



Assessment Task: Lab 5

Qualification national code and title	22603VIC Certificate IV in Cybersecurity
Unit/s national code/s and title/s	ICTPRG434 - Automate processes ICTPRG435 - Write script for software applications

Assessment type (☑):

- ☐ Questioning (Oral/Written)
- ☐ Practical Demonstration
- ☐ 3rd Party Report
- ☒ Other – Lab

Assessment Resources:

The base requirements this assessment task include:

- IDE or editor for developing Python programs (*only IDLE and PyCharm supported by the college*)
- Access to Office 365 & Microsoft Word
- Virtual machine

You may not need all these for every part in this assessment

Assessment Due:

This assessment is due after the weekly session, **Week 5, Friday 17:00.**

Assessment Instructions:

1. Your code must be written in IDLE or PyCharm IDEs. If you are using a different IDEs or a different structure for your application, then assistance from your lecturers may be limited (at best). Discuss with your lecturer before straying too far off the path!
2. All resources used should be referenced with the question. Answers may not be copied and pasted from any resource. All answers must be reworded to display your understanding.
3. You may only use Python functionality, methods and libraries which were taught in this unit.
4. First line of code in a program should have the student's name and number, as proof of authenticity.
5. Screenshots of all programs must be included in this document, with the appropriate question.
6. Screenshots of testing, showing your code works as intended, should be included with the relevant question.
7. Python programs should be named: `XXX_Lab##_SYY_QZZ`
 - Replace `XXX` with your initials
 - Replace `##` with Lab number
 - Replace `YY` with Section number,
 - Replace `ZZ` with Question number
8. It is a submission requirement that all screen shots be signed in some way. Some acceptable examples of signed screen shots are shown below.



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```

Python 3.10.6 (main, Nov 14 2022, 16:10:14) [GCC 11.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> 1+1
2
>>> "bob" * 5
'bobbbobbbob'
>>> True and False
False
>>>
  
```

A simple drawing tool signature is visible over the code output.

Example 1: Signed using a simple drawing tool.

```

Python 3.10.6 (main, Nov 14 2022, 16:10:14) [GCC 11.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> 1+1
2
>>> "bob" * 5
'bobbbobbbob'
>>> True and False
False
>>>
  
```

A large, orange, stylized text signature "EXAMPLE SIGNATURE" is overlaid on the code output.

Example 2: Water marked signature.

```

JW_Lab01_S2_Q3.py - C:/Users/.../Desktop/JW_Lab01_S2_Q3.py (3.11.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
#Student Name: John Williams Student number: 20065987
number = 1 + 2
print("Number is", number)
  
```

The student name and number are highlighted with blue boxes.

Example 3: Program named as prescribed, as well as first line comment with student name and number. Program saved as pre-described.

- All python programs must be included in the submission, as well as this document.

Assessment Instrument:



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Section 1: Incremental short cuts

Begin this lab by exploring some of the short cuts commonly used in a loop. Run the following exercises in the Python shell/interpreter.

Run the following operations and evaluate the output:

Code	Screenshot of output
x = 0 x+=1 print(x)	<pre>>>> x = 0 >>> x += 1 >>> print(x) 1 >>></pre> <p>RHK</p>
x-=1 print(x)	<pre>>>> x -= 1 >>> print(x) 0 >>></pre> <p>RHK</p>
x+=5 x*=10 print(x)	<pre>>>> x += 5 >>> x *= 10 >>> print(x) 50 >>></pre> <p>RHK</p>



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Section 2: While loops

Occasionally, you may need to repeat a set of instructions while any given condition evaluates to true. Complete the following tasks in the Python shell/interpreter.

1. Run the following code and evaluate the output:

```
>>> import random
>>> x=0
>>> while x!=5:
    print("x is",x)
    x = random.randint(0,10)
```

Screenshot of output

```
>>> import random
>>> x = 0
>>> while x != 5:
...     print("x is", x)
...     x = random.randint(0,10)
...
x is 0
x is 6
x is 7
x is 3
x is 0
x is 7
x is 8
>>>
```

RHK.

2. How many times did the above loop run?

7 times

3. What condition must exist for the loop to stop running?

x != 5

4. Create an infinite loop by running the following code (stop execution with control + C):

```
>>> x = 0
>>> while True:
    print(x)
    x+=1
```

Screenshot of output

```
lab-5.py > ...
1 x = 0
2 while True:
3     print(x)
4     x += 1
5
```

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PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS POLYGLOT NOTEBOOK

34850
34851
34852
34853
34854



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5. Why was the last block of code run infinitely?

Bcs True will always be evaluated as True & won't allow to break the loop

6. Using a code file, create a working similar block of code that will do the following:

- Generate two random numbers.
- Display the maths equation the user needs to complete E.g. $a + b =$
- Repeatedly ask the user to input the correct answer to the sum of those two numbers until they input the correct answer.
- Ensure error handling and helpful user messages.

Screenshot of Code

```

1 import random
2
3 a = random.randint(1, 100)
4 b = random.randint(1, 100)
5
6 result = a + b
7 userInput = 0
8
9 while result != userInput:
10     try:
11         if result == userInput:
12             break
13         userInput = input(f"Please enter the result of {a} + {b} = ")
14         userInput = int(userInput)
15     except:
16         print("Please enter a valid integer")
17

```

Screenshot of Output

```

PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python> .\C:\Users\rajib\A
e/Documents\tafe-python\lab-5.py
Please enter the result of 62 + 73 = 0
Please enter the result of 62 + 73 = q
Please enter a valid integer
Please enter the result of 62 + 73 = 135
PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python>

```



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Section 3: For loops

Sometimes you will need to iterate through a set number of things. Complete the following tasks in the Python shell/interpreter.

1. Run the following code and evaluate the output:

```
>>> letterCount = 0
>>> theWord = "Kraftfahrzeughaftpflichtversicherung"
>>> for i in theWord:
    letterCount+=1
    print("Counted",letterCount,"letters in the word!")
```

Screenshot of output

```
Counted 1 letters in the word!
Counted 2 letters in the word!
Counted 3 letters in the word!
Counted 4 letters in the word!
Counted 5 letters in the word!
Counted 6 letters in the word!
Counted 7 letters in the word!
Counted 8 letters in the word!
Counted 9 letters in the word!
Counted 10 letters in the word!
Counted 11 letters in the word!
Counted 12 letters in the word!
Counted 13 letters in the word!
Counted 14 letters in the word!
Counted 15 letters in the word!
Counted 16 letters in the word!
Counted 17 letters in the word!
Counted 18 letters in the word!
Counted 19 letters in the word!
Counted 20 letters in the word!
Counted 21 letters in the word!
Counted 22 letters in the word!
Counted 23 letters in the word!
Counted 24 letters in the word!
Counted 25 letters in the word!
Counted 26 letters in the word!
Counted 27 letters in the word!
Counted 28 letters in the word!
Counted 29 letters in the word!
Counted 30 letters in the word!
Counted 31 letters in the word!
Counted 32 letters in the word!
Counted 33 letters in the word!
Counted 34 letters in the word!
Counted 35 letters in the word!
Counted 36 letters in the word!
```

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Evaluation of code

For loop is iterating through the string of the theWord variable and on each iteration incrementing the value of the letterCount by 1

2. There is a useful Python string method called count, it will [count](#) the number of occurrences of any character you want with in a provided object. You can replicate its functionality using a for loop. Run the following code and evaluate the output:

```
>>> numberOfLetter = 0
>>> for i in "Handschuhfach":
    if i == "a":
        numberOfLetter+=1
    print(numberOfLetter)
```



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Screenshot of output

```
>>> numberOfLetter = 0
>>> for i in "Handschuchfach":
...     if i == "a":
...         numberOfLetter += 1
...         print(numberOfLetter)
...
1
2
>>>
```

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3. Describe why the above code output the observed result.

We are running the loop through the string object and if any item matches "a" we are incrementing the numberOfLetter variable by one and as there is only 2 "a" in the string object we are getting 2

4. Using a code file, create a working similar block of code that will do the following:

- Ask the user to input a word
- Ask the user to input another word
- Ask the user to input a letter.
- Use loops to count how many occurrences of that letter occur in both words.
- Tell the user which word has the most occurrences of the selected letter, if the words have the same number of occurrences of the letter, the program should state that.

Screenshot of Code

```
oneWord = input("Please enter one word: ")
anotherWord = input("Please enter another word: ")
matchingLetter = input("Please enter a letter you want to match: ")
countOfLetterInFirstWord = 0
countOfLetterInSecondWord = 0

for i in oneWord:
    if matchingLetter == i:
        countOfLetterInFirstWord += 1

for c in anotherWord:
    if matchingLetter == c:
        countOfLetterInSecondWord += 1

if countOfLetterInFirstWord > countOfLetterInSecondWord:
    print(f"{matchingLetter} has more matches in {oneWord}")
elif countOfLetterInSecondWord > countOfLetterInFirstWord:
    print(f"{matchingLetter} has more matches in {anotherWord}")
else:
    print(f"{matchingLetter} has same number of matches in {oneWord} & {anotherWord}")
```

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Screenshot of Output

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS POLYGL
PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python> & C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python\lab-5.py
Please enter one word: January
Please enter another word: February
Please enter a letter you want to match: a
a has more matches in January
PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python> |
```

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Section 4: A challenge



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Complete the following challenge as described and demonstrated using a code file. Using the sample screen shots and pseudocode, create a script that will do the following:

1. Ask the user to input numbers until the user inputs the word "done".
2. Use a try and except to validate and ask the user to re-input any numbers if the input is not valid as per requirement number 1.
3. The try and except block should be as *narrow* as possible; only code that may crash the code should be in the try block
4. Tell the user how many numbers they input and calculate the running total of those numbers.

```
Enter 'done' or number 0: 22
Enter 'done' or number 1: 3
Enter 'done' or number 2: a
Your input was invalid, try again
Enter 'done' or number 2: 24
Enter 'done' or number 3: done
You input a total of 3 numbers.
The sum of those numbers is 49
```

Note: To be marked as satisfactory for this task, your solution must:

- Have output formatted the same way as the demonstration screen shots.
- Contain comprehensive commenting.
- Demonstrate through screen shots, that your solution addresses all the above points.

You must submit the code file with this document

Screenshot of output:

```
PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python> & C:/Users/rajib/OneDrive/
Documents/tafe-python/lab-5.py
Enter 'done' or number 0: a
Your input was invalid, try again
Enter 'done' or number 0: b
Your input was invalid, try again
Enter 'done' or number 0: 6
Enter 'done' or number 1: 7
Enter 'done' or number 2: y
Your input was invalid, try again
Enter 'done' or number 2: done
You input a total of 2 numbers.
The sum of those numbers is 13
PS C:\Users\rajib\OneDrive\Documents\tafe-python> █
```

Screenshot of code:



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```
40 numCount = 0
41 total = 0
42 userNum = input(f"Enter 'done' or number {numCount}: ")
43
44 # running a loop to check if user wants to finish the task
45 while userNum != "done":
46     # checking if the user input is a number
47     if userNum.isnumeric():
48         try:
49             userNum = int(userNum)
50             total += userNum
51             numCount += 1
52         except ValueError:
53             print(ValueError)
54             userNum = input(f"Enter 'done' or number {numCount}: ")
55     else:
56         print("Your input was invalid, try again")
57         userNum = input(f"Enter 'done' or number {numCount}: ")
58
59 # printing the output of the task
60 print(f"You input a total of {numCount} numbers.")
61 print(f"The sum of those numbers is {total}")
62
```

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You, 1 second ago • Uncommitted changes