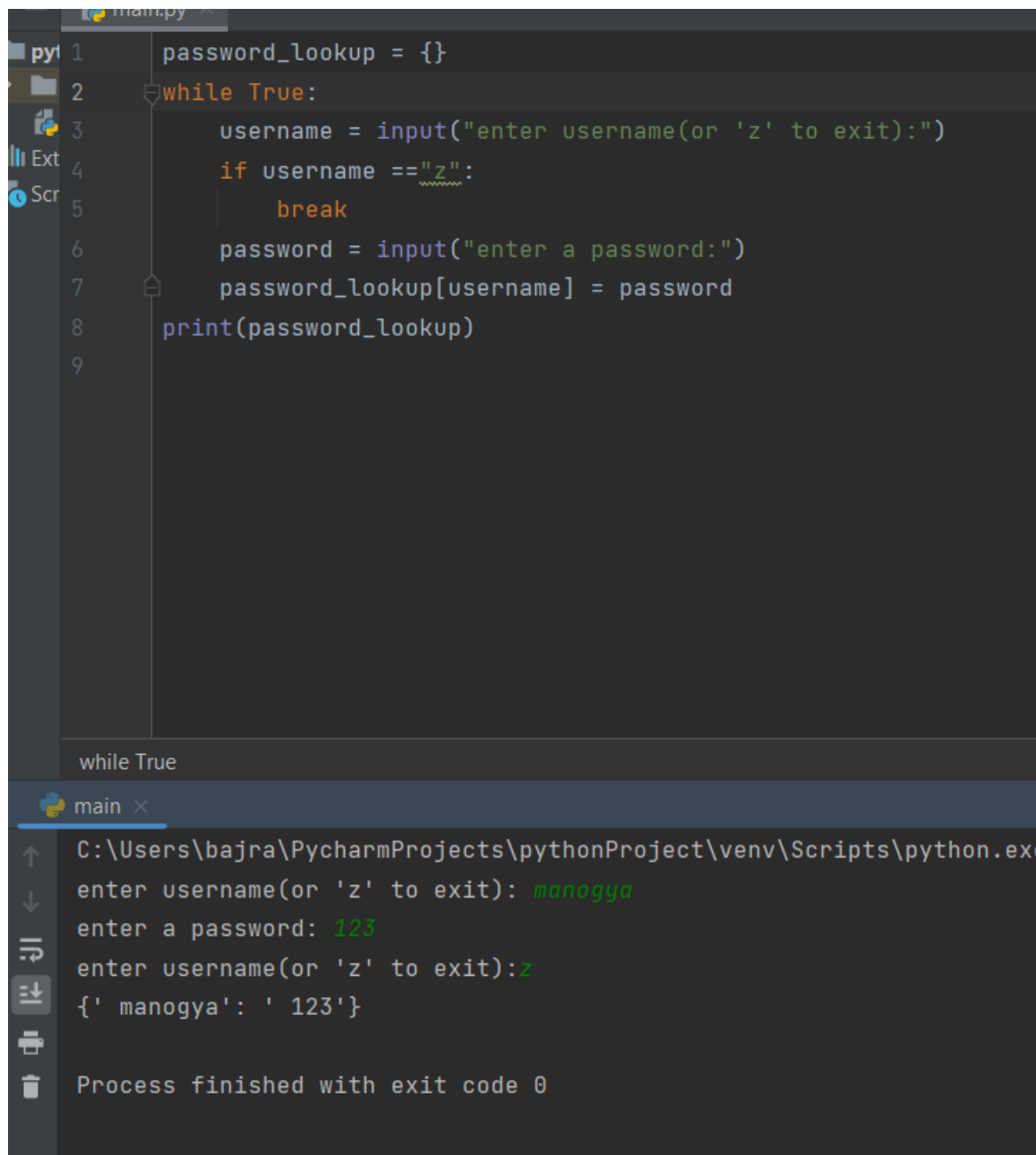
n x

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\main.py

the list of username and password : {'manogya': '12345', 'sandesh': '54321', 'bam': 'pw', 'sam': '123', 'jen': 'abcd'}

Process finished with exit code 0

4. Write a program that creates an initially empty dictionary named `password_lookup`, prompting one-by-one for usernames and passwords (until a username of 'z' is read) entering each into the dictionary.



The image shows a PyCharm IDE window with a Python file named `main.py`. The code defines a dictionary `password_lookup` and a `while` loop that prompts the user for a username and password, storing them in the dictionary until the user enters 'z' to exit. Below the editor, the Run tool window shows the execution output, including the user input 'manogya' and '123', and the resulting dictionary `{'manogya': '123'}`.

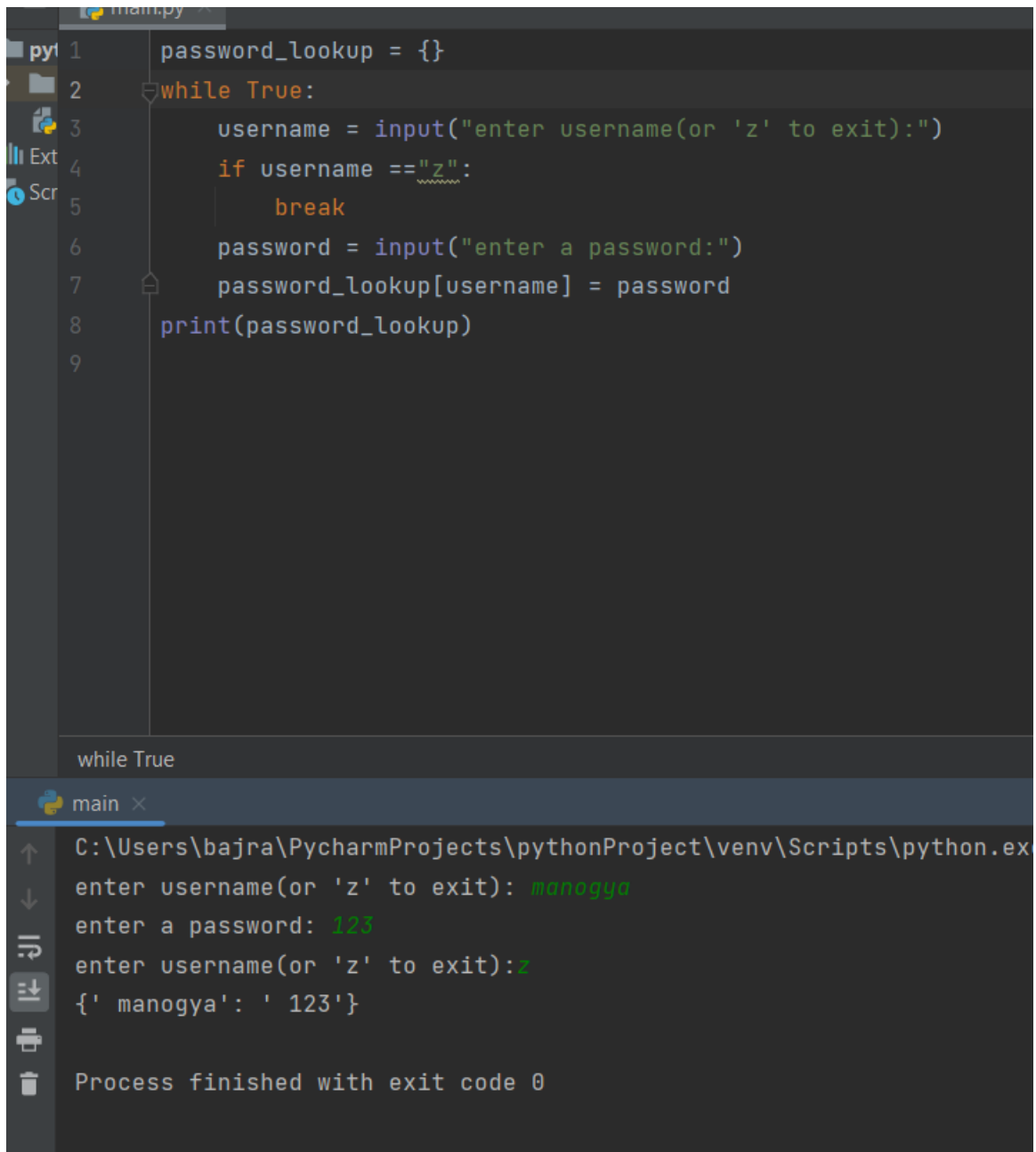
```
1 password_lookup = {}
2 while True:
3     username = input("enter username(or 'z' to exit):")
4     if username == "z":
5         break
6     password = input("enter a password:")
7     password_lookup[username] = password
8 print(password_lookup)
```

while True

main ×

C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
enter username(or 'z' to exit): manogya
enter a password: 123
enter username(or 'z' to exit): z
{'manogya': '123'}
Process finished with exit code 0

5. Create a dictionary named `password_hint` that contains email addresses as keys, and associated values that contain both the users' "password security question," and the answer to the question. Make up data for dictionary entries.



The screenshot displays the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane shows a Python script named `main.py` with the following code:

```
1 password_lookup = {}
2 while True:
3     username = input("enter username(or 'z' to exit):")
4     if username == "z":
5         break
6     password = input("enter a password:")
7     password_lookup[username] = password
8 print(password_lookup)
```

The bottom pane shows the execution output for the `main` script:

```
C:\Users\bajra\PycharmProjects\pythonProject\venv\Scripts\python.exe
enter username(or 'z' to exit): manogya
enter a password: 123
enter username(or 'z' to exit):z
{'manogya': '123'}
Process finished with exit code 0
```

6. Create a dictionary named `member_table` that contains users' email addresses as keys, and answers to their password hints as the associated values, and a function that generates a temporary new password and stored in the table.

Part 4 (Home Task)

1. The hangman game introduces many new concepts like *methods*, which are functions attached to values. You'll also need to learn about a data type called

a *list*. Once you understand these concepts, it will be much easier to program Hangman.



1. You will need *random* module.
2. You will need to use the concept of *list*.

```
import random

with open('words.txt', 'r') as f:
    words = f.readlines()

word = random.choice(words)[-1:]

allowed_guess = 7
guesses = []
done = False

while not done:
    for letter in word:
        if letter.lower() in guesses:
            print(letter, end=" ")
        else:
            print("_", end=" ")
    print("")

    guess = input(f"Allowed Errors Left {allowed_guess}, Next Guess: ")
    guesses.append(guess.lower())
    if guess.lower() not in word.lower():
        allowed_guess -= 1
        if allowed_guess == 0:
            break

    done = True
    for letter in word:
        if letter.lower() not in guesses:
            done = False

if done:
    print(f"Voy found the word! It was {word}! :)")
else:
    print(f"Game over The word was {word}! :(")
```