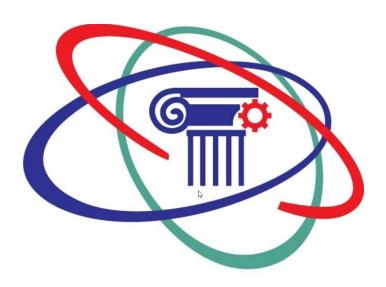
Acropolis Institute of Research & Technology

Department of Computer Science & Information Technology



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Python Program File

Submitted To:

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Certificate

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Python 1.1

Question 1

Explain Installation of Python.

Solution:

```
Windows:
 Download Python Installer: Visit the official Python website,
 download the installer, and choose the appropriate version (32-bit or 64-bit).
 Run Installer: Double-click the installer file and follow the prompts.
 Make sure to check the box that says "Add Python to PATH".
 Complete Installation: Follow the installation wizard's instructions.
 Python will be installed in C:\PythonXX\ (where XX is the version number).
 Verify Installation: Open a command prompt, type python --version, and press Enter.
 You should see the installed Python version.
macOS:
 Install Homebrew (optional): If you prefer Homebrew,
 open Terminal and run the Homebrew installation command.
```

Install Python: Use Homebrew (brew install python) or download the macOS installer from python.org and run it.

Verify Installation: Open Terminal and type python3 --version to verify the installation.

Linux (Ubuntu/Debian):

Update Package Lists: Open Terminal and run sudo apt update.

Install Python: Run sudo apt install python3 in Terminal to install Python 3.

Verify Installation: After installation, type python3 --version in Terminal to verify.

To print different types of data types with multiline and single line comments.

```
# Single-line comment: Printing different data types
print("Data types:")
# Integer data type
num = 10
print("Integer:", num)
# Float data type
float_num = 3.14
print("Float:", float_num)
# String data type
string = "Hello, World!"
print("String:", string)
# Boolean data type
bool_value = True
print("Boolean:", bool_value)
Multiline comment:
List data type
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print("List:", my_list)
Multiline comment:
Tuple data type
""
my_{tuple} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
print("Tuple:", my_tuple)
Multiline comment:
Dictionary data type
""
my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
print("Dictionary:", my_dict)
Multiline comment:
Set data type
my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
print("Set:", my_set)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
```

Output:

Data types: Integer: 10 Float: 3.14

String: Hello, World!

Boolean: True

List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Tuple: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Dictionary: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

Set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

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To print the largest number of three numbers using if else and elif.

```
# Three numbers
   num1 = 10
   num2 = 20
   num3 = 15
   # Check which number is largest
   if num1 >= num2 and num1 >= num3:
       largest_number = num1
   elif num2 >= num1 and num2 >= num3:
       largest_number = num2
   else:
       largest_number = num3
   # Print the result
   print("The largest number among", num1, ",",
       num2, ", and", num3, "is:", largest_number)
   print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
The largest number among 10 , 20 , and 15 is: 20
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```

Write a program to print number I-IO using a while loop.

Solution:

1 2 3

```
# Initialize the starting number
   number = 1
   \# Print numbers from 1 to 10 using a while loop
    while number <= 10:
         print(number)
        number += 1
    print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
Output:
```

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Write a program to check prime numbers between 1-100 using a for loop.

```
\# Iterate through numbers from 1 to 100
   for num in range (1, 101):
        # Check if the number is greater than 1
        if num > 1:
            # Check for factors
             for i in range (2, int (num ** 0.5) + 1):
                  if (\text{num } \% \text{ i}) = 0:
                      break
             else:
                 print(num, "is a prime number.")
   print("\n")
   print ("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
Output:
2 is a prime number.
3 is a prime number.
5 is a prime number.
7 is a prime number.
11 is a prime number.
13 is a prime number.
17 is a prime number.
19 is a prime number.
23 is a prime number.
29 is a prime number.
31 is a prime number.
37 is a prime number.
41 is a prime number.
43 is a prime number.
47 is a prime number.
53 is a prime number.
59 is a prime number.
61 is a prime number.
67 is a prime number.
71 is a prime number.
73 is a prime number.
79 is a prime number.
83 is a prime number.
89 is a prime number.
97 is a prime number.
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```

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Write a program to concatenate two strings using + operator

```
# Two strings to concatenate
string1 = "Hello world"
string2 = ".This is always constant"

# Concatenate the strings using the + operator
concatenated_string = string1 + " " + string2

# Print the concatenated string
print("Concatenated string:", concatenated_string)

print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
Output:
Concatenated string: Hello world .This is always constant

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```

Write a program to reverse a string using slicing

```
# Input string
input_string = "Hello, World!"

# Reverse the string using slicing
reversed_string = input_string[::-1]

# Print the reversed string
print("Original String:", input_string)
print("Reversed String:", reversed_string)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

Output:

Original String: Hello, World!
Reversed String: !dlroW ,olleH

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```

Write a program to perform different methods of string like: len(atleast 5)

```
# Input string
   input_string = "Hello, World!"
   # Length of the string
   length = len(input_string)
   print("Length of the string:", length)
   # Convert string to uppercase
   uppercase_string = input_string.upper()
   print("Uppercase string:", uppercase_string)
   # Convert string to lowercase
   lowercase_string = input_string.lower()
   print("Lowercase string:", lowercase_string)
   # Count occurrences of a substring
   substring = "o"
   count = input_string.count(substring)
   print ("Number of occurrences of 'o':", count)
   # Replace substring
   old_substring = "World"
   new_substring = "Python"
   replaced_string = input_string.replace(old_substring, new_substring)
   print("String after replacement:", replaced_string)
   # Check if string starts with a substring
   substring_to_check = "Hello"
   starts_with = input_string.startswith(substring_to_check)
   print(f"String starts with '{substring_to_check}':", starts_with)
   # Check if string ends with a substring
   substring_to_check = "!"
   ends_with = input_string.endswith(substring_to_check)
   print(f"String ends with '{substring_to_check}':", ends_with)
   print("\n")
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
Length of the string: 13
Uppercase string: HELLO, WORLD!
Lowercase string: hello, world!
Number of occurrences of 'o': 2
String after replacement: Hello, Python!
String starts with 'Hello': True
String ends with '!': True
```

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Write a program to traverse all the characters of a string using a for loop.

```
# Input string
   input_string = "Hello, World!"
   # Traverse all characters of the string using a for loop
   print("Traversing all characters of the string using a for loop:")
   for char in input_string:
        print(char)
   print("\n")
   print ("Sumit Patel")
print ("0827CI211190")
Output:
Traversing all characters of the string using a for loop:
е
1
1
0
W
0
1
d
!
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```

Write a program to Print abecederian series

Solution:

a b C. d е f g h i

```
# Function to check if a word is abecedarian
   def is_abecedarian(word):
       Function to check if a word is abecedarian.
       Parameters:
       word (str): The word to check.
       Returns:
       bool: True if the word is abecedarian, False otherwise.
       # Iterate through each character in the word
       for i in range (len(word) - 1):
           # Check if the current character is greater than the next character
           if word[i] > word[i + 1]:
               return False
       return True
   # Main program to print abecedarian series
   def print_abecedarian_series():
       Function to print abecedarian series.
       # Starting letter
       start_letter = 'a'
       # Loop to generate and print abecedarian words
       while start_letter <= 'z':
           print(start_letter)
           start_letter = chr(ord(start_letter) + 1)
   # Print the abecedarian series
   print("Abecedarian series:")
   print_abecedarian_series()
   print("\n")
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
Abecedarian series:
```

```
j k 1 m n o p q r s t u v w x ....
```

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Write a program to check whether a string is present in another string or not.

```
def check_substring(main_string, substring):
      Function to check whether a substring is present in a main string.
      Parameters:
      main_string (str): The main string.
      substring (str): The substring to check.
      Returns:
      bool: True if substring is present in main string, False otherwise.
      return substring in main_string
  # Example usage:
   main_string = "Hello, World!"
   substring1 = "Hello"
   substring2 = "Python"
  # Check if substrings are present in the main string
   print ("\n")
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
'Hello' is present in 'Hello, World!': True
'Python' is present in 'Hello, World!': False
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```

```
Write a program to print
Α
ABC
ABCD
```

Solution:

Α AB

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```
# Number of rows for the pattern
   num\_rows = 4
   # Outer loop to iterate over each rowi
   for i in range(1, numrows + 1):
        \# Inner loop to print characters from 'A' to 'A + i - 1'
        for j in range(ord('A'), ord('A') + i):
print(chr(j), end="")
        print() # Move to the next line after printing each row
   print ("\n")
print ("Sumit Patel")
print ("0827 CI211190")
Output:
ABC
ABCD
```

Write a program to Create a list with different data types.

```
# Create a list with different data types
my_list = [1, "Hello", 3.14, True, [1, 2, 3]]

# Print the list
print("List with different data types:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

Output:
List with different data types: [1, 'Hello', 3.14, True, [1, 2, 3]]

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```

Write a program to take user input in a list from eval.

```
# Take user input as a string
   user_input_str = input("Enter elements of the list separated by commas: ")
   # Convert the user input string to a list using eval()
   try:
        user_list = eval(user_input_str)
        if not isinstance(user_list, list):
            raise ValueError("Input is not a valid list.")
   except Exception as e:
        print ("Error:", e)
   else:
        print("User input list:", user_list)
   print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
Enter elements of the list separated by commas: 12,18,24,7,10
Error: Input is not a valid list.
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```

Write a program to append five elements in a list by using for loop and append.

```
# Initialize an empty list
my_list = []

# Append five elements to the list using a for loop and append() method
for i in range(1, 6):
    my_list.append(i)

# Print the list
print("List after appending five elements:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

Output:
List after appending five elements: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

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```

Write a program to sort a list in both ascending and descending order.

```
# Original list
my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9]

# Sort the list in ascending order using sort() method
my_list.sort()
print("List sorted in ascending order:", my_list)

# Sort the list in descending order using sorted() function
descending_list = sorted(my_list, reverse=True)
print("List sorted in descending order:", descending_list)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

Output:
List sorted in ascending order: [1, 2, 5, 8, 9]
List sorted in descending order: [9, 8, 5, 2, 1]
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```

Write a program to count the occurrences of an element in a list.

Solution:

```
# Original list
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 2]

# Element to count occurrences
element_to_count = 2

# Count occurrences of the element in the list
occurrences = my_list.count(element_to_count)

# Print the result
print(f"The element {element_to_count} occurs {occurrences} times in the list.")
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
```

The element 2 occurs 4 times in the list.

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Write a program to find the index of an element in the list.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
   # Element to find index
   element_to_find = 30
   try:
       # Find the index of the element in the list
       index = my_list.index(element_to_find)
       print(f"The index of {element_to_find} in the list is:", index)
   except ValueError:
       print(f"The element {element_to_find} is not present in the list.")
   print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
Output:
The index of 30 in the list is: 2
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```

Write a program to swap the first and last element of a list.

```
# Original list
my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
print("List before swaping : ",my_list)
# Swap the first and last elements of the list
if len(my_list) >= 2:
    my_list[0], my_list[-1] = my_list[-1], my_list[0]

# Print the modified list
print("List after swapping first and last elements:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

Output:
List before swaping : [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
List after swapping first and last elements: [50, 20, 30, 40, 10]

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```

Write a program to swap two no in list with given position.

```
def swap_elements(lst, pos1, pos2):
       Function to swap two elements in a list at given positions.
       Parameters:
       lst (list): The input list.
       pos1 (int): The position of the first element to swap.
       pos2 (int): The position of the second element to swap.
       Returns:
       list: The list with elements swapped.
       # Check if positions are within the range of the list
       if 0 \le pos1 < len(lst) and 0 \le pos2 < len(lst):
           # Swap the elements
           lst[pos1], lst[pos2] = lst[pos2], lst[pos1]
       else:
            print("Positions are out of range. Swapping not possible.")
       return 1st
   # Original list
   my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
   # Positions to swap
   position 1 = 1
   position 2 = 3
   # Swap elements at given positions
   modified_list = swap_elements(my_list, position1, position2)
   # Print the modified list
    print("List after swapping elements at positions", position1, "and", position2, ":", moprint("\n") 
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
Output:
List after swapping elements at positions 1 and 3: [10, 40, 30, 20, 50]
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```

Write a program to check whether a no is in the list or not sublist even and odd.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
   # Number to check
   number\_to\_check = 5
   # Check if the number is present in the list
   if number_to_check in my_list:
       print(f"The number {number_to_check} is present in the list.")
   else:
       print(f"The number {number_to_check} is not present in the list.")
   # Separate the list into two sublists containing even and odd numbers
   even_numbers = []
   odd_numbers = []
   for num in my_list:
       if num \% 2 == 0:
           even_numbers.append(num)
           odd_numbers.append(num)
   # Print the sublists
   print("Even numbers in the list:", even_numbers)
   print("Odd numbers in the list:", odd_numbers)
   print("\n")
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
Output:
The number 5 is present in the list.
Even numbers in the list: [2, 4, 6, 8]
Odd numbers in the list: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
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```

Write a program to demonstrate the difference between remove and pop method in a list.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   # Demonstrate remove() method
   removed_element = 3
   print("Original list before using remove():", my_list)
   my_list.remove(removed_element)
   print("List after using remove():", my_list)
   print("Removed element:", removed_element)
   # Demonstrate pop() method
   index_to_pop = 2
   popped_element = my_list.pop(index_to_pop)
   print("Original list before using pop():", my_list)
   print("Popped element at index", index_to_pop, ":", popped_element)
   print("\n")
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
Output:
Original list before using remove(): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
List after using remove(): [1, 2, 4, 5]
Removed element: 3
Original list before using pop(): [1, 2, 5]
Popped element at index 2: 4
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```

Write a program to insert an element into a list at a position given by the user.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   # Get element and position from the user
   element_to_insert = int(input("Enter the element to insert: "))
   position = int(input("Enter the position to insert the element: "))
   # Check if the position is within the range of the list
   if 0 \le position \le len(my_list):
       # Insert the element at the specified position
       my_list.insert(position, element_to_insert)
       print("List after inserting the element:", my_list)
       print("Invalid position. Element cannot be inserted.")
   print("\n")
   print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
Output:
Enter the element to insert: 12
Enter the position to insert the element: 2
List after inserting the element: [1, 2, 12, 3, 4, 5]
Sumit Patel
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```

Explain the difference between the list, tuple, set and dictionary?

Solution:

2

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   # List
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   print(my_list)
   # Lists maintain order
   for item in my_list:
       print(item)
   # Tuple
   my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
   # Tuples are immutable - attempting to modify will raise an error
   for item in my_tuple:
       print(item)
   # Set
   my_{set} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Sets are mutable
   my_set.add(6)
   print(my_set) # Output: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
   # Sets do not maintain order
   for item in my_set:
      print(item)
   # Dictionary
   my_dict = { 'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
   # Dictionaries are mutable
   my\_dict['age'] = 35
   print(my_dict) # Output: {'name': 'John', 'age': 35, 'city': 'New York'}
   # Dictionaries do not maintain order (prior to Python 3.7)
   for key, value in my_dict.items():
       print(key, ':', value)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
[10, 2, 3, 4, 5]
10
```

```
3
4
5
1
2
3
4
5
{1,2,3,4,5,6}
2
3
4
5
{'name': 'John', 'age': 35, 'city': 'New York'}
name : John
age : 35
city : New York
```

Write a program to Counts the number of occurrences of item 50 from a tuple.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def count_occurrences(tuple, item):
   count = 0
   for element in tuple:
       if element == item:
           count += 1
   return count
   # Example tuple
   example_tuple = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 50, 50, 60, 70)
   \# Count occurrences of item 50
   occurrences = count_occurrences (example_tuple, 50)
   print("Number of occurrences of item 50:", occurrences)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Number of occurrences of item 50: 3
```

Write a program to Check if all items in the tuple are the same

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def all_same(tuple):
   # Check if all elements are the same
   return all(element = tuple[0] for element in tuple)
   # Example tuples
   tuple1 = (10, 10, 10, 10)
   tuple2 = (10, 20, 10, 10)
   # Check if all items in tuple1 are the same
   if all_same(tuple1):
       print("All items in tuple1 are the same")
   else:
       print("Not all items in tuple1 are the same")
   # Check if all items in tuple2 are the same
   if all_same(tuple2):
       print("All items in tuple2 are the same")
   else:
       print("Not all items in tuple2 are the same")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
All items in tuple1 are the same
Not all items in tuple2 are the same
```

Element from the list within the tuple: 2

Write a Program to create a tuple which is having integer, float, list and tuple as its elements and print an element present in list of these tuple

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Define the tuple with different types of elements
mixed_tuple = (10, 3.14, [1, 2, 3], ('a', 'b', 'c'))

# Function to print an element from a list within the tuple
def print_list_element(tuple):
    # Get the list from the tuple
    list_element = tuple[2]
    # Print an element from the list
    print("Element from the list within the tuple:", list_element[1])

# Call the function to print an element from the list within the tuple
print_list_element(mixed_tuple)
Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
```

Write a program to create a tuple with the name of 10 cities of India Check whether a City is present in the tuple or not

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def city_present(city, cities_tuple):
  # Check if the city is present in the tuple
   return city in cities_tuple
  # Create a tuple with the names of 10 cities of India
   'Lucknow')
  # Input city to check
   city_to_check = input("Enter the name of the city to check: ")
  # Check if the city is present in the tuple
   if city_present(city_to_check, indian_cities):
       print(city_to_check, "is present in the tuple of Indian cities.")
       print(city_to_check, "is not present in the tuple of Indian cities.")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Enter the name of the city to check: Kolkata
Kolkata is present in the tuple of Indian cities.
```

Write a program to get the number of occurrence of a word in tuple.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def count_word_occurrences(word, tuple_of_strings):
   count = 0
   for string in tuple_of_strings:
       # Split the string into words and count occurrences of the target word
       count += string.count(word)
   return count
   # Example tuple of strings
   tuple_of_strings = ("apple banana", "banana orange",
                   "banana apple", "orange mango banana")
   # Word to count occurrences of
   word_to_count = input("Enter the word to count occurrences: ")
   # Count occurrences of the word in the tuple
   occurrences = count_word_occurrences(word_to_count, tuple_of_strings)
   print("Number of occurrences of",
       word_to_count, "in the tuple:",
        occurrences)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Enter the word to count occurrences: apple
Number of occurrences of apple in the tuple: 2
```

Write a program to get the index of a word in tuple

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def get_word_index(word, tuple_of_strings):
   indexes = []
   for i, string in enumerate(tuple_of_strings):
       # Split the string into words and check if the word is present
        if word in string:
            indexes.append(i)
   return indexes
   # Example tuple of strings
   {\tt tuple\_of\_strings} \, = \, (\,{\tt "apple banana"} \, , \,\, {\tt "banana orange"} \, ,
                 "banana apple", "orange mango banana")
   # Word to get the index of
   word_to_find = input("Enter the word to find its index: ")
   # Get the index of the word in the tuple
   word_indexes = get_word_index(word_to_find, tuple_of_strings)
   if word_indexes:
        print("Indexes of", word_to_find, "in the tuple:", word_indexes)
   else:
       print(word_to_find, "not found in the tuple.")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Enter the word to find its index: the
the not found in the tuple.
```

Write a program to create four tuples viz roll no. name. CGPA and SGPA of students. Print individual student's details using these 4 tuples.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   # Function to print individual student's details
   def print_student_details(roll_no, name, cgpa, sgpa):
        print("Roll No:", roll_no)
        print("Name:", name)
        print("CGPA:", cgpa)
print("SGPA:", sgpa)
        print()
   # Create tuples for student details
   roll_numbers = (101, 102, 103, 104)
   names = ("John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Alice Johnson", "Bob Brown")
   \mathrm{cgpa} \, = \, (\,3.8 \, , \ 3.9 \, , \ 3.7 \, , \ 4.0\,)
   sgpa = (4.0, 3.9, 3.8, 4.0)
   # Print individual student's details
   for i in range(len(roll_numbers)):
        print("Student", i+1, "details:")
        print_student_details(roll_numbers[i], names[i], cgpa[i], sgpa[i])
   print("Ritesh Telkar")
   print ("0827CI211158")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Student 1 details:
Roll No: 101
Name: John Doe
CGPA: 3.8
SGPA: 4.0
Student 2 details:
Roll No: 102
Name: Jane Smith
CGPA: 3.9
SGPA: 3.9
Student 3 details:
Roll No: 103
Name: Alice Johnson
CGPA: 3.7
SGPA: 3.8
Student 4 details:
Roll No: 104
Name: Bob Brown
```

CGPA: 4.0 SGPA: 4.0

write a Python program to create a set.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Create a set
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

# Print the set
print("Set:", my_set)

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to iterate over sets.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   # Define a set
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Iterate over the set and print each element
   print("Elements of the set:")
   for element in my_set:
       print(element)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Elements of the set:
1
2
3
4
5
```

Write a Python program to add member(s) to a set.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   # Define a set
   my_{set} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Add a single member to the set
   my_set.add(6)
   print("Set after adding a single member:", my_set)
   # Add multiple members to the set using update() method
   my_set.update([7, 8, 9])
   print("Set after adding multiple members:", my_set)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Set after adding a single member: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Set after adding multiple members: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
```

Write a Python program to remove Item(s) from a given set.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Remove a single item from the set using discard() method
   my_set.discard(3)
   print("Set after removing a single item:", my_set)
   # Remove multiple items from the set using discard() method
   items\_to\_remove = \{1, 4\}
   my_set.difference_update(items_to_remove)
   print("Set after removing multiple items:", my_set)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Set after removing a single item: {1, 2, 4, 5}
Set after removing multiple items: {2, 5}
```

Write a Python program to remove an item from a set if it is

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def remove_item(set_name, item):
   if item in set_name:
       set_name.remove(item)
       print(f"Item '{item}' removed from the set")
   else:
       print(f"Item '{item}' is not present in the set")
   # Define a set
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Remove an item from the set
   item_to_remove = int(input("Enter the item to remove: "))
   remove_item(my_set, item_to_remove)
   # Print the set after removal
   print("Set after removal:", my_set)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Enter the item to remove: 3
Item '3' removed from the set
Set after removal: {1, 2, 4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to create an intersection of sets.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the intersection of the sets using the intersection() method intersection_set = set1.intersection(set2)

# Print the intersection set
print("Intersection of set1 and set2:", intersection_set)
Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Intersection of set1 and set2: {4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to create a union of sets.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the union of the sets using the union() method
union_set = set1.union(set2)

# Print the union set
print("Union of set1 and set2:", union_set)
Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Union of set1 and set2: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
```

Write a Python program to create set difference

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the set difference using the difference() method difference_set = set1.difference(set2)

# Print the set difference
print("Set difference (set1 - set2):", difference_set)

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Set difference (set1 - set2): {1, 2, 3}
```

Write a Python program to create a symmetric difference.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the symmetric difference using the symmetric_difference() method
symmetric_difference_set = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)

# Print the symmetric difference
print("Symmetric difference of set1 and set2:", symmetric_difference_set)

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Symmetric difference of set1 and set2: {1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8}
```

write a Python program to check if a set is a subset of another set.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def is_subset(set1, set2):
   # Check if set1 is a subset of set2
   return set1.issubset(set2)
   # Example usage:
   set1 = \{1, 2, 3\}

set 2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}

   if is_subset(set1, set2):
       print("set1 is a subset of set2")
   else:
       print("set1 is not a subset of set2")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
set1 is a subset of set2
```

Write a Python program to remove all elements from a given set

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

def remove_all_elements(some_set):
    some_set.clear() # Clears all elements from the set

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    print("Before removing elements:", my_set)

    remove_all_elements(my_set)
    print("After removing elements:", my_set)

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Before removing elements: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
After removing elements: set()
```

Write a Python program to find the maximum and minimum values in a set

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def find_max_min(some_set):
   if len(some\_set) == 0:
        print("The set is empty.")
   else:
        max_value = max(some_set)
        min_value = min(some_set)
        return max_value, min_value
   # Example usage:
   my_set = \{5, 3, 9, 2, 8, 1\}
   result = find_max_min(my_set)
   if result:
        max_val, min_val = result
        print("Maximum value:", max_val)
print("Minimum value:", min_val)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Maximum value: 9
Minimum value: 1
```

write a Python program to find length of a set

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

def find_set_length(some_set):
    return len(some_set)

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    set_length = find_set_length(my_set)
    print("Length of the set:", set_length)

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Length of the set: 5
```

Write a Python program to check if a given value is present in a set or not.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

def check_value_in_set(some_set, value):
    return value in some_set

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    value_to_check = 3

if check_value_in_set(my_set, value_to_check):
        print("The value", value_to_check, "is present in the set.")
    else:
        print("The value", value_to_check, "is not present in the set.")

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
The value 3 is present in the set
```

Write a Python program to check if two given sets have no elements in common.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")

def no_common_elements(set1, set2):
    return set1.isdisjoint(set2)

# Example usage:
    set1 = {1, 2, 3}
    set2 = {4, 5, 6}

if no_common_elements(set1, set2):
        print("The sets have no common elements.")
    else:
        print("The sets have common elements.")

Output:

Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
The sets have no common elements.
```

Write a Python program to create a Dictionary of student information. take roll no as key

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
   def create_student_dictionary():
   num_students = int(input("Enter the number of students: "))
   student\_dict = \{\}
   for _ in range(num_students):
        roll_no = input("Enter roll number: ")
       name = input("Enter name: ")
       age = int(input("Enter age: "))
       grade = input("Enter grade: ")
       student_dict[roll_no] = {"Name": name, "Age": age, "Grade": grade}
   return student_dict
   def main():
       student_info = create_student_dictionary()
       print("\nStudent Information:")
        for roll_no , info in student_info.items():
            print("for student ")
            print(f"Roll No: {roll_no}")
            print(f"Name: {info['Name']}")
            print(f"Age: {info['Age']}")
            print(f"Grade: {info['Grade']}")
            print()
   if -name = "-main = ":
       main()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Enter the number of students: 3
Enter roll number: 101
Enter name: abhay
Enter age: 23
Enter grade: A
Enter roll number: 102
Enter name: akaay
Enter age: 22
Enter grade: C
Enter roll number: 103
Enter name: asif
Enter age: 21
Enter grade: B
Student Information:
Roll No: 101
Name: abhay
Age: 23
```

Grade: A

Roll No: 102 Name: akaay Age: 22 Grade: C

Roll No: 103 Name: asif Age: 21 Grade: B

Write a Python program to delete a key from the dictionary

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   def delete_key_from_dict(student_dict, roll_no):
   if roll_no in student_dict:
        del student_dict[roll_no]
        print(f"Key '{roll_no}' deleted successfully.")
   else:
        print(f"Key '{roll_no}' not found in the dictionary.")
   def main():
       # Example student dictionary
        student\_dict = {
            "001": {"Name": "Alice", "Age": 18, "Grade": "A"}, "002": {"Name": "Bob", "Age": 19, "Grade": "B"},
            "003": {"Name": "Charlie", "Age": 20, "Grade": "C"}
        }
        print("Original Dictionary:")
        print(student_dict)
        roll_no_to_delete = input("\nEnter the roll number to delete: ")
        delete_key_from_dict(student_dict, roll_no_to_delete)
        print("\nUpdated Dictionary:")
        print(student_dict)
   if _-name_- = "_-main_-":
        main()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Original Dictionary:
{'001': {'Name': 'Alice', 'Age': 18, 'Grade': 'A'},
 '002': {'Name': 'Bob', 'Age': 19, 'Grade': 'B'},
 '003': {'Name': 'Charlie', 'Age': 20, 'Grade': 'C'}}
Enter the roll number to delete: 003
Key '003' deleted successfully.
Updated Dictionary:
{'001': {'Name': 'Alice', 'Age': 18, 'Grade': 'A'},
'002': {'Name': 'Bob', 'Age': 19, 'Grade': 'B'}}
```

Write a Python program to add or update the data.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   def add_or_update_data(dictionary, key, value):
   Function to add or update data in a dictionary.
   Parameters:
   dictionary (dict): The dictionary to modify.
   key: The key to add/update in the dictionary.
   value: The value corresponding to the key.
   Returns:
   None
   dictionary [key] = value
   my\_dictionary = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   print("Original Dictionary:", my_dictionary)
   add_or_update_data(my_dictionary, 'd', 4)
   print("Dictionary after adding 'd':", my_dictionary)
   add_or_update_data(my_dictionary, 'b', 5)
   print("Dictionary after updating 'b':", my_dictionary)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Original Dictionary: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
Dictionary after adding 'd': {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
Dictionary after updating 'b': {'a': 1, 'b': 5, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
```

Write a Python script to concatenate the following dictionaries to create a new one sample Dictionary:dic1=1:10,2:20, dic2=3:30,4:40

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def concatenate_dicts(*dicts):
   Concatenate multiple dictionaries into a new one.
   Parameters:
   *dicts: Variable number of dictionaries to concatenate.
   dict: The concatenated dictionary.
   concatenated\_dict = \{\}
   for d in dicts:
       concatenated_dict.update(d)
   return concatenated_dict
   # Sample dictionaries
   dic1 = \{1: 10, 2: 20\}
   dic2 = \{3: 30, 4: 40\}
   # Concatenate dictionaries
   concatenated_dict = concatenate_dicts(dic1, dic2)
   # Output the concatenated dictionary
   print("Concatenated Dictionary:", concatenated_dict)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Concatenated Dictionary: {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40}
```

Write a Python script to check whether a given key already exists in a dictionary

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def check_key_existence(dictionary, key):
   Check whether a given key exists in a dictionary.
   Parameters:
   dictionary (dict): The dictionary to check.
   key: The key to check for existence.
   Returns:
   bool: True if the key exists, False otherwise.
   return key in dictionary
   # Sample dictionary
   my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   # Key to check
   key_to_check = 'b'
   # Check if the key exists in the dictionary
   if check_key_existence(my_dict, key_to_check):
       print(f"The key '{key_to_check}' exists in the dictionary.")
   else:
       print(f"The key '{key_to_check}' does not exist in the dictionary.")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
The key 'b' exists in the dictionary.
```

Write a Python program to iterate over dictionaries using for loops

Solution:

a b С

2

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   # Sample dictionary
   my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   # Iterate over keys
   print("Iterating over keys:")
   for key in my_dict:
       print(key)
   # Iterate over values
   print("\nIterating over values:")
   for value in my_dict.values():
       print(value)
   # Iterate over key-value pairs
   print("\nIterating over key-value pairs:")
   for key, value in my_dict.items():
       print(key, "->", value)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Iterating over keys:
Iterating over values:
Iterating over key-value pairs:
a -> 1
b -> 2
c -> 3
```

Write a Python script to generate and print a dictionary that contains a number (between I and n) in the form (x, x^*x) . Sample dictionary (n=5): Expected output: 1:1,2:4,3:9,4:16,5:25

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
   def generate_squared_dict(n):
   Generate a dictionary containing numbers and their squares from 1 to n.
   Parameters:
   n (int): The maximum number to include in the dictionary.
   Returns:
   dict: The generated dictionary.
   squared\_dict = \{\}
   for x in range (1, n+1):
       squared_dict[x] = x * x
   return squared_dict
   # Sample value of n
   n = 8
   # Generate the dictionary
   result_dict = generate_squared_dict(n)
   # Print the generated dictionary
   print("Generated Dictionary:", result_dict)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Generated Dictionary: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49, 8: 64}
```

Write a python function to calculate Sum of two variables.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def sum_of_two_variables(a, b):
   Calculate the sum of two variables.
   Parameters:
   a: The first variable.
   b: The second variable.
   Returns:
   The sum of a and b.
   return a + b
   # Example usage:
   result = sum_of_two_variables(5, 7)
   print ("Sum of the two variables:", result)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Sum of the two variables: 12
```

Write a Python function to show the use of Default Parameter

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def greet(name, greeting="Hello"):
   Function to greet a person with a specified greeting.
   Parameters:
   name: The name of the person to greet.
   greeting (optional):
   The greeting to use. Defaults to "Hello" if not specified.
   Returns:
   str: The greeting message.
   return f"{greeting}, {name}!"
   # Example usage:
   print(greet("Ram")) # Uses the default greeting "Hello"
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Hello, Ram!
Good morning, Siya!
```

Write a function to find the maximum of three numbers

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def find_maximum(a, b, c):
   Function to find the maximum of three numbers.
   Parameters:
   a: The first number.
   b: The second number.
   c: The third number.
   Returns:
   The maximum of the three numbers.
   if a >= b:
       if a >= c:
           return a
       else:
           return c
   else:
       if b >= c:
           return b
       else:
           return c
   # Example usage:
   result = find_maximum(10, 5, 8)
   print("Maximum of the three numbers:", result)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Maximum of the three numbers: 10
```

Write a python function to use arbitrary argument

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   def print_arguments(*args):
   Function to print arbitrary arguments passed to it.
   Parameters:
   *args: Arbitrary number of arguments.
   Returns:
   None
   for arg in args:
       print(arg)
   # Example usage:
   print_arguments(1, 2, 3)
   print_arguments('Hello', 'world', '!')
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
2
3
Hello
world
!
```

Write a Python function to reverse a string

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def reverse_string(input_string):
   Function to reverse a given string.
   Parameters:
   input_string (str): The string to be reversed.
   Returns:
   str: The reversed string.
   return input_string [::-1]
   # Example usage:
   original_string = "hello"
   reversed_string = reverse_string(original_string)
   print("Original string:", original_string)
print("Reversed string:", reversed_string)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Original string: hello
Reversed string: olleh
```

It does nothing.

Write a Python function to print the document string

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def print_docstring(func):
   Function to print the docstring of a given function.
   Parameters:
   func: The function whose docstring is to be printed.
   Returns:
   None
   ,, ,, ,,
   print (func.__doc__)
   # Example usage:
   def example_function():
       This is an example function.
       It does nothing.
       ""
       pass
   print_docstring(example_function)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
  This is an example function.
```

Write a Python function to demonstrate the scope of local and global variable.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   global_variable = "I am global"
   def demonstrate_scope():
       Function to demonstrate the scope of local and global variables.
        local_variable = "I am local"
       print("Inside the function:")
print("Local variable:", local_variable)
        print("Global variable:", global_variable)
   # Call the function
   demonstrate_scope()
   # Attempt to access local_variable
   # outside the function - this will raise an error
   # print("Outside the function:")
   # print("Local variable:", local_variable)
   # Access global_variable outside the function
   print ("Accessing global variable outside the function:", global_variable)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Inside the function:
Local variable: I am local
Global variable: I am global
Accessing global variable outside the function: I am global
```

Write a Python function to calculate the factorial of a number (a nonnegative integer). The function accepts the number as an argument

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def factorial(n):
   Function to calculate the factorial of a nonnegative integer.
   Parameters:
   n (int): The number whose factorial is to be calculated.
   Returns:
   int: The factorial of the input number.
   if n < 0:
       return "Factorial is not defined for negative numbers"
   elif n == 0 or n == 1:
       return 1
   else:
       result = 1
       for i in range (2, n + 1):
           result *= i
       return result
   # Example usage:
   number = 5
   print(f"The factorial of {number} is:", factorial(number))
   print("\n")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
The factorial of 5 is: 120
```

Write a Python function to check whether a number falls within a given range.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827CI211190")
   def check_range(number, start, end):
   Function to check whether a number falls within a given range.
   Parameters:
   number: The number to check.
   start: The start of the range (inclusive).
   end: The end of the range (inclusive).
   Returns:
   bool: True if the number falls within the range, False otherwise.
   return start <= number <= end
   # Example usage:
   num = 7
   start_range = 5
   end_range = 10
   if check_range(num, start_range, end_range):
       print(f"{num} falls within the range [{start_range}, {end_range}]")
   else:
       print(f"{num} does not fall within the range [{start_range},
        {end_range}]")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
7 falls within the range [5, 10]
```

Write a Python function that accepts a string and counts the number of upper and lower case letters.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
   def count_upper_lower(string):
   Function to count the number of upper and lower case letters in a string.
   Parameters:
   string (str): The input string.
   Returns:
   tuple: A tuple containing the count of upper
   case letters and lower case letters, respectively.
   upper\_count = 0
   lower\_count = 0
   for char in string:
       if char.isupper():
           upper\_count += 1
       elif char.islower():
           lower\_count += 1
   return upper_count, lower_count
   # Example usage:
   input_string = "Hello World"
   upper, lower = count_upper_lower(input_string)
   print("Number of upper case letters:", upper)
   print("Number of lower case letters:", lower)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Number of upper case letters: 2
Number of lower case letters: 8
```

Write a Python function that takes a list and returns a new list with distinct elements from the first list. sample list:[1,2,3,3,3,3,4,5],Unique list:[1,2,3,4,5]

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def distinct_elements(input_list):
   Function to return a new list with distinct elements from the input list.
   Parameters:
   input_list (list): The input list.
   Returns:
   list: A new list with distinct elements.
   return list(set(input_list))
   # Example usage:
   original_list = [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5]
   distinct_list = distinct_elements(original_list)
   print("Original List:", original_list)
   print("Distinct List:", distinct_list)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Original List: [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5]
Distinct List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Write a Python function that takes a number as a parameter and checks whether the number is prime or not

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def is_prime(number):
   Function to check whether a number is prime or not.
   Parameters:
   number (int): The number to check.
   bool: True if the number is prime, False otherwise.
   if number \leq 1:
       return False
   elif number <= 3:
       return True
   elif number \% 2 == 0 or number \% 3 == 0:
       return False
   else:
       i = 5
       while i * i <= number:
            if number \% i == 0 or number \% (i + 2) == 0:
                return False
            i += 6
       return True
   # Example usage:
   num = 19
   if is_prime(num):
       print(f"{num} is a prime number.")
   else:
       print(f"{num} is not a prime number.")
   print("\n")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
19 is a prime number.
```

Write a Python program to access a function inside a function

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def outer_function():
   Outer function.
       print("This is the outer function.")
       def inner_function():
            Inner function.
            print("This is the inner function.")
   # Call the inner function
   inner_function()
   # Call the outer function
   outer_function()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
This is the outer function.
This is the inner function.
```

Write a Python function that checks whether a passed string is a palindrome or not.

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def is_palindrome(string):
   Function to check whether a passed string is a palindrome or not.
   Parameters:
   string (str): The string to check.
   Returns:
   bool: True if the string is a palindrome, False otherwise.
   # Convert the string to lowercase and remove spaces
   clean_string = string.lower().replace(" ", "")
   # Compare the string with its reverse
   return clean_string == clean_string[::-1]
   # Example usage:
   input_string = "A man a plan a canal Panama"
   if is_palindrome(input_string):
       print(f"'{input_string}' is a palindrome.")
   else:
       print(f" '{input_string}' is not a palindrome.")
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
'A man a plan a canal Panama' is a palindrome.
```

Write a python function to create and print a list where the values are the squares of numbers between 1 and 30

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print ("0827 CI211190")
   def squares_list():
   Function to create and print a list where the values
   are the squares of numbers between 1 and 30.
   Returns:
   list: A list containing the squares of numbers between 1 and 30.
   squares = [x ** 2 \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(1, 31)]
   return squares
   # Example usage:
   squares = squares_list()
   print ("List of squares of numbers between 1 and 30:", squares)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
List of squares of numbers between 1 and 30: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81,
100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400, 441,
484, 529, 576, 625, 676, 729, 784, 841, 900]
```

Write a Python program to print the even numbers from a given list

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   def print_even_numbers(input_list):
   Function to print the even numbers from a given list.
   Parameters:
   input_list (list): The input list.
   Returns:
   None
   even_numbers = [num for num in input_list if num % 2 == 0]
   print("Even numbers from the given list:", even_numbers)
   # Example usage:
   numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
   print_even_numbers(numbers)
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Even numbers from the given list: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Write a program to create a class student with data member name. roll no. Semester. and display the data using object

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   class Student:
   Class representing a student.
   def __init__(self, name, roll_no, semester):
       Constructor to initialize the data members of the Student class.
       Parameters:
       name (str): The name of the student.
       roll_no (str): The roll number of the student.
       semester (str): The semester of the student.
       self.name = name
       self.roll_no = roll_no
       self.semester = semester
   def display_data(self):
       Method to display the data of the student.
       print("Name:", self.name)
       print("Roll No:", self.roll_no)
       print("Semester:", self.semester)
   # Create an object of the Student class
   student1 = Student("Ramesh Kumar", "12345", "Spring 2024")
   # Display the data using the object
   print("Student Data:")
   student1.display_data()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Student Data:
Name: Ramesh Kumar
Roll No: 12345
Semester: Spring 2024
```

Question 71: Write a program to demonstrate the use of init

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   class Car:
   Class representing a car.
   def __init__(self, make, model, year):
       Constructor to initialize the data members of the Car class.
       Parameters:
       make (str): The make of the car.
       model (str): The model of the car.
       year (int): The manufacturing year of the car.
       self.make = make
       self.model = model
       self.year = year
       self.odometer_reading = 0 # Additional attribute
   def get_car_info(self):
       Method to display information about the car.
       car_info = f"{self.year} {self.make} {self.model}"
       return car_info
   def read_odometer(self):
       Method to read the odometer reading of the car.
       print(f"This car has {self.odometer_reading} miles on it.")
   # Create an object of the Car class
   my_car = Car("Toyota", "Corolla", 2022)
   # Display information about the car
   print("Car Information:", my_car.get_car_info())
   # Read the odometer reading of the car
   my_car.read_odometer()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Car Information: 2022 Toyota Corolla
This car has 0 miles on it.
```

Write a program for Inheritence.a) single level b) Multiple c) Multilevel d) Hybrid e) Hierarchical

```
print("Sumit Patel")
print("0827CI211190")
# Single level inheritance
class Parent:
    def parent_method(self):
        print("This is the parent method.")
class Child(Parent):
    def child_method(self):
        print("This is the child method.")
# Single level inheritance
child_obj = Child()
child_obj.parent_method()
child_obj.child_method()
# Multiple inheritance
class Parent1:
    def method1(self):
        print("This is method 1 of Parent1.")
class Parent2:
    def method2 (self):
        print("This is method 2 of Parent2.")
class Child1(Parent1, Parent2):
    def child_method1(self):
        print("This is the child1 method.")
# Multiple inheritance
child_obj1 = Child1()
child_obj1.method1()
child_obj1.method2()
child_obj1.child_method1()
# Multilevel inheritance
class Grandparent:
    def grandparent_method(self):
        print("This is the grandparent method.")
class Parent3 (Grandparent):
    def parent_method2(self):
        print("This is the parent method.")
class Child2(Parent3):
    def child_method2(self):
        print("This is the child method.")
# Multilevel inheritance
child_obj2 = Child2()
```

```
child_obj2.grandparent_method()
   child_obj2.parent_method2()
   child_obj2.child_method2()
   # Hybrid inheritance
   class Parent4:
       def method1 (self):
           print("This is method 1 of Parent4.")
   class Parent5:
       def method2(self):
           print("This is method 2 of Parent5.")
   class Parent6:
       def method3(self):
           print("This is method 3 of Parent6.")
   class Child3(Parent4, Parent5, Parent6):
       def child_method3(self):
           print("This is the child method.")
   # Hybrid inheritance
   child_obj3 = Child3()
   child_obj3.method1()
   child_obj3.method2()
   child_obj3.method3()
   child_obj3.child_method3()
   # Hierarchical inheritance
   class Parent7:
       def parent_method4(self):
           print ("This is the parent method.")
   class Child4(Parent7):
       def child1_method4(self):
           print("This is the child1 method.")
   class Child5(Parent7):
       def child2_method4(self):
           print("This is the child2 method.")
   # Hierarchical inheritance
   child1_obj = Child4()
   child1_obj.parent_method4()
   child1_obj.child1_method4()
   child2_obj = Child5()
   child2_obj.parent_method4()
   child2_obj.child2_method4()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
This is the parent method.
This is the child method.
```

- This is method 1 of Parent1.
- This is method 2 of Parent2.
- This is the child1 method.
- This is the grandparent method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child method.
- This is method 1 of Parent4.
- This is method 2 of Parent5.
- This is method 3 of Parent6.
- This is the child method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child1 method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child2 method.

Write a program to demonstrate overriding

```
print("Sumit Patel")
   print("0827CI211190")
   class Parent:
   def show_message(self):
       print("This is the parent message.")
   class Child(Parent):
       def show_message(self):
           print("This is the overridden message.")
   # Create objects of both Parent and Child classes
   parent_obj = Parent()
   child_obj = Child()
   # Call the method on each object
   print("Calling show_message() method of Parent class:")
   parent_obj.show_message()
   print("\nCalling show_message() method of Child class:")
   child_obj.show_message()
Output:
Sumit Patel
0827CI211190
Calling show_message() method of Parent class:
This is the parent message.
Calling show_message() method of Child class:
This is the overridden message.
```