



Electronics & ICT Academy  
National Institute of Technology, Warangal

## Post Graduate Diploma in Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence



# Python for AI-ML Question Bank 1



## 1. Using escape sequence print each word in different lines.

Sample:

Input : 'Hey! Welcome to edureka!'

Output: Hey! Welcome to edureka!

```
In [2]: my_text='Hey! Welcome to edureka!'
for i in my_text.split(' '):
    print(i)
```

```
Hey!
Welcome
to
edureka!
```

## 2. Write a program to create a list of even numbers starting from x to y.

Input:100 200

Output:[100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200]

```
In [3]: x,y=input().split(' ')
even_num=list(range(100,201,2))
print(even_num)
```

```
100 200
[100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200]
```

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## 3. Write a program to replace the given word X with Y from a string.

Input: Hello! I love apples apples oranges

Output:Hello! I love oranges

```
In [6]: string=input()
X=input()
Y=input()
print(string.replace(X,Y))
```

```
Hello! I love apples
apples
oranges
Hello! I love oranges
```

## 4. Write a program generate N numbers of fibonacci series seperated by space.

Input: 5

Output: 0 1 1 2 3



```
In [14]: N=int(input())-1
x=0
y=1
print(x,end=' ')
while N:
    c=x+y
    y=x
    x=c
    print(x,end=' ')
    N=N-1
```

```
10
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

## 5. Write a program to find sum of digit from a given integer number N.

Input:4235

Output:14

```
In [16]: N=int(input())
N_sum=0
while N:
    N_sum=N_sum+(N%10)
    N=N//10
print(N_sum)
```

```
4235
14
```

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## 6. Write a program to find factorial of a given number N.

Input:5

Output:120

```
In [18]: N=int(input())
fact=1
while N:
    fact=fact*N
    N=N-1
print(fact)
```

```
5
120
```

## 7. Write a program to generate the following pattern:

```
*
**
***
****
*****
```

```
In [7]: for i in range(5):
    print('*'*(i+1))
```

```
*
**
***
****
*****
```



## 8. Write a program to generate the following pattern.

```
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

```
In [6]: for i in range(5):  
    print(' '**(5-i+1)+'*'*(2*i+1))
```

```
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

## 9. Write a program to generate the following pattern for given depth N.

Input:5

Output:

```
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

```
In [5]: N=int(input())  
for i in range(N):  
    print(' '**(N-i+1)+'*'*(2*i+1))
```

```
8  
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

## 10. Write a program to generate the following output.

```
1  
2 3  
3 4 5  
4 5 6 7  
5 6 7 8 9
```

```
In [181]: N=list(range(1,11))  
for i in range(5):  
    for j in range(i+1):  
        print(N[i+j],end=' ')  
    print()
```

```
1  
2 3  
3 4 5  
4 5 6 7  
5 6 7 8 9
```

## 11. Write a program that accepts N values and print it as a list

Input: 5 1 2 3 4 5 Output: [1,2,3,4,5]



```
In [71]: N=int(input())
my_list=[]
for i in range(N):
    my_list.append(int(input()))
print (my_list)
```

```
5
1
2
3
4
5
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

## 12. Write a program to find the given number is Armstrong number or not and print out as 'Yes' or 'No'.

[Hint: Armstrong Number is sum of its own digits raised to power of 3]

Input:153

Output:Yes

```
In [2]: num=input()
s=0
for i in list(num):
    s=s+int(i)**3
if s==int(num):
    print('Yes')
else:
    print('No')
```

```
153
Yes
```

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## 13. Write a program to find the N th number of a Arthemetic Progression when initial number(a) and difference( d ) are given.

Input: The input is N, a, d each in newline 4 2 3 Output: 11

```
In [60]: N=int(input())
a=int(input())
d=int(input())
num=a+(N-1)*d
print(num)
```

```
5
5
3
17
```

## 14. Write a program to generate a sequence of N numbers of a geometric progression when intial number ( a ) and common ratio( r ) is given. print the sequence as a list.

Input: The input is N,a,r seperated by comma. 5,2,3

Output:

```
In [183]: N,a,r=map(int,input().split(','))
seq=[]
for i in range(N):
    seq.append(a*r**(i))
print(seq)
```

```
5,2,3
[2, 6, 18, 54, 162]
```



## 15. Write a program that calculate number of lowercase, uppercase and numbers alphabets.

**Input:**Happy Birthday Draven! Now you are 26.

**Output:**

```
Uppercase characters: 4
Lowercase characters: 24
Numbers: 2
```

```
In [3]: sentence=input()
up=0
low=0
num=0
for i in sentence:
    if i.isupper():
        up=up+1
    elif i.islower():
        low=low+1
    elif i.isdigit():
        num=num+1
print('Uppercase characters: ',up)
print('Lowercase characters: ',low)
print('Numbers: ',num)
```

Happy Birthday Draven! Now you are 26.

```
Uppercase characters: 4
Lowercase characters: 24
Numbers: 2
```

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## 16. Write a program to find whether a given string is palindrome or not

**Input:** madam

**Output:** Yes

```
In [4]: word=input()
if word==word[::-1]:
    print('Yes')
else:
    print('No')
```

```
madam
Yes
```

## 17. Write a program that accepts a sequence of numbers and print the numbers after sorting them seperated by comma.

**Input:** 5 2 3 7 4 **Output:** 2,3,4,5,7

```
In [7]: N=input()
my_list=[]
for i in range(int(N)):
    my_list.append(int(input()))
my_list.sort()
print(my_list)
```

```
5
7
2
5
3
6
[2, 3, 5, 6, 7]
```



## 18. Given below a list of integers, find the triplets whose sum is equal to zero and print them as tuples.

[0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, -1, -9, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2]

**Example:**

[4,0,-2,-1,2,3]

**Output:**

(4,-2,-2)

(-2,0,2)

(-2,-1,3)

```
In [2]: num_list = [0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, -1, -9, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2]
n = len(ls)
```

```
for i in range(n - 1):
    s = set()
    for j in range(i + 1, n):
        x = -(num_list[i] + num_list[j])
        if x in s:
            print((x, num_list[i], num_list[j]))
        else:
            s.add(num_list[j])
```

```
(9, 0, -9)
(6, 0, -6)
(5, 0, -5)
(4, 0, -4)
(3, 0, -3)
(2, 0, -2)
(5, 2, -7)
(4, 2, -6)
(3, 2, -5)
(6, 3, -9)
(4, 3, -7)
(-1, 3, -2)
(5, 4, -9)
(-1, 4, -3)
(-1, 5, -4)
(-3, 5, -2)
(-1, 6, -5)
(-4, 6, -2)
(-5, 9, -4)
(-6, 9, -3)
(-7, 9, -2)
```

## 19. Using for loop print alphabets from a-z separated by space.

```
In [17]: for alphabet in range(97,123):
    print(chr(alphabet),end=' ')
```

```
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
```



## 20. Given below are two sets A and B. Find the intersection and print whether it is possible to generate 'edureka' from the output or not.

```
A={'c', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'k', 'r', 'u', 'q', 'n', 'y'}
```

```
B={'b', 'h', 'k', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'k', 'r', 'u'}
```

```
In [48]: A={'c', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'k', 'r', 'u', 'q', 'n', 'y'}
B={'b', 'h', 'k', 'a', 'd', 'e', 'k', 'r', 'u'}
word=set(list('edureka'))
if len(A.intersection(B).difference(word))==0:
    print('Yes')
else:
    print('No')
```

Yes

## 21. Write a program which accepts a string from console and print it in reverse order.

**Input:** Always keep one finger on the Escape key

**Output:** yek epacsE eht no regnif eno peek syawlA

**Difficulty:** Easy

```
In [50]: my_str=input()
print(my_str[::-1])
```

An apple a day keep doctor away  
yawa rotcod peek yad a elppa nA

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## 22. Write a program which accepts a string from console and print the words in reverse order.

**Input:**

Always keep one finger on the Escape key

**Output:**

syawlA peek eno regnif no eht epacsE yek

**Difficulty:** Easy

```
In [67]: my_str=input().split(' ')
rev_str=''
for word in my_str:
    rev_str=rev_str+word[::-1]+'
'
print(rev_str)
```

rusty lake cube escape  
ytsur ekal ebuc epacse

## 23. Write a program to calculate the numbers between X and Y which are divisible by 5 and 13 but not divisible by 10 separated by space.

**Input:** X and Y are separated by space:

50 200

**Output:**

65 195



```
In [66]: X,Y=map(int,input().split(' '))
div=13*5
for i in range(X,Y+1):
    if i%div==0 and i%10!=0:
        print(i, end=' ')
10 2000
65 195 325 455 585 715 845 975 1105 1235 1365 1495 1625 1755 1885
```

## 24. Write a program to calculate all possible permutations for a given sequence of numbers.

**Input:** N is length of sequence and next line contains sequence separated by space. 3 4,6,2

**Output:** [[2, 6, 4], [6, 2, 4], [6, 4, 2], [2, 4, 6], [4, 2, 6], [4, 6, 2]]

```
In [88]: N=int(input())
seq=list(map(int,input().split(',')))
perms = [[]]
for num in seq:
    temp = []
    for perm in perms:
        for i in range(len(perm)+1):
            temp.append(perm[:i] + [num] + perm[i:])
    perms = temp

print("Permutation: ",perms)
3
4,6,2
Permutation: [[2, 6, 4], [6, 2, 4], [6, 4, 2], [2, 4, 6], [4, 2, 6], [4, 6, 2]]
```

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## 25. Samantha represents the performance of students using dictionary in tests as follows:

```
{'English': {'Sam': 60, 'Jackson': 74}, 'History': {'Gloria': 83, 'Sam': 35}, ...}
Your task is to create a dictionary with student names as keys and their average marks from all subjects. Consider the below dictionary as input.
```

```
{'English': {'Sam': 60, 'Jackson': 74, 'Ahree': 85},
 'History': {'Gloria': 83, 'Sam': 65, 'Isla': 78, 'Aron': 72, 'Gray': 61},
 'Geography': {'Jackson': 92, 'Gloria': 95, 'Isla': 82, 'Aron': 75, 'Ahree': 76},
 'Mathematics': {'Sam': 99, 'Gloria': 74, 'Jackson': 89, 'Ahree': 85, 'Gray': 95},
 'Science': {'Sam': 89, 'Aron': 82, 'Gray': 78, 'Isla': 93, 'Ahree': 87}
}
```

```
In [126]: tests={'English':{'Sam':60,'Jackson':74,'Ahree':85},
 'History':{'Gloria':83,'Sam':65,'Isla':78,'Aron':72,'Gray':61},
 'Geography':{'Jackson':92,'Gloria':95,'Isla':82,'Aron':75,'Ahree':76},
 'Mathematics':{'Sam':99,'Gloria':74,'Jackson':89,'Ahree':85,'Gray':95},
 'Science':{'Sam':89,'Aron':82,'Gray':78,'Isla':93,'Ahree':87}
}

keys=[]
for i in tests:
    keys.extend(tests[i].keys())
keys=set(keys)
Average_marks=dict.fromkeys(keys,0)

for i in tests:
    for key in tests[i]:
        Average_marks[key]=Average_marks.get(key)+tests[i][key]

for i in Average_marks:
    Average_marks[i]=Average_marks[i]/5
print(Average_marks)

{'Jackson': 51.0, 'Gray': 46.8, 'Ahree': 66.6, 'Aron': 45.8, 'Isla': 50.6, 'Gloria': 50.4, 'Sam': 62.6}
```



## 26. Create a dictionary from the following keys:

```
'Name', 'Class', 'Age'
```

with empty lists and input the data of five students.

```
In [127]: data={'Name':[],'Class':[],'Age':[]}
for i in range(5):
    data['Name'].append(input())
    data['Class'].append(input())
    data['Age'].append(input())
```

```
Sameer
10
14
Samantha
12
24
Clovie
12
17
Ramanatha
12
18
Rajendra
10
14
```

## 27. Write a program to concatenate the following dictionaries:

```
dict1={'A':10, 'B':20}
```

```
dict2={'C':30, 'D':40}
```

```
dict3={'E':50, 'F':60}
```

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```
In [133]: dict1={'A':10, 'B':20}
dict2={'C':30, 'D':40}
dict3={'E':50, 'F':60}
new_dict=dict()
new_dict.update(dict1)
new_dict.update(dict2)
new_dict.update(dict3)
print(new_dict)
```

```
{'A': 10, 'B': 20, 'C': 30, 'D': 40, 'E': 50, 'F': 60}
```

## 28. Write a program to generate prime numbers from 1 to 1000 and save them to a text file. Read N lines of the previous file.

```
In [153]: file=open('Sample.txt','w')
for num in range(1,1000):
    flg=True
    for i in range(2,num):
        if (num%i)==0:
            flg=False
            break
    if flg:
        file.write(str(num)+'\n')

file.close()
N=int(input())
file=open('Sample.txt','r')
file.readlines(N)
file.close()
```

## 29. Write a program to generate numbers from 1 to 1000 and save them to a text file. Read the previous file and print only armstrong numbers.



```
In [26]: file=open('Sample.txt','w')
for num in range(1,1000):
    file.write(str(num)+'\n')
```

```
file.close()
file=open('Sample.txt','r')
for i in file.readlines():
    num=i[:-1]
    s=0
    for m in list(num):
        s=s+int(m)**3
    if s==int(num):
        print(num)
file.close()
```

```
1
153
370
371
407
```

### 30. Create a game of Rock, Papers and Scissors against computer using Python. Rules for the game are given as follows:

- Rock beats Scissor
- Scissor beats Paper
- Paper beats Rock

If the play loses ask him either he wants to payback or not. If the response is 'Yes' then continue the game. Input moves as R for Rock, P for Paper and S for scissors. Response to every move should be proper example:

Input:

```
R S
```

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Output: Win Play Again? Here, Player has the option to play one more game to defeat computer or leave the game.

```
In [2]: import random
P1=0
P2=0
win_lose={'Lose':['RP','PS','SR'],'Draw':['RR','PP','SS'],'Win':['RS','PR','SP']}
repeat='Yes'
c=['R','S','P']
while repeat=='Yes':
    turn=input()
    comp=random.choice(c)
    for i in win_lose:
        if str(turn)+comp in win_lose[i]:
            print(i)
            repeat=input('Play?')
```

```
R
Draw
Play?Yes
R
Draw
Play?Yes
R
Win
Play?No
```



### 31. Write a program to create a pandas series from range X to Y.

**Input:** Range X and Y is given in single line separated with a space 10 20

**Ouput:**

0 10

1 11

2 12

3 13

4 14

5 15

6 16

7 17

8 18

9 19

10 20

dtype: int32

```
In [158]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
X,Y=map(int,input().split(' '))
series=pd.Series(np.arange(X,Y+1))
print(series)
```

```
1 10
0   1
1   2
2   3
3   4
4   5
5   6
6   7
7   8
8   9
9  10
dtype: int32
```

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### 32. Write a Python program to add, subtract, multiple and divide two Pandas Series.

**Input:** Two series in each line 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 **Output:**

```
Addition:  0      7
 1      9
 2     11
 3     13
 4     15
dtype: int64
Subtraction:  0     -5
 1     -5
 2     -5
 3     -5
 4     -5
dtype: int64
Multiplication:  0      6
 1    14
 2    24
 3    36
 4    50
dtype: int64
Division:  0    0.166667
 1    0.285714
 2    0.375000
 3    0.444444
 4    0.500000
dtype: float64
```

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```
In [162]: import pandas as pd
l1=map(int,input().split(','))
l2=map(int,input().split(','))
S1=pd.Series(l1)
S2=pd.Series(l2)
print('Addition: ',S1+S2)
print('Subtraction: ',S1-S2)
print('Multiplication: ',S1*S2)
print('Division: ',S1/S2)

1,2,3,4,5
6,7,8,9,10
Addition: 0    7
1    9
2    11
3    13
4    15
dtype: int64
Subtraction: 0   -5
1   -5
2   -5
3   -5
4   -5
dtype: int64
Multiplication: 0    6
1   14
2   24
3   36
4   50
dtype: int64
Division: 0    0.166667
1   0.285714
2   0.375000
3   0.444444
4   0.500000
dtype: float64
```

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### 33. From the raw data below create a Pandas Series

```
[ ' Aron', 'Jackson', ' Ahree ', 'Sam' ]
```

- Print all elements after stripping spaces from the left and right
- Print all the elements after removing spaces from the left only
- Print all the elements after removing spaces from the right only

```
In [185]: s6a=pd.Series(['Aron', 'Jackson', ' Ahree ', 'Sam'])
for i in s6a:
    print(str(i).strip(),end='|')
print('\n')
for i in s6a:
    print(str(i).lstrip(),end='|')
print('\n')
for i in s6a:
    print(str(i).rstrip(),end='|')

Aron|Jackson|Ahree|Sam|
Aron|Jackson |Ahree |Sam|
Aron|Jackson| Ahree|Sam|
```

### 34. Write a program to convert a dictionary into Pandas Series.

Input:{'Sam':89,'Aron':82,'Gray':78,'Isla':93,'Ahree':87}

Output:

```
Sam      89
Aron     82
Gray     78
Isla     93
Ahree    87
dtype: int64
```



```
In [165]: import pandas as pd
my_dict={'Sam':89,'Aron':82,'Gray':78,'Isla':93,'Ahree':87}
series=pd.Series(my_dict)
print(series)
```

```
Sam      89
Aron     82
Gray     78
Isla     93
Ahree    87
dtype: int64
```

### 35. Write a program to convert the below dictionary into DataFrame and print head(2) and tail(2) of the DataFrame.

Input: {'Name':['Sameer','Leona','Samuel','Jackson','Gray','Sylphia'], 'Class':[11,11,12,12,11,12], 'Age':[17,17,18,19,17,21,23]}

Output:

```
Name      Class     Age
0  Sameer    11      17
1  Leona     11      17
Name      Class     Age
4  Gray      11      21
5  Sylphia   12      23
```

```
In [170]: import pandas as pd
my_dict={'Name':['Sameer','Leona','Samuel','Jackson','Gray','Sylphia'],
         'Class':[11,11,12,12,11,12], 'Age':[17,17,18,19,17,21,23]}
df=pd.DataFrame(my_dict)
print(df.head(2))
print(df.tail(2))
```

```
Name  Class  Age
0  Sameer  11   17
1  Leona   11   17
Name  Class  Age
4  Gray    11   21
5  Sylphia 12   23
```

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## 1. Write a python script to simulate a dice roll.

Example:

Input : Generated by Random method

Output: 6

In [1]:

```
import random
num = random.randint(1,6)
print(num)
```

3

## 2. Write a python script to debit and credit money from a bank account using functions.

Example:

Input: Enter amount to be deposited or withdrawn: 200

Output: Deposit Balance: 200

In [2]:

```
def make_account():
    return {'balance': 0}

def deposit(account, amount):
    account['balance'] += amount
    print("Deposit Balance:", account['balance'])
    return account['balance']

def withdraw(account, amount):
    account['balance'] -= amount
    print("Withdrawal Balance: ", account['balance'])
    return account['balance']

a=make_account()
amt=int(input("Enter amount to be deposited or withdrawn: "))
deposit(a,amt)
```

Enter amount to be deposited or withdrawn: 200

Deposit Balance: 200

Out[2]:

200

## 3. Write a python script to find difference between two



## dates.

Example:

```
Input: Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: 2018-01-02
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: 2018-02-02
```

```
Output: 31 days
```

In [3]:

```
import datetime

def numOfDays(date1, date2):
    return (date2 - date1).days

date1_ent = input('Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: ')
year, month, day = map(int, date1_ent.split('-'))
date1 = datetime.date(year, month, day)
date2_ent = input('Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: ')
year, month, day = map(int, date2_ent.split('-'))
date2 = datetime.date(year, month, day)
print(numOfDays(date1, date2), "days")
```

```
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: 2019-01-02
```

```
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format: 2019-02-02
```

```
31 days
```

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## 4. Write a python script to verify Email-ID syntax.

Example:

```
Input: Enter text: john.doe@gmail.com
```

```
Output: ['john.doe@gmail.com']
```

In [4]:

```
import re

s=input("Enter text: ")
lst = re.findall('\S+@[a-z]+\.\w+', s)
print(lst)
```

```
Enter text: john.doe@example.com
```

```
['john.doe@example.com']
```



**HINT:** Generate a password using random() function considering Uppercase, lowercase characters and digits.

**Example:**

Input: Enter length of password: 10

Output: 7dkjbAf9q0

In [5]:

```
import string,random
n=int(input("Enter length of password: "))
passw= ''.join(random.choice(string.ascii_uppercase + string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits))
print(passw)
```

Enter length of password: 10

6nNKQ54BnM

## 6. Python code to check the strength of a password.

**HINT:** Check for a password on the criterion of uppercase, lowercase characters and digits. **Example:**

Input: Enter a password

The password must be between 6 and 12 characters.

Password: Test123\$

Output: Password is Strong



In [6]:

```
import re

def password():
    print ('Enter a password\n\nThe password must be between 6 and 12 characters.\n')

    while True:
        password = input('Password: ')
        if 6 <= len(password) < 12:
            break
        print ('The password must be between 6 and 12 characters.\n')

    password_scores = {0:'Horrible', 1:'Weak', 2:'Medium', 3:'Strong'}
    password_strength = dict.fromkeys(['has_upper', 'has_lower', 'has_num'], False)
    if re.search(r'[A-Z]', password):
        password_strength['has_upper'] = True
    if re.search(r'[a-z]', password):
        password_strength['has_lower'] = True
    if re.search(r'[0-9]', password):
        password_strength['has_num'] = True

    score = len([b for b in password_strength.values() if b])

    print ('Password is %s' % password_scores[score])
password()
```

Enter a password

The password must be between 6 and 12 characters.

Password: Test123\$  
Password is Strong

## 7. Write a pythonic code to find square, cube and square root of a number.

**HINT:** Use lambda functions

**Example:**

Input: Enter a number: 16

Output: Square: 256  
Cube: 4096  
Square Root: 4.0



In [7]:

```
import math
def sqrfunc(n):
    return lambda n:n*n
def cubefunc(n):
    return lambda n:n*n*n
def sqrtfunc(n):
    return lambda n: math.sqrt(n)
n= int(input("Enter a number: "))
sqr = sqrfunc(n)
cube= cubefunc(n)
sqrrt=sqrtfunc(n)
print("Square: ",sqr(n))
print("Cube: ",cube(n))
print("Square Root: ",sqrrt(n))
```

Enter a number: 16

Square: 256

Cube: 4096

Square Root: 4.0

## 8. Write a Python code to calculate the area of the object based on the parameters given.

**Example:**

```
Input: This program will calculate/narea of some geometric shapes for you
      Enter Square, Rectangle, Triangle, Circle, or Trapezoid
      What area would you like to calculate? Circle
      Give the radius: 6
Output: Area: 113.09733552923255
```



In [8]:

```
import math

#formulas for each geometric figure
def calc_square(a_side):
    square_area = a_side ** 2
    return square_area

def calc_rectangle(w_side, l_side):
    rect_area = l_side * w_side
    return rect_area

def calc_triangle(base, height):
    triangle_area = (base * height) / 2
    return triangle_area

def calc_circle(radius):
    circle_area = math.pi * radius ** 2
    return circle_area

def calc_trapezoid(short_base, long_base, height):
    trapezoid_area = ((short_base + long_base) / 2) * height
    return trapezoid_area

#function determining which formula to calculate
def area_calc_logic(user_calc):
    if user_calc == "square":
        a_side = float(input("Give length of side: "))
        print("Area: ", calc_square(a_side))
    elif user_calc == "rectangle":
        l_side = float(input("Give the length: "))
        w_side = float(input("Give the width: "))
        print("Area: ", calc_rectangle(w_side, l_side))
    elif user_calc == "triangle":
        base = float(input("Give the length of base: "))
        height = float(input("Give the height: "))
        print("Area: ", calc_triangle(base, height))
    elif user_calc == "circle":
        radius = float(input("Give the radius: "))
        print("Area: ", calc_circle(radius))
    elif user_calc == "trapezoid":
        short_base = float(input("Give the length of the short base: "))
        long_base = float(input("Give the length of the long base: "))
        height = float(input("Give the height: "))
        print("Area: ", calc_trapezoid(short_base, long_base, height))
    else:
        area_calc_logic(input("Error, Re-enter input: "))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print("This program will calculate/narea of some geometric shapes for you")
    print("Enter Square, Rectangle, Triangle, Circle, or Trapezoid")
    shape=(input("What area would you like to calculate? ")).lower()
    area_calc_logic(shape)
```

This program will calculate/narea of some geometric shapes for you

Enter Square, Rectangle, Triangle, Circle, or Trapezoid

What area would you like to calculate? Circle

Give the radius: 6

Area: 113.09733552923255



## 9. Write a python code to Divide a number using try and except.

In [9]:

```
try:  
    a = int(input("Enter numerator number: "))  
    b = int(input("Enter denominator number: "))  
    print("Result of Division: " + str(a/b))  
  
except(ZeroDivisionError):  
    print("You have divided a number by zero, which is not allowed.")  
  
except(ValueError):  
    print("You must enter integer value")  
  
except:  
    print("Oops! Something went wrong!")
```

Enter numerator number: 10  
Enter denominator number: 0  
You have divided a number by zero, which is not allowed.

edureka!

## 10. Write a python program to check for a file in the current directory.

Hint: Use custom exceptions.



In [10]:

```
import os

class Error(Exception):
    """Base class for other exceptions"""
    pass

class FileNotPresent(Error):
    """Base class for other exceptions"""
    pass

try:
    def find_all(name, path):
        result = []
        for root, dirs, files in os.walk(path):
            if name in files:
                result.append(os.path.join(root, name))
            else:
                raise FileNotPresent
        return result
except(FileNotPresent):
    print("File NOT present")

fname = input("Enter the file name: ")
fpath = input("Enter path to search: ")
find_all(fname,fpath)
```

Enter the file name: QB1.docx  
Enter path to search: C://

```
-----  
FileNotPresent                                     Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-10-a92a3bdb9887> in <module>  
      23 fname = input("Enter the file name: ")  
      24 fpath = input("Enter path to search: ")  
---> 25 find_all(fname,fpath)  
  
<ipython-input-10-a92a3bdb9887> in find_all(name, path)  
      16             result.append(os.path.join(root, name))  
      17         else:  
---> 18             raise FileNotPresent  
      19         return result  
      20 except(FileNotPresent):  
  
FileNotPresent:
```

## 11. Write a python code to match all MAC addresses given in the input.



In [ ]:

```
import re
mac= input("Enter a MAC address: ")
if re.search("^[a-fA-F0-9:]{17}|[a-fA-F0-9]{12}$", mac):
    print("Valid MAC address")
else:
    print("Not valid address")
```

## 12. Write a Python function to find the Max of three numbers.

In [ ]:

```
def max_of_two( x, y ):
    if x > y:
        return x
    return y
def max_of_three( x, y, z ):
    return max_of_two( x, max_of_two( y, z ) )

n= int(input("Enter no. of digits to compare: "))
if n==2:
    x=int(input("Enter first number: "))
    y=int(input("Enter second number: "))
    print(max_of_two(x,y))
elif n==3:
    x=int(input("Enter first number: "))
    y=int(input("Enter second number: "))
    z=int(input("Enter third number: "))
    print(max_of_three(x,y,z))
else:
    print("Enter a smaller value of N!")
```

## 13. Write a Python program to convert degree to radian.

Hint: One degree is rounded off to 57.3 radians when arc length is the same.

Input : 15

Output: 0.2617993877991494

In [ ]:

```
import math
degree = float(input("Input degrees: "))
radian = degree*(math.pi/180)
print("Radian value is: ",radian)
```



## 14. Write a Python function to check whether a string is a pangram or not.

Hint: Pangrams are words or sentences containing every letter of the alphabet at least once.

Input: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"

Output: TRUE

In [ ]:

```
import string, sys
def ispanagram(str1, alphabet=string.ascii_lowercase):
    alphaset = set(alphabet)
    return alphaset <= set(str1.lower())

pan=input("Enter a sentence: ")
print ( ispanagram(pan))
```

## 15. Write a Python class to convert an integer to a roman numeral.

Input: 5

Ouput: V

In [ ]:

```
class py_Roman:
    def int_to_Roman(self, num):
        val = [
            1000, 900, 500, 400,
            100, 90, 50, 40,
            10, 9, 5, 4,
            1
        ]
        syb = [
            "M", "CM", "D", "CD",
            "C", "XC", "L", "XL",
            "X", "IX", "V", "IV",
            "I"
        ]
        roman_num = ''
        i = 0
        while num > 0:
            for _ in range(num // val[i]):
                roman_num += syb[i]
                num -= val[i]
            i += 1
        return roman_num

num= int(input("Enter a number: "))
print("Roman numeral: ",py_Roman().int_to_Roman(num))
```



## 16. Write a Python class to find a pair of elements (indices of the two numbers) from a given array whose sum equals a specific target number.

Input: numbers= [10,20,10,40,50,60,70], target=90

Output: index1 = 3; index2 = 4

In [ ]:

```
class py_solution:
    def twoSum(self, nums, target):
        lookup = {}
        for i, num in enumerate(nums):
            if target - num in lookup:
                return (lookup[target - num], i)
            lookup[num] = i

target=int(input("Enter target sum: "))
print("index1=%d, index2=%d" % py_solution().twoSum([10,20,10,40,50,60,70],target))
```

## 17. Write a Python program to get the class name of an instance in Python.

Input: Instance of class

Output: Class Name

As seen below

In [ ]:

```
inst=input("Enter instance: ")
inst.__class__.__name__
```

## 18. Write a Python program to calculate the Discriminant value of a quadratic equation.

Input: x: 10  
y: 5  
z: 20

Output: No real Solution. Discriminant value is -775.0



In [ ]:

```
def discriminant():
    x_value = float(input('The x value: '))
    y_value = float(input('The y value: '))
    z_value = float(input('The z value: '))
    discriminant = (y_value**2) - (4*x_value*z_value)
    if discriminant > 0:
        print('Two Solutions. Discriminant value is:', discriminant)
    elif discriminant == 0:
        print('One Solution. Discriminant value is:', discriminant)
    elif discriminant < 0:
        print('No Real Solutions. Discriminant value is:', discriminant)

discriminant()
```

## 19. Write a Python program to detect the number of local variables declared in a function.

In [ ]:

```
def abc():
    x = 1
    y = 2
    str1= "This is a test example."
    print("Python Exercises")

print(abc.__code__.co_nlocals)
```

## 20. Write a Python program to get last modified information of a file.



In [ ]:

```
import os, time
def last_modified_fileinfo(filepath):
    filestat = os.stat(filepath)
    date = time.localtime((filestat.st_mtime))
    # Extract year, month and day from the date
    year = date[0]
    month = date[1]
    day = date[2]
    # Extract hour, minute, second
    hour = date[3]
    minute = date[4]
    second = date[5]
    # Year
    strYear = str(year)[0:]
    # Month
    if (month <=9):
        strMonth = '0' + str(month)
    else:
        strMonth = str(month)
    # Date
    if (day <=9):
        strDay = '0' + str(day)
    else:
        strDay = str(day)

    return (strYear+"-"+strMonth+"-"+strDay+" "+str(hour)+":"+str(minute)+":"+str(second))
print()
print(last_modified_fileinfo('878_m4_slides_v1.0.pptx'))
# Enter a file present in the same folder, else mention the absolute path.
print()
```

## 21. Write a Python program to print a 3-column calendar for an entire year.

In [ ]:

```
import calendar
cal = calendar.TextCalendar(calendar.SUNDAY)
# column width: 2, Lines per week: 1
# number of spaces between month columns: 1
# 3: no. of months per column.
year=int(input("Enter the year: "))
print(cal.formatyear(year, 2, 1, 1, 3))
```

## 22. Python Program to print all permutations of a given string.

Example:



**Input:** ABC

**Output:** ABC

ACB

BAC

BCA

CBA

CAB

In [ ]:

```
def toString(List):
    return ''.join(List)
# Function to print permutations of string
# This function takes three parameters:
# 1. String
# 2. Starting index of the string
# 3. Ending index of the string.
def permute(a, l, r):
    if l == r:
        print(toString(a))
    else:
        for i in range(l, r + 1):
            a[l], a[i] = a[i], a[l]
            permute(a, l + 1, r)
            a[l], a[i] = a[i], a[l] # backtrack

string = input("Enter a string: ")
n = len(string)
a = list(string)
permute(a, 0, n-1)
```

## 23. Write Pythonic code to simulate distribution of a deck of cards.

The Deck class should have a deal method to deal a card from the deck

After a card is dealt, it is removed from the deck.

There should be a shuffle method which makes sure the deck of cards has all 52 cards and then rearranges them randomly.

The Card class should have a suit (Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, Spades) and a value

(A,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,J,Q,K)



In [ ]:

```
import random
def new_deck():
    """
    create a deck of cards
    suit: club=C, diamond=D, heart=H spade=S
    rank: ace=A, 10=T, jack=J, queen=Q, king=K, numbers=2..9
    ace of spade would be AS, 8 of heart would be 8H and so on
    return a list of a full deck of cards
    """
    rs = [rank + suit for rank in "A23456789TJQK" for suit in "CDHS"]
    return rs
def draw_cards(n, cards_list):
    """
    randomly draw n cards from the deck (cards_list)
    remove those cards from the deck
    since object cards_list is by reference, it will change too
    return a list of n cards
    """
    random.shuffle(cards_list)
    return [cards_list.pop() for k in range(n)]
# new deck
cards_list = new_deck()
print("New deck = %s cards" % len(cards_list)) # test
# draw n cards per hand
n = 5
# draw the hands
hand1 = draw_cards(n, cards_list)
hand2 = draw_cards(n, cards_list)
print('-'*40)
# show the 2 hands
print("hand1 = %s" % hand1)
print("hand2 = %s" % hand2)
print('-'*40)
print("New deck = %s cards" % len(cards_list)) # test
```

## 24. Write a pythonic method which can calculate square value of number without using arithmetic operators or built in functions.

HINT: use \*\* operator.

In [ ]:

```
class Square:
    def square(num):
        return num ** 2

n=int(input("Enter number: "))
sq=Square.square(n)
print("Square of number is: ",sq)
```



## 25. Write a program to show the concept of polymorphism in Python.

In [ ]:

```
class India():
    def capital(self):
        print("New Delhi is the capital of India.")

    def language(self):
        print("Hindi is the primary language of India.")

    def type(self):
        print("India is a developing country.")

class USA():
    def capital(self):
        print("Washington, D.C. is the capital of USA.")

    def language(self):
        print("English is the primary language of USA.")

    def type(self):
        print("USA is a developed country.")

def func(obj):
    obj.capital()
    obj.language()
    obj.type()

obj_ind = India()
obj_usa = USA()

func(obj_ind)
func(obj_usa)
```

## 26. Create a Python program of a Magic 8 Ball which is a toy used for fortune-telling.

Allow the user to input their question. Show an in progress message. Create 10 responses, and show a random response. Allow the user to ask another question/advice or quit the game.



In [ ]:

```
import random
answers = ['It is certain', 'It is decidedly so', 'Without a doubt', 'Yes - definitely', 'You may rely on it', 'It is highly probable that yes', 'Most likely', 'Yes', 'Outlook good', 'Signs point to yes', 'Ask again later', 'Concentrate and ask again', 'Cannot predict now', 'Cannot answer now', 'Don\'t count on it', 'My reply is no', 'My sources say no', 'Very doubtful', 'Don\'t bet on it']
print('Hello World, I am the Magic 8 Ball, What is your name?')
name = input()
print('Hello ' + name)

def Magic8Ball():
    print('Ask me a question.')
    input()
    print(answers[random.randint(0, len(answers)-1)])
    print('I hope that helped!')
    Replay()

def Replay():
    print('Do you have another question? [Y/N] ')
    reply = input()
    if reply == 'Y':
        Magic8Ball()
    elif reply == 'N':
        print("Adios!")
        exit()
    else:
        print('I apologies, I did not catch that. Please repeat.')
        Replay()

Magic8Ball()
```

## 27. Write a Python program to find whether it contains an additive sequence or not.

**NOTE:** The additive sequence is a sequence of numbers where the sum of the first two numbers is equal to the third one. Leading zeros cannot be included.

**Example:**

**Input:** 66121830

**Output:** True



In [ ]:

```
class Solution(object):
# DFS: iterative implement.
    def is_additive_number(self, num):
        length = len(num)
        for i in range(1, int(length/2+1)):
            for j in range(1, int((length-i)/2 + 1)):
                first, second, others = num[:i], num[i:i+j], num[i+j:]
                if self.isValid(first, second, others):
                    return True
        return False

    def isValid(self, first, second, others):
        if ((len(first) > 1 and first[0] == "0") or
            (len(second) > 1 and second[0] == "0")):
            return False
        sum_str = str(int(first) + int(second))
        if sum_str == others:
            return True
        elif others.startswith(sum_str):
            return self.isValid(second, sum_str, others[len(sum_str):])
        else:
            return False

if __name__ == "__main__":
    seq=input("Enter Sequence: ")
    print(Solution().is_additive_number(seq))
```

## 28. Demonstrate Inheritance in python using an employee example.



In [ ]:

```
class employee:
    num_employee=0
    raise_amount=1.04
    def __init__(self, first, last, sal):
        self.first=first
        self.last=last
        self.sal=sal
        self.email=first + '.' + last + '@company.com'
        employee.num_employee+=1
    def fullname (self):
        return '{} {}'.format(self.first, self.last)
    def apply_raise (self):
        self.sal=int(self.sal* raise_amount)

class developer(employee):
    raise_amount = 1.10
    def __init__(self, first, last, sal, prog_lang):
        super().__init__(first, last, sal)
        self.prog_lang=prog_lang

class sales(employee):
    raise_amount = 1.01
    def __init__(self, first, last, sal, course_assign):
        super().__init__(first, last, sal)
        self.course_assign=course_assign

emp_1=developer('Guido', 'van Rossum', 1000000, 'Python')
emp_2=developer('Ani', 'Sri', 10000, 'Hadoop')
print(emp_1.prog_lang)
print(emp_2.sal)
print(emp_2.fullname)
```

## 29. Develop a Pythonic code to demonstrate the concept of Abstraction.



In [ ]:

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Polygon(ABC):

    # abstract method
    def noofsides(self):
        pass

class Triangle(Polygon):

    # overriding abstract method
    def noofsides(self):
        print("I have 3 sides")

class Pentagon(Polygon):

    # overriding abstract method
    def noofsides(self):
        print("I have 5 sides")

class Hexagon(Polygon):

    # overriding abstract method
    def noofsides(self):
        print("I have 6 sides")

class Quadrilateral(Polygon):

    # overriding abstract method
    def noofsides(self):
        print("I have 4 sides")

# Driver code
R = Triangle()
R.noofsides()

K = Quadrilateral()
K.noofsides()

R = Pentagon()
R.noofsides()

K = Hexagon()
K.noofsides()
```

**30. Write a Python program to implement  $\text{pow}(x, n)$  without using built-in functions.**



In [ ]:

```
class py_solution:  
    def pow(self, x, n):  
        if x==0 or x==1 or n==1:  
            return x  
  
        if x== -1:  
            if n%2 ==0:  
                return 1  
            else:  
                return -1  
        if n==0:  
            return 1  
        if n<0:  
            return 1/self.pow(x,-n)  
        val = self.pow(x,n//2)  
        if n%2 ==0:  
            return val*val  
        return val*val*x  
  
print(py_solution().pow(2, -3));  
print(py_solution().pow(3, 5));  
print(py_solution().pow(100, 0));
```

edureka!

### 31. Write a python program for a simple calculator.



In [ ]:

```
def add(x, y):
    return x + y
# This function subtracts two numbers
def subtract(x, y):
    return x - y
# This function multiplies two numbers
def multiply(x, y):
    return x * y
# This function divides two numbers
def divide(x, y):
    return x / y
print("Select operation.")
print("1.Add")
print("2.Subtract")
print("3.Multiply")
print("4.Divide")
# Take input from the user
choice = input("Enter choice(1/2/3/4):")
num1 = int(input("Enter first number: "))
num2 = int(input("Enter second number: "))
if choice == '1':
    print(num1, "+", num2, "=", add(num1,num2))
elif choice == '2':
    print(num1, "-", num2, "=", subtract(num1,num2))
elif choice == '3':
    print(num1, "*", num2, "=", multiply(num1,num2))
elif choice == '4':
    print(num1, "/", num2, "=", divide(num1,num2))
else:
    print("Invalid input")
```

**32. Write a Python class which has two methods get\_String and print\_String. get\_String accept a string from the user and print\_String print the string in upper case.**

In [ ]:

```
class IOString():
    def __init__(self):
        self.str1 = ""

    def get_String(self):
        self.str1 = input()

    def print_String(self):
        print(self.str1.upper())

str1 = IOString()
str1.get_String()
str1.print_String()
```



## 1. Write a Python program to multiply two matrices using numpy.

Example:

Input: [1, 6, 5],[3 ,4, 8],[2, 12, 3]  
[3, 4, 6],[5, 6, 7],[6,56, 7]

Output: [[ 63 320 83]  
[ 77 484 102]  
[ 84 248 117]]

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np

# input two matrices
mat1 = ([1, 6, 5],[3 ,4, 8],[2, 12, 3])
mat2 = ([3, 4, 6],[5, 6, 7],[6,56, 7])
# This will return dot product
res = np.dot(mat1,mat2)

print(res)
```

[[ 63 320 83]  
[ 77 484 102]  
[ 84 248 117]]

## 2. Write a Python program to get the floor, ceiling and truncated values of the elements of an numpy array.

Example:

Input: [-1.6, -1.5, -0.3, 0.1, 1.4, 1.8, 2.0]

Output: Floor values of the above array elements:

[-2. -2. -1. 0. 1. 1. 2.]

Ceiling values of the above array elements:

[-1. -1. -0. 1. 2. 2. 2.]

Truncated values of the above array elements:

[-1. -1. -0. 0. 1. 1. 2.]



In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([-1.6, -1.5, -0.3, 0.1, 1.4, 1.8, 2.0])
print("Original array:")
print(x)
print("Floor values of the above array elements:")
print(np.floor(x))
print("Ceiling values of the above array elements:")
print(np.ceil(x))
print("Truncated values of the above array elements:")
print(np.trunc(x))
```

```
Original array:
[-1.6 -1.5 -0.3  0.1  1.4  1.8  2. ]
Floor values of the above array elements:
[-2. -2. -1.  0.  1.  1.  2.]
Ceiling values of the above array elements:
[-1. -1. -0.  1.  2.  2.  2.]
Truncated values of the above array elements:
[-1. -1. -0.  0.  1.  1.  2.]
```

### 3. Write a Python program to find the inverse of a matrix.

Example:

Input: [[2 3]  
 [4 5]]

Output: [[-2.5 1.5]  
 [ 2. -1. ]]

In [3]:

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([[2,3],[4,5]])
try:
    inverse = np.linalg.inv(arr)
    print(inverse)
except numpy.linalg.LinAlgError:
    # Not invertible. Skip this one.
    pass
```

```
[[ -2.5  1.5]
 [  2.   -1. ]]
```

### 4. Write a Python program to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on the given polynomials.



**Example:**

**Input:** `x = (10,20,30)`  
`y = (30,40,50)`

**Output:** `Addition:`  
`[40. 60. 80.]`  
`Subtraction:`  
`[-20. -20. -20.]`  
`Multiplication:`  
`[ 300. 1000. 2200. 2200. 1500.]`  
`Division:`  
`(array([0.6]), array([-8., -4.]))`

In [4]:

```
from numpy.polynomial import polynomial as P
x = (10,20,30)
y = (30,40,50)
print("Addition:")
print(P.polyadd(x,y))
print("Subtraction:")
print(P.polysub(x,y))
print("Multiplication:")
print(P.polymul(x,y))
print("Division:")
print(P.polydiv(x,y))
```

`Addition:`  
`[40. 60. 80.]`  
`Subtraction:`  
`[-20. -20. -20.]`  
`Multiplication:`  
`[ 300. 1000. 2200. 2200. 1500.]`  
`Division:`  
`(array([0.6]), array([-8., -4.]))`

## 5. Write a Python program to create a random array with N elements and compute the average, variance, standard deviation of the array elements.

**Example:**

**Input:** `100`

**Output:** `Average of the array elements:`  
`-0.006971318946870028`  
`Standard deviation of the array elements:`  
`0.9249592403302502`  
`Variance of the array elements:`  
`0.8555495962723136`



In [5]:

```
import numpy as np
n=int(input("Enter a number: "))
x = np.random.randn(n)
print("Average of the array elements:")
mean = x.mean()
print("\t",mean)
print("Standard deviation of the array elements:")
std = x.std()
print("\t",std)
print("Variance of the array elements:")
var = x.var()
print("\t",var)
```

```
Enter a number: 100
Average of the array elements:
    0.05880255975537995
Standard deviation of the array elements:
    1.1148959806917216
Variance of the array elements:
    1.2429930477625555
```

## 6. Write a Python program to compute the reciprocal for all elements in a given array.

Example:

Input: [1. 2. 0.2 0.3]

Output: [1. 0.5 5. 3.33333333]

In [6]:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([1., 2., 0.4, .3])
print("Original array: ")
print(x)
r1 = np.reciprocal(x)
r2 = 1/x
assert np.array_equal(r1, r2)
print("Reciprocal for all elements of the said array:")
print(r1)
```

```
Original array:
[1. 2. 0.4 0.3]
Reciprocal for all elements of the said array:
[1. 0.5 2.5 3.33333333]
```

## 7. Write a Python program to sort the specified number of elements from beginning of a given array.



Input: Enter the number: 3

Output: Original array:

```
[0.214759  0.80778318 0.54766704 0.65261567 0.04178861 0.81868463
 0.82267499 0.55487551 0.17285421 0.22954424]
```

Sorted first N elements:

```
[0.04178861 0.17285421 0.214759  0.65261567 0.54766704 0.81868463
 0.82267499 0.55487551 0.80778318 0.22954424]
```

In [7]:

```
import numpy as np
nums = np.random.rand(10)
print("Original array:")
print(nums)
n= int(input("Enter the number: "))
print("\nSorted first N elements:")
print(nums[np.argpartition(nums,range(n))])
```

Original array:

```
[0.3832014 0.53239101 0.88468573 0.72025648 0.85211553 0.95436835
 0.39335353 0.61034102 0.92221283 0.96553183]
```

Enter the number: 3

Sorted first N elements:

```
[0.3832014 0.39335353 0.53239101 0.72025648 0.85211553 0.95436835
 0.88468573 0.61034102 0.92221283 0.96553183]
```

## 8. Write a Python program to generate N random numbers from the normal distribution.

Example:

Input: 7

Output: [ 1.25127475 -1.40593623 -0.84415004 0.35449771 -1.46282713 -0.316080
 52
 1.36096266]

In [8]:

```
import numpy as np
n=int(input("Entyer number: "))
x = np.random.normal(size=n)
print(x)
```

Entyer number: 7

```
[-1.97660116 -0.87551402  0.61796678 -0.72829323  1.14098002 -0.75746754
 0.98867339]
```



## 9. Write a Python program to create random vector of size N and replace the maximum value by N.

Example:

Input: 5

Output: Original array:

[0.35354479 0.90990917 0.36123112 0.51039696 0.40866078]

Maximum value replaced by 5:

[ 0.35354479 5. 0.36123112 0.51039696 0.40866078]

In [9]:

```
import numpy as np
n=int(input("Enter value of N: "))
x = np.random.random(n)
print("Original array:")
print(x)
x[x.argmax()] = n
print("Maximum value replaced by -1:")
print(x)
```

Enter value of N: 5

Original array:

[0.77044094 0.76291801 0.37463723 0.24472369 0.76049477]

Maximum value replaced by -1:

[5. 0.76291801 0.37463723 0.24472369 0.76049477]

## 10. Write a Python program to find the most frequent value in an array.

Example:

Input: \*NO user input\*

Output: Original array:

[9 1 5 3 2 7 3 1 3 7 4 1 5 5 8 5 6 7 3 3 9 6 4 0 0 6 6 9 8 1 0 7 5

7 6 3 3

1 9 2]

Most frequent value in the above array:

3



In [10]:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.random.randint(0, 10, 40)
print("Original array:")
print(x)
print("Most frequent value in the above array:")
print(np.bincount(x).argmax())
```

Original array:

```
[9 4 6 8 4 0 4 8 5 7 2 5 2 0 0 2 8 9 4 5 2 5 6 5 3 6 8 8 8 9 9 2 7 6 2 1 8
 8 4 4]
```

Most frequent value in the above array:

```
8
```

## 11. Write a Python program to convert cartesian coordinates to polar coordinates of a random MxN matrix representing cartesian coordinates.

Example:

```
Input: Enter no. of rows: 10
       Enter no. of columns: 5

Output: Cartesian Product:
        [0.99328988 1.05908468 0.73245748 0.59807022 1.08785099 0.22876169
         0.43354143 0.54565744 1.24634938 0.85174826]

Polar Product:
        [0.33842207 0.84472275 0.89358263 0.86716174 0.92161633 0.79728956
         0.74207104 0.88689297 0.78518776 1.54633146]
```

In [11]:

```
import numpy as np
m=int(input("Enter no. of rows: "))
n=int(input("Enter no. of columns: "))
z= np.random.random((m,n))
x,y = z[:,0], z[:,1]
r = np.sqrt(x**2+y**2)
t = np.arctan2(y,x)
print("Cartesian Product: \n",r)
print("Polar Product: \n",t)
```

Enter no. of rows: 10

Enter no. of columns: 5

Cartesian Product:

```
[0.54677941 1.15446811 1.25063677 0.46438923 1.01691456 1.15472981
 0.65239162 0.87020004 0.21183617 0.91507508]
```

Polar Product:

```
[0.84098257 1.0035094 0.72730818 1.51968856 0.83152064 0.66755084
 1.52922192 1.4607694 0.39684955 0.48050032]
```



**Example:**

```
Input: Lower limit: 5
       Upper limit: 20
```

```
Output: [10.  15.  18.  17.5 13.   5.   9.   19.5 12.5 16.   10.5  7.5  5.5 17.
         15.5 12.   7.   8.   11.   18.5  6.5  9.5  8.5 14.5 16.5 13.5 19.   6.
         14.   11.5]
```

```
Same result using permutation():
```

```
[ 7 11  9  2  4  1 10  5  6 14 13  8  3 12  0]
```

In [12]:

```
import numpy as np
x=int(input("Lower limit: "))
y=int(input("Upper limit: "))
s = np.arange(x,y,0.5)
np.random.shuffle(s)
print(s)
print("Same result using permutation():")
print(np.random.permutation((y-x)))
```

```
Lower limit: 5
Upper limit: 20
[ 7.5 17. 13.   6.  15.   8.   5.5 16.5 19.   18.5  5.   16.   7.   14.5
 15.5 13.5  9.5 11.5 10.5 12.   6.5 17.5  8.5 14.   9.   19.5 10.   12.5
 11.   18. ]
Same result using permutation():
[ 9  5 10  7  3  8 13  6  0 12 14  4  2 11  1]
```

## 13. Write a NumPy program to create a 3x3x3 array with random values.

**Example:**

```
Output: [[[0.95755799 0.8894923  0.21848393]
           [0.58257729 0.94365754  0.69440265]
           [0.95108699 0.63190746  0.55467339]]]
```

```
[[[0.23291382 0.44131661 0.3366771 ]
  [0.47991351 0.35187551 0.14913956]
  [0.95231571 0.6708149  0.46795982]]]
```

```
[[[0.15628735 0.46414151 0.45751118]
  [0.93117854 0.57598345 0.01820238]
  [0.87935621 0.06270413 0.78463814]]]
```



In [13]:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.random.random((3,3,3))
print(x)

[[[0.18065872 0.37893368 0.09349314]
 [0.06108608 0.86903899 0.93442426]
 [0.90325783 0.28556145 0.43784506]]

 [[0.98673116 0.00488452 0.2305979 ]
 [0.12712543 0.88151164 0.0117851 ]
 [0.67366313 0.36919219 0.67684042]]

 [[0.89450687 0.4405461 0.63276481]
 [0.66617057 0.54027866 0.94311493]
 [0.1797432 0.17777204 0.70851702]]]
```

## 14. Write a Python program to find point by point distances of a random vector with shape (J,K) representing coordinates.

Example:

Input: Enter J: 5  
Enter K: 5

Output: [[0. 0.96302667 0.23555705 0.31258243 0.34680981]  
[0.96302667 0. 0.80848588 0.70342558 0.77484355]  
[0.23555705 0.80848588 0. 0.10533739 0.42407756]  
[0.31258243 0.70342558 0.10533739 0. 0.4078191 ]  
[0.34680981 0.77484355 0.42407756 0.4078191 0. ]]

In [14]:

```
import numpy as np
j=int(input("Enter J: "))
k=int(input("Enter K: "))
a= np.random.random((j,k))
x,y = np.atleast_2d(a[:,0], a[:,1])
d = np.sqrt( (x-x.T)**2 + (y-y.T)**2)
print(d)
```

Enter J: 5  
Enter K: 5  
[[0. 0.4599731 0.3801513 0.33515084 0.38078576]  
[0.4599731 0. 0.83984384 0.794319 0.6477403 ]  
[0.3801513 0.83984384 0. 0.06802964 0.47195246]  
[0.33515084 0.794319 0.06802964 0. 0.4842152 ]  
[0.38078576 0.6477403 0.47195246 0.4842152 0. ]]



## 15. Write a NumPy program to check if each element of a given array is composed of digits only, lower case letters only and upper case letters only.

Example:

```
Input: Original Array:  
['Python' 'PHP' 'JS' 'Examples' 'html5' '5']  
  
Output: Digits only = [False False False False False  True]  
Lower cases only = [False False False False  True False]  
Upper cases only = [False  True  True False False False]
```

In [15]:

```
import numpy as np  
x = np.array(['Python', 'PHP', 'JS', 'Examples', 'html5', '5'], dtype=np.str)  
print("\nOriginal Array:")  
print(x, "\n")  
r1 = np.char.isdigit(x)  
r2 = np.char.islower(x)  
r3 = np.char.isupper(x)  
print("Digits only =", r1)  
print("Lower cases only =", r2)  
print("Upper cases only =", r3)
```

```
Original Array:  
['Python' 'PHP' 'JS' 'Examples' 'html5' '5']  
  
Digits only = [False False False False False  True]  
Lower cases only = [False False False False  True False]  
Upper cases only = [False  True  True False False False]
```

## 16. Write a Python program to Triangulate a location based on co-ordinates.

Hint: Centroid of Triangle.

Example:

```
Input: [20.0497520, 31.39864012947, 12.30974023]  
  
Output: 21.25271078649 CSV
```

In [16]:

```
import numpy as np  
  
data = [20.0497520, 31.39864012947, 12.30974023]  
print(np.mean(data, axis=0))
```

21.25271078649



## 17. Write a Python program to evaluate Einstein's summation convention of two given multidimensional arrays.

**HINT:** Use inbuilt attribute einsum. Example:

**Input:** Original 1-d arrays:

```
[1 2 3]  
[0 1 0]
```

**Output:** Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:

2

Original Higher dimension:

```
[[0 1 2]  
 [3 4 5]  
 [6 7 8]]  
[[ 3  4  5]  
 [ 6  7  8]  
 [ 9 10 11]]
```

Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:

```
[[ 24  27  30]  
 [ 78  90 102]  
 [132 153 174]]
```



In [17]:

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([1,2,3])
b = np.array([0,1,0])
print("Original 1-d arrays:")
print(a)
print(b)
result = np.einsum("n,n", a, b)
print("Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:")
print(result)
x = np.arange(9).reshape(3, 3)
y = np.arange(3, 12).reshape(3, 3)
print("Original Higher dimension:")
print(x)
print(y)
result = np.einsum("mk,kn", x, y)
print("Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:")
print(result)
```

Original 1-d arrays:

```
[1 2 3]
[0 1 0]
```

Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:

```
2
```

Original Higher dimension:

```
[[0 1 2]
 [3 4 5]
 [6 7 8]]
 [[ 3  4  5]
 [ 6  7  8]
 [ 9 10 11]]
```

Einstein's summation convention of the said arrays:

```
[[ 24  27  30]
 [ 78  90 102]
 [132 153 174]]
```

edureka!

## 18. Write a Python code to determine the rank of the matrix.

Example:

Input: [[1,3,7],[2,8,3],[7,8,1]]

Output: 3

In [18]:

```
import numpy

A = numpy.matrix([[1,3,7],[2,8,3],[7,8,1]])
numpy.linalg.matrix_rank(A)
```

Out[18]:

3



## 19. Write a Python program compute the condition number of a given matrix.

**HINT:** In the field of numerical analysis, the condition number of a function with respect to an argument measures how much the output value of the function can change for a small change in the input argument. This is used to measure how sensitive a function is to changes or errors in the input, and how much error in the output results from an error in the input.

**Example:**

```
Input: [[1 2]
        [3 4]]
```

```
Output: Condition number of the said matrix:
        14.933034373659268
```

In [19]:

```
import numpy as np
m = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
print("Original matrix:")
print(m)
result = np.linalg.cond(m)
print("Condition number of the said matrix:")
print(result)
```

Original matrix:

```
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]
```

Condition number of the said matrix:

```
14.933034373659268
```

## 20. Write a NumPy program to multiply a MxN matrix by a NxA matrix and create a real matrix product.

**Example:**



Output: First array:

```
[[0.94293584 0.8091474 0.72330868]
 [0.91143684 0.54976631 0.37547562]
 [0.3656866 0.94185543 0.98414967]
 [0.81470666 0.80629404 0.46326721]
 [0.40648925 0.70615124 0.4786933 ]]
```

Second array:

```
[[0.45507569 0.53265048]
 [0.41761748 0.87547934]
 [0.83832095 0.79087463]]
```

Dot product of two arrays:

```
[[1.37338609 1.78269354]
 [0.95913385 1.26374046]
 [1.38478366 1.79769712]
 [1.09584228 1.50623395]
 [0.8811831 1.21332391]]
```

In [20]:

```
import numpy as np
m=int(input("Enter value M: "))
n=int(input("Enter value N: "))
a=int(input("Enter value A: "))
x = np.random.random((m,n))
print("First array:")
print(x)
y = np.random.random((n,a))
print("Second array:")
print(y)
z = np.dot(x, y)
print("Dot product of two arrays:")
print(z)
```

Enter value M: 5

Enter value N: 3

Enter value A: 2

First array:

```
[[0.22047904 0.33834373 0.70586539]
 [0.48617698 0.98741379 0.8698782 ]
 [0.56179925 0.89656768 0.52160425]
 [0.02549242 0.44727029 0.99117347]
 [0.2702744 0.11856721 0.0060627 ]]
```

Second array:

```
[[0.192595 0.56919562]
 [0.0017944 0.34148961]
 [0.10039919 0.16494603]]
```

Dot product of two arrays:

```
[[0.1139386 0.35746627]
 [0.18274214 0.75740432]
 [0.16217717 0.71197877]
 [0.10522531 0.33073846]
 [0.05287494 0.1953285 ]]
```



## 21. Write a Python program to show different methods of converting python structures into Dataframes.

In [21]:

```
import pandas
listx = [10, 20, 30, 40]
table = pandas.DataFrame(listx)
print("List to dataframes")
print(table)
print()

data = [{‘a’:1, ‘b’:2}, {‘a’:2, ‘b’:4, ‘c’:8}]
table = pandas.DataFrame(data)
print("Dictionaries to Dataframe")
print(table)
print()

data = [{‘a’:1, ‘b’:2}, {‘a’:2, ‘b’:4, ‘c’:8}]
table = pandas.DataFrame(data, index=[ ‘first’, ‘second’ ])
print("List of Dictionaries to dataframe")
print(table)
print()

data = {‘one’: pandas.Series([1, 2, 3], index=[‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’]), ‘two’: pandas.Series([1, 2,
table = pandas.DataFrame(data)
print("Dictionary of series to Dataframe")
print(table)
print()

List to dataframes
0
0 10
1 20
2 30
3 40

Dictionaries to Dataframe
 a b c
0 1 2 NaN
1 2 4 8.0

List of Dictionaries to dataframe
 a b c
first 1 2 NaN
second 2 4 8.0

Dictionary of series to Dataframe
 one two
a 1.0 1
b 2.0 2
c 3.0 3
d NaN 4
```

## 22. Write a Python program to convert a NumPy array to



## a Pandas series.

Example:

Input: NumPy array:  
[10 20 30 40 50]

Output: Converted Pandas series:

0	10
1	20
2	30
3	40
4	50

In [22]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
np_array = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50])
print("NumPy array:")
print(np_array)
print()
new_series = pd.Series(np_array)
print("Converted Pandas series:")
print(new_series)
```

NumPy array:  
[10 20 30 40 50]

Converted Pandas series:  
0 10  
1 20  
2 30  
3 40  
4 50  
dtype: int32

## 23. Write a program to add and delete columns to a Dataframe when a dictionary is provided.

Example:

Input: data = {'one':([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']), 'two':([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}



In [23]:

```
import pandas

data = {'one': pandas.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
        'two': pandas.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}

table = pandas.DataFrame(data)
print("Before adding a column: ")
print(table)
print()

table['three'] = pandas.Series([10, 20, 30], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
print("After adding a column: ")
print(table)
print()

print("Deleting column three: ")
del table['three']
print(table)
print()

print("Deleting column one: ")
table.pop('one')
print(table)
```

Before adding a column:

```
   one  two
a  1.0   1
b  2.0   2
c  3.0   3
d  NaN   4
```

After adding a column:

```
   one  two  three
a  1.0   1   10.0
b  2.0   2   20.0
c  3.0   3   30.0
d  NaN   4   NaN
```

Deleting column three:

```
   one  two
a  1.0   1
b  2.0   2
c  3.0   3
d  NaN   4
```

Deleting column one:

```
   two
a    1
b    2
c    3
d    4
```

## 24. Write a program to add and delete rows to a Dataframe when a dictionary is provided.



**Example:**

```
Input: data = {'one':([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']), 'two':([1, 2, 3, 4], i
ndex=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}
```

In [24]:

```
import pandas
data = {'one': pandas.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
        'two': pandas.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}
table = pandas.DataFrame(data)
table['three'] = pandas.Series([10, 20, 30], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
print(table)
print()
row = pandas.DataFrame([[11, 13], [17, 19]], columns=['two', 'three'])
table = table.append(row, ignore_index=True)
print(table)
print()

r=int(input("Enter Row no. to drop: "))
table = table.drop(r)
print(table)
```

```
c:\users\nikhilmeduri\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-pac
kages\pandas\core\frame.py:7123: FutureWarning: Sorting because non-concaten
ation axis is not aligned. A future version
of pandas will change to not sort by default.
```

To accept the future behavior, pass 'sort=False'.

To retain the current behavior and silence the warning, pass 'sort=True'.

```
sort=sort,
      one   two   three
a  1.0    1   10.0
b  2.0    2   20.0
c  3.0    3   30.0
d  NaN    4    NaN

      one   three   two
0  1.0   10.0     1
1  2.0   20.0     2
2  3.0   30.0     3
3  NaN    NaN     4
4  NaN   13.0    11
5  NaN   19.0    17
```

Enter Row no. to drop: 4

```
      one   three   two
0  1.0   10.0     1
1  2.0   20.0     2
2  3.0   30.0     3
3  NaN    NaN     4
5  NaN   19.0    17
```

## 25. Write a Python program to import from JSON file



In [25]:

```
import json
import csv

employee_data = '{"employee_details": [{"employee_name": "James", "email": "james@gmail.com"}]}'
employee_parsed = json.loads(employee_data)
emp_data = employee_parsed['employee_details']
# open a file for writing
employ_data = open('EmployeeData.csv', 'w')
# create the csv writer object
csvwriter = csv.writer(employ_data)
count = 0
for emp in emp_data:
    if count == 0:
        header = emp.keys()
        csvwriter.writerow(header)
        count += 1
    csvwriter.writerow(emp.values())
employ_data.close()
print("DONE")
```

DONE

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## 26. Write a Python program to add, subtract, multiple and divide two Pandas Series.



In [26]:

```
import pandas as pd
ds1 = pd.Series([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
ds2 = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
ds = ds1 + ds2
print("Add two Series:")
print(ds)
print()
print("Subtract two Series:")
ds = ds1 - ds2
print(ds)
print()
print("Multiply two Series:")
ds = ds1 * ds2
print(ds)
print()
print("Divide Series1 by Series2:")
ds = ds1 / ds2
print(ds)
print()
```

Add two Series:

```
0    3
1    7
2   11
3   15
4   19
dtype: int64
```

Subtract two Series:

```
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
4    1
dtype: int64
```

Multiply two Series:

```
0    2
1   12
2   30
3   56
4   90
dtype: int64
```

Divide Series1 by Series2:

```
0    2.000000
1    1.333333
2    1.200000
3    1.142857
4    1.111111
dtype: float64
```

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## 27. Write a Python program to change the data type of given a column or a Series.



In [27]:

```
import pandas as pd
s1 = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s1)
print()
print("Change the said data type to numeric:")
s2 = pd.to_numeric(s1, errors='coerce')
print(s2)
```

Original Data Series:

```
0      100
1      200
2    python
3    300.12
4      400
dtype: object
```

Change the said data type to numeric:

```
0    100.00
1    200.00
2      NaN
3    300.12
4    400.00
dtype: float64
```

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## 28. Write a Python program to create a subset of a given series based on value and condition.



In [28]:

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s)
print("\nSubset of the above Data Series:")
n=int(input("Enter N: "))
new_s = s[s < n]
print(new_s)
```

Original Data Series:

```
0      0
1      1
2      2
3      3
4      4
5      5
6      6
7      7
8      8
9      9
10     10
dtype: int64
```

Subset of the above Data Series:

Enter N: 7

```
0      0
1      1
2      2
3      3
4      4
5      5
6      6
dtype: int64
```

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**29. Write a Python program to create the mean and standard deviation of the data of a given Series.**



In [29]:

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series(data = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,5,3])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s)
print("\nMean of the said Data Series:")
print(s.mean())
print("\nStandard deviation of the said Data Series:")
print(s.std())
```

Original Data Series:

```
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
5    6
6    7
7    8
8    9
9    5
10   3
dtype: int64
```

Mean of the said Data Series:

4.818181818181818

Standard deviation of the said Data Series:

2.522624895547565

**30. Write a Python program to change the order of index of a given series.**



In [30]:

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series(data = [1,2,3,4,5], index = ['A', 'B', 'C','D','E'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s)
print()
s = s.reindex(index = ['B','A','C','D','E'])
print("Data Series after changing the order of index:")
print(s)
```

Original Data Series:

```
A    1
B    2
C    3
D    4
E    5
dtype: int64
```

Data Series after changing the order of index:

```
B    2
A    1
C    3
D    4
E    5
dtype: int64
```

### 31. Write a Python program to convert a given Series to an array.

In [31]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
s1 = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s1)
print()
print("Series to an array")
a = np.array(s1.values.tolist())
print (a)
```

Original Data Series:

```
0      100
1      200
2    python
3    300.12
4      400
dtype: object
```

Series to an array  
['100' '200' 'python' '300.12' '400']

### 32. Write a Python program to convert Series of lists to



## one Series.

In [32]:

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([
    ['Red', 'Green', 'White'],
    ['Red', 'Black'],
    ['Yellow']])
print("Original Series of list: ")
print(s)
print()
s = s.apply(pd.Series).stack().reset_index(drop=True)
print("One Series: ")
print(s)
```

```
Original Series of list:
0    [Red, Green, White]
1            [Red, Black]
2                  [Yellow]
dtype: object
```

```
One Series:
0      Red
1    Green
2   White
3      Red
4    Black
5   Yellow
dtype: object
```

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## 33. Write a Python program to sort a given Series.



In [33]:

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s)
print()
new_s = pd.Series(s).sort_values()
print("Sorted series: ")
print(new_s)
```

Original Data Series:

```
0      100
1      200
2    python
3    300.12
4      400
dtype: object
```

Sorted series:

```
0      100
1      200
3    300.12
4      400
2    python
dtype: object
```

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## 34. Write a Python program to sort the DataFrame first by 'name' in descending order, then by 'score' in ascending order using pandas.

Example:

```
Input: exam_data={'name':['Anastasia','Dima','Katherine','James','Emily','Michael','Matthew','Laura','Kevin','Jonas'],
                  'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],
                  'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],
                  'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes']}
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
Values for each column will be:
name : "Suresh", score: 15.5, attempts: 1, qualify: "yes", label: "k"
```



In [34]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
exam_data = {'name': ['Anastasia', 'Dima', 'Katherine', 'James', 'Emily', 'Michael', 'Matthew',
                      'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],
                      'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],
                      'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes']}
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
df = pd.DataFrame(exam_data, index=labels)
print("Orginal rows:")
print(df)
print()
df.sort_values(by=['name'], ascending=[False])
print("Sort the data frame first by 'name' in descending order, then by 'score' in ascending order")
print(df)
print()
df.sort_values(by=['score'], ascending=[True])
```

Orginal rows:

	name	score	attempts	qualify
a	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
b	Dima	9.0	3	no
c	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
d	James	NaN	3	no
e	Emily	9.0	2	no
f	Michael	20.0	3	yes
g	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
h	Laura	NaN	1	no
i	Kevin	8.0	2	no
j	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

Sort the data frame first by 'name' in descending order, then by 'score' in ascending order:

	name	score	attempts	qualify
a	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
b	Dima	9.0	3	no
c	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
d	James	NaN	3	no
e	Emily	9.0	2	no
f	Michael	20.0	3	yes
g	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
h	Laura	NaN	1	no
i	Kevin	8.0	2	no
j	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

Out[34]:

	name	score	attempts	qualify
i	Kevin	8.0	2	no
b	Dima	9.0	3	no
e	Emily	9.0	2	no
a	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
g	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
c	Katherine	16.5	2	yes



	name	score	attempts	qualify
j	Jonas	19.0	1	yes
f	Michael	20.0	3	yes
d	James	NaN	3	no
h	Laura	NaN	1	no

## 35. Write a Python program to set a given value for particular cell in DataFrame using index value.

Example:

```
Input: exam_data={'name':['Anastasia','Dima','Katherine','James','Emily','Michael','Matthew','Laura','Kevin','Jonas'],
'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],
'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],
'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no',
'yes']}
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
Values for each column will be:
name : "Suresh", score: 15.5, attempts: 1, qualify: "yes", label: "k"
```



In [35]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
exam_data = {'name': ['Anastasia', 'Dima', 'Katherine', 'James', 'Emily', 'Michael', 'Matthew',
                      'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],
                      'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],
                      'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes']}
df = pd.DataFrame(exam_data)
print("Original DataFrame: ")
print(df)
print("\nSet a given value for particular cell in the DataFrame- ")
row=int(input("Enter Row no. to be changed: "))
col=input("Enter name of column to be changed: ")
val=float(input("Enter the value to replace: "))
df.at[row,col]=val
print(df)
```

Original DataFrame:

	name	score	attempts	qualify
0	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
1	Dima	9.0	3	no
2	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
3	James	NaN	3	no
4	Emily	9.0	2	no
5	Michael	20.0	3	yes
6	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
7	Laura	NaN	1	no
8	Kevin	8.0	2	no
9	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

Set a given value for particular cell in the DataFrame-

Enter Row no. to be changed: 3

Enter name of column to be changed: score

Enter the value to replace: 999

	name	score	attempts	qualify
0	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
1	Dima	9.0	3	no
2	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
3	James	999.0	3	no
4	Emily	9.0	2	no
5	Michael	20.0	3	yes
6	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
7	Laura	NaN	1	no
8	Kevin	8.0	2	no
9	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

## 36. Write a Python program to find whether a year in the dataframe is a leap year or not.



In [36]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import datetime

dat=input("Enter date in YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format: ")
prd=int(input("Period of years: "))
date1 = pd.Series(pd.date_range(dat, periods=prd, freq='Y'))
df = pd.DataFrame(dict(date_given=date1))
print(df)

df['Is_leap_year'] = df['date_given'].dt.is_leap_year
print(df)
```

Enter date in YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format: 2019-09-11 10:00:00

Period of years: 10

	date_given	Is_leap_year
0	2019-12-31 10:00:00	False
1	2020-12-31 10:00:00	True
2	2021-12-31 10:00:00	False
3	2022-12-31 10:00:00	False
4	2023-12-31 10:00:00	False
5	2024-12-31 10:00:00	True
6	2025-12-31 10:00:00	False
7	2026-12-31 10:00:00	False
8	2027-12-31 10:00:00	False
9	2028-12-31 10:00:00	True

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**37. Write code to calculate Log and natural Logarithmic value of a column in pandas python.**



In [37]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a DataFrame
df1 = {
    'Name': ['George', 'Andrea', 'micheal', 'maggie', 'Ravi', 'Xien', 'Jalpa'],
    'University_Rank': [6, 47, 21, 74, 32, 77, 8]}

df1 = pd.DataFrame(df1, columns=['Name', 'University_Rank'])
print(df1)
print()
df1['log_value'] = np.log(df1['University_Rank'])
df1['log2_value'] = np.log2(df1['University_Rank'])
df1['log10_value'] = np.log10(df1['University_Rank'])
print(df1)
```

	Name	University_Rank
0	George	6
1	Andrea	47
2	micheal	21
3	maggie	74
4	Ravi	32
5	Xien	77
6	Jalpa	8

	Name	University_Rank	log_value	log2_value	log10_value
0	George	6	1.791759	2.584963	0.778151
1	Andrea	47	3.850148	5.554589	1.672098
2	micheal	21	3.044522	4.392317	1.322219
3	maggie	74	4.304065	6.209453	1.869232
4	Ravi	32	3.465736	5.000000	1.505150
5	Xien	77	4.343805	6.266787	1.886491
6	Jalpa	8	2.079442	3.000000	0.903090

### 38. Develop a code to find the difference between two Timestamps in Seconds, Minutes, hours and nanoseconds in Pandas Python.



In [38]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import datetime
from dateutil.relativedelta import relativedelta
from datetime import date

date1 = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2012-1-1 12:00:00', periods=7, freq='M'))
date2 = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2013-3-11 21:45:00', periods=7, freq='W'))

df = pd.DataFrame(dict(Start_date = date1, End_date = date2))
print(df)
print()
#Difference in seconds
df['diff_seconds'] = df['End_date'] - df['Start_date']
df['diff_seconds']=df['diff_seconds']/np.timedelta64(1,'s')
#Difference in minutes
df['diff_minutes'] = df['End_date'] - df['Start_date']
df['diff_minutes']=df['diff_minutes']/np.timedelta64(1,'m')
#Difference in Hours
df['diff_hours'] = df['End_date'] - df['Start_date']
df['diff_hours']=df['diff_hours']/np.timedelta64(1,'h')
#Difference in Nanoseconds
df['diff_nano_seconds'] = df['End_date'] - df['Start_date']
df['diff_nano_seconds']=df['diff_nano_seconds']/np.timedelta64(1,'ns')
print(df)
```

	Start_date	End_date
0	2012-01-31 12:00:00	2013-03-17 21:45:00
1	2012-02-29 12:00:00	2013-03-24 21:45:00
2	2012-03-31 12:00:00	2013-03-31 21:45:00
3	2012-04-30 12:00:00	2013-04-07 21:45:00
4	2012-05-31 12:00:00	2013-04-14 21:45:00
5	2012-06-30 12:00:00	2013-04-21 21:45:00
6	2012-07-31 12:00:00	2013-04-28 21:45:00

	Start_date	End_date	diff_seconds	diff_minutes	\
0	2012-01-31 12:00:00	2013-03-17 21:45:00	35545500.0	592425.0	
1	2012-02-29 12:00:00	2013-03-24 21:45:00	33644700.0	560745.0	
2	2012-03-31 12:00:00	2013-03-31 21:45:00	31571100.0	526185.0	
3	2012-04-30 12:00:00	2013-04-07 21:45:00	29583900.0	493065.0	
4	2012-05-31 12:00:00	2013-04-14 21:45:00	27510300.0	458505.0	
5	2012-06-30 12:00:00	2013-04-21 21:45:00	25523100.0	425385.0	
6	2012-07-31 12:00:00	2013-04-28 21:45:00	23449500.0	390825.0	

	diff_hours	diff_nano_seconds
0	9873.75	3.554550e+16
1	9345.75	3.364470e+16
2	8769.75	3.157110e+16
3	8217.75	2.958390e+16
4	7641.75	2.751030e+16
5	7089.75	2.552310e+16
6	6513.75	2.344950e+16

### 39. Write a Python program to change one value to



## another value in name column of the data frame.

In [39]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
exam_data = {'name': ['Anastasia', 'Dima', 'Katherine', 'James', 'Emily', 'Michael', 'Matt',
                      'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],
                      'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],
                      'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes']}
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
df = pd.DataFrame(exam_data , index=labels)
print("Orginal rows:")
print(df)
print()
nm1=input("Enter Name to be replaced: ")
nm2=input("Enter new name: ")
print("\nChange the name %s to %s: "%(nm1,nm2))
df['name'] = df['name'].replace(nm1, nm2)
print(df)
```

Orginal rows:

	name	score	attempts	qualify
a	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
b	Dima	9.0	3	no
c	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
d	James	NaN	3	no
e	Emily	9.0	2	no
f	Michael	20.0	3	yes
g	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
h	Laura	NaN	1	no
i	Kevin	8.0	2	no
j	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

Enter Name to be replaced: Dima

Enter new name: Kama

Change the name %s to %s: Dima Kama

	name	score	attempts	qualify
a	Anastasia	12.5	1	yes
b	Kama	9.0	3	no
c	Katherine	16.5	2	yes
d	James	NaN	3	no
e	Emily	9.0	2	no
f	Michael	20.0	3	yes
g	Matthew	14.5	1	yes
h	Laura	NaN	1	no
i	Kevin	8.0	2	no
j	Jonas	19.0	1	yes

**40. Write a NumPy program to remove the leading and trailing whitespaces of all the elements of a given array.**



In [40]:

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([' python exercises ', ' PHP ', ' java ', ' C++'], dtype=np.str)
print("Original Array:")
print(x)
stripped = np.char.strip(x)
print("\nRemove the leading and trailing whitespaces: ", stripped)
```

Original Array:

```
[' python exercises ' ' PHP ' ' java ' ' C++']
```

```
Remove the leading and trailing whitespaces:  ['python exercises' 'PHP' 'jav
a' 'C++']
```

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