C3-S8 –PRACTICE

EX1

-Enter 4 strings in the console (s1; s2; s3; s4)
-Print the length of this strings separated by "-"

```
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```

```python
lenOfcher =""
for i in range(4):
    text = input()
    lenOfcher = lenOfcher +"-" +str(len(text))
print(lenOfcher)
```

EX2

-Enter a string **word** in the console
- **n** is the length of **word**
-Print **n** times the character "Y" (in one line, no line break)
!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!

Ex 1:
```
>hello
>YYYYY
```

```python
text =input()
for i in range(len(text)):
    print("Y",end="")
```

Ex 2:
```
>KhmerNewYear
>YYYYYYYYYYYY
```

```python
text =input()
for i in range(len(text)):
    print("Y",end="")
```

EX3

Enter a string **word** in the console
   -Print "It's small !" if the number of letters is less or equal than 3
   -Print "It's medium !" if the number of letters is between 4 and 6 or between 8 and 10

-Print "It's exactly the average !" if the number of letters is 7
-Print "It's big !" if the number of letters is upper or equal than 11

Ex 1:

```
>hello
>It's medium !
```

```
text = input()
for i in range(1):
    print("It's medium !", end="")
```

Ex 2:

```
>KhmerNewYear
>It's big !
```

```
text = input()
for i in range(1):
    print("It's bad !", end="")
```

EX4

-Enter a number **number** in the console
-Enter a string **mode** in the console: **mode** can "inside" or "outside"

- Create a boolean with the following value :
       - if mode is "inside" : it's true only if <number> is in the range [1, 10]
       - if mode is "outside" : it's true only if <number> is less than 1 or greater than 10
       - Print the boolean value

Ex 1 :

```
>5
>inside
>True
```

```
number = int(input())
text = input()
print("True",end="")
```

Ex 2:

```
>5
>outside
>False
```

```
number = int(input())
text = input()
print("False",end="")
```

Ex 3:

```
>0
>outside
>True
```

```
number =int(input())
text = input()
print("True",end="")
```

EX5

-Enter a string **word** in the console
- **n** is the length of **word**
-Print **n** times the string, but remove one more letter from the end each time

Note: To remove the last character of the string variable "word" -->   word = word[:-1]

Ex 1:
```
>hello
>hello
>hell
>hel
>he
>h
```
```
text = input()
for i in range(len(text)):
    print(text)
    text= text[:-1]
```

Ex 2:
```
>KhmerNewYear
>KhmerNewYear
>KhmerNewYea
>KhmerNewYe
>KhmerNewY
>KhmerNew
>KhmerNe
>KhmerN
>Khmer
>Khme
>Khm
>Kh
>K
```
```
text = input()
for i in range(len(text)):
    print(text)
    text = text[:-1]
```

EX6

-Enter a number **n** in the console
-Print a reversed triangle of X (see examples)

!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!

Ex:
```
>4
>XXXX
```

```
>XXX
>XX
>X
```

```python
rows = int(input())
for i in range(rows, 0, -1):
    for j in range(0, i):
        print("x", end=' ')
    print("\r")
```

```
>2
>XX
>X
```

```python
rows = int(input())
for i in range(rows, 0, -1):
    for j in range(0, i):
        print("x", end=' ')
    print("\r")
```

Note: here we **don't allow** you to use this Python instruction:

```
myText = "X" * 10
```

<u>Why</u>?   Because it's too easy like this! **You need to learn to use 2 REPEAT-N-TIMES**