10/1/23, 10:20 PM asss18

```
In [ ]:
        #assignment 18
 In [9]: #Create a function that takes a list of non-negative integers and strings and retur
         #without the strings.
         def filter_list(a):
             s=[]
             for i in a:
                  if(type(i)!=str):
                      s.append(i)
              print("number in the list = ",s)
         filter_list([1, 2, "hi"])
         number in the list = [1, 2]
In [26]: #question 2
         #The "Reverser" takes a string as input and returns that string in revers
         #opposite case.
         def reverse_string(a):
             s='';
              for i in range(len(a)-1,-1,-1):
                  s=s+a[i]
             print(s)
         reverse_string("hi hello who are you")
         uoy era ohw olleh ih
 In [4]: #You can assign variables from lists like this:
         \#lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
         #first = lst[0]
         #middle = Lst[1:-1]
         \#last = lst[-1]
         \#print(first) \rightarrow outputs 1
         \#print(middle) \rightarrow outputs [2, 3, 4, 5]
         #print(last) → outputs 6
         def first_middlelist_final(a):
             b=[]
             for i in range(0,len(a)):
                  if(i==0):
                      print("first = ",a[i])
                  elif(i==len(a)-1):
                      print("last=",a[i])
                  elif(i!=0 and i!=len(a)-1):
                      b.append(a[i])
                     # print("middle =",b)
              print("middle =",b)
         first_middlelist_final([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
         first = 1
         last= 10
         middle = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
In [13]: #Write a function that calculates the factorial of a number recursively.
         def fact(a):
             if(a==0 or a==1):
                  return 1
             elif(a>1):
                  a=a*(a-1)
                  print(a,"=",a,"*","(",a,"-",1,")")
             print(a)
         fact(5)
```

10/1/23, 10:20 PM asss18

```
20 = 20 * (20 - 1)
         20
In [17]: def fact(a):
             if a == 0 or a == 1:
                 return 1
             else:
                 result = a * fact(a - 1)
                 return result
         result = fact(5)
         print(result)
         120
In [18]: #Question 5
         """Write a function that moves all elements of one type to the end of the list.
         Examples
         move_to_end([1, 3, 2, 4, 4, 1], 1) \rightarrow [3, 2, 4, 4, 1, 1]
         # Move all the 1s to the end of the array.
         move_to_end([7, 8, 9, 1, 2, 3, 4], 9) \rightarrow [7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9]
         move_to_end(["a", "a", "a", "b"], "a&q
         def move_to_end(lst, target):
             # Create two lists: one for elements equal to the target and one for the rest.
             elements_to_move = []
             remaining_elements = []
             for item in lst:
                 if item == target:
                     elements_to_move.append(item)
                 else:
                     remaining_elements.append(item)
             # Concatenate the two lists to get the desired order.
             result = remaining_elements + elements_to_move
             return result
         # Test cases
         print(move_to_end([1, 3, 2, 4, 4, 1], 1)) # \rightarrow [3, 2, 4, 4, 1, 1]
         print(move\_to\_end([7, 8, 9, 1, 2, 3, 4], 9)) # \rightarrow [7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9]
         [3, 2, 4, 4, 1, 1]
         [7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9]
```