

Exercise 1:

```
>>> def product(seq):  
  
    def product(x, y):  
  
        return x * y  
  
    return reduce(product,seq)  
  
>>> product(range(1,11))  
  
3628800
```

Exercise 2:

```
>>> def delPrime(a):  
  
    for x in range(2, len(a)-1):  
  
        for y in range(2, x):  
  
            if x % y == 0:  
  
                break  
  
        else:  
  
            del a[x]  
  
>>> a = [-1, 1, 66.25, 333, 333, 1234.5]  
  
>>> delPrime(a)  
  
>>> a  
  
[-1, 1, 333]
```

Exercise 3:

```
>>> t = 'Hillary Clinton', 65, 'The White House, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C., U.S.A.',  
'President of the good ol' U.S.A'  
  
>>> t  
  
(('Hillary Clinton', 65, 'The White House, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C., U.S.A.', "President of  
the good ol' U.S.A"))  
  
>>> name, age, address, occupation = t  
  
>>> name  
  
'Hillary Clinton'  
  
>>> age  
  
65  
  
>>> address  
  
'The White House, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C., U.S.A.'  
  
>>> occupation  
  
"President of the good ol' U.S.A"
```

Exercise 4:

```
>>> superSet = set('supercalifragilisticexpialidocious')  
  
>>> superSet  
  
set(['a', 'c', 'e', 'd', 'g', 'f', 'i', 'l', 'o', 'p', 's', 'r', 'u', 't', 'x'])  
  
>>> superSet2 = set('Mary Poppins')  
  
>>> superSet2  
  
set(['a', ' ', 'p', 'i', 'M', 'o', 'n', 'P', 's', 'r', 'y'])  
  
>>> superSet2 - superSet  
  
set(['y', ' ', 'M', 'P', 'n'])
```

```
>>> superDict = {'Singer' : 'Mary Poppins', 'Song' : 'supercalifragilisticexpialidocious'}
```

```
>>> superDict
```

```
{'Singer': 'Mary Poppins', 'Song': 'supercalifragilisticexpialidocious'}
```

```
>>> superDict.keys()
```

```
['Singer', 'Song']
```

```
>>> superDict.has_key('Singer')
```

```
True
```

```
>>> superDict.has_key('Artist')
```

```
False
```

Exercise 5:

```
>>> presDict2 = [{'Name' : 'Hilary Clinton', 'Age' : 65, 'Office' : 2016}, {'Name' : 'George W. Bush', 'Age' : 68, 'Office' : 2001}, {'Name' : 'Bill Clinton', 'Age' : 68, 'Office' : 1993}, {'Name' : 'George Bush', 'Age' : 90, 'Office' : 1989}]
```

```
>>> presDict2
```

```
[{'Office' : 2016, 'Name' : 'Hilary Clinton', 'Age' : 65}, {'Office' : 2001, 'Name' : 'George W. Bush', 'Age' : 68}, {'Office' : 1993, 'Name' : 'Bill Clinton', 'Age' : 68}, {'Office' : 1989, 'Name' : 'George Bush', 'Age' : 90}]
```

```
>>> for x in presDict2:
```

```
    print 'Name : ', x['Name'], '\tAge : ', x['Age'], '\tOffice : ', x['Office']
```

```
Name : Hilary Clinton      Age : 65      Office : 2016
```

```
Name : Bill Clinton       Age : 68      Office : 1993
```

```
Name : George W. Bush     Age : 68      Office : 2001
```

```
Name : George Bush        Age : 90      Office : 1989
```

Exercise 6:

times.py

```
>> def times(x, y):
```

```
    x = x * y
```

```
    return x
```

```
>>> import times
```

```
>>> times.times(2,3)
```

```
6
```

```
>>> times = times.times
```

```
>>> times(5,5)
```

```
25
```

Exercise 7:

pres.txt

Hilary Clinton

65

2016

George W. Bush

68

2001

Bill Clinton

68

1993

George Bush

90

1989

```
>>> f=open('pres.txt', 'r')
```

```
>>> for line in f:
```

```
    name = line
```

```
    age = f.next()
```

```
    office = f.next()
```

```
    print 'Name : %sAge : %sOffice : %s' % (name, age, office)
```

Name : Hilary Clinton

Age : 65

Office : 2016

Name : George W. Bush

Age : 68

Office : 2001

Name : Bill Clinton

Age : 68

Office : 1993

Name : George Bush

Age : 90

Office : 1989

Exercise 8:

```
>>> import pickle
```

```
>>> pickle.dump( presDict2, open( "pickle.p", "wb" ) )
```

```
pickle.p
```

```
(lp0
```

```
(dp1
```

```
S'Office : '
```

```
p2
```

```
l2016
```

```
sS'Name : '
```

```
p3
```

```
S'Hilary Clinton'
```

```
p4
```

```
sS'Age : '
```

```
p5
```

```
l65
```

```
sa(dp6
```

```
g2
```

```
l2001
```

```
sg3
```

```
S'George W. Bush'
```

```
p7
```

```
sg5
```

```
l68
```

```
sa(dp8
```

g2

l1993

sg3

S'Bill Clinton'

p9

sg5

l68

sa(dp10

g2

l1989

sg3

S'George Bush'

p11

sg5

l90

sa.

```
>>> presDict2
```

```
[{'Office': 2016, 'Name': 'Hilary Clinton', 'Age': 65}, {'Office': 2001, 'Name': 'George W. Bush', 'Age': 68}, {'Office': 1993, 'Name': 'Bill Clinton', 'Age': 68}, {'Office': 1989, 'Name': 'George Bush', 'Age': 90}]
```

```
>>> presDict3 = pickle.load( open( "pickle.p", "rb" ) )
```

```
>>> presDict3
```

```
[{'Age': 65, 'Name': 'Hilary Clinton', 'Office': 2016}, {'Age': 68, 'Name': 'George W. Bush',  
'Office': 2001}, {'Age': 68, 'Name': 'Bill Clinton', 'Office': 1993}, {'Age': 90, 'Name': 'George  
Bush', 'Office': 1989}]
```

The pickled file stores the data in a completely different way to how it is viewed on the screen, each line of the pickled file is used for each defined character such as open parenthesis and close parenthesis so when the file is unpickled it knows how to separate out each dictionary key. In addition to having data with additional characters representing other string elements such as “:” and “ ”. This is interpreted when unpickled to restore the real dictionary.