CS351-Cloud Computing (CG32)

Assignment 1

Python Warmup Assignment

Due on 10August 2021 (11.59PM)

Solve the following problems in Python 3.6+.

In addition to making sure that your code gives the correct solution, each solution must meet the following conditions.

1. Your function parameters must be [type

hinted](https://docs.python.org/3.6/library/typing.html]). These need not be perfect, but should be generally correctly describe your input and output.

- 2. Your functions must have a doc-string describing what the function does. Keep is succinct and concise.
- 3. Use a auto-formatter such as [black](https://pypi.org/project/black/) or [autopep8](https://pypi.org/project/autopep8/).
- 4. Write atleast 2 simple

[doctests](https://docs.python.org/3.6/library/doctest.html) per solution to verify that your code is working correctly. 5. Use descriptive variable names.

Here is an example of what your code should look like.

```
For example
```python
from typing import List
def average(num list: List[int]) -> float:
"""Finds the average of a list of numbers.
doctests:
>>> average([1,2,3,4,5])
3.0
>>> average([0])
0.0
list sum = sum(num list)
list size = len(num list)
avg = list sum/list size
return avg
if __name__ == "__main__":
import doctest
doctest.testmod()
Problem 1
```

```
Write a function to break down a string into a list of characters.
Input: "abc"
Output: ['a','b','c']
Problem 2
Write a function to reverse output of the problem 1 back into a string ""
Input: ['a','b','c']
Output: "abc"
Problem 3
Write a function generate a list of n random numbers.
Use the inbuilt `random` module.
Input: 5
Output: [5,2,3,1,5]
Problem 4
Write a function a sort a given list of numbers in descending order.
Input: [1,2,3,4,5]
Output: [5,4,3,2,1]
Problem 5
Write a function to get frequency of each numbers in a list of numbers. Use a python 'dict' to
solve this.
Input: [1,1,3,2,3,2,3,2,2]
Output: {1: 2, 3: 3, 2: 4}
Problem 6
Write a function to get all the unique elements from given list. Your solution must use
'set' to solve this.
Input: [1,1,3,2,3,2,3,2,2]
Output: {1,2,3}
Problem 7
Write a function to get the first repeating element from list. Your solution must use 'set' to
solve this.
Input: [1,2,3,4,5,1,2]
```

Output: 1

#### ## Problem 8

Write a function that takes an integer n and output a 'dict' containing keys from 0,2 ... to n and each key is mapped to a list containing the square and cube of the number.

```
Input: 3
Output:
{
0:[0,0],
1:[1,1],
2:[4,8],
3:[9,27]
}
```

#### ## Problem 9

Given two lists of equal size, write a function to create tuples of each consecutive element having same index. Use 'zip' in some capacity to solve this.

```
Input: [1,2,3,4], ['a','b','c','d']
Output: [(1,'a'), (2,'b'), (3,'c'), (4,'d')]
```

#### ## Problem 10

Write a function that uses list comprehension to generate the squares of 0 to n.

```
Input: 5
Output: [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
```

### ## Problem 11

Write a function that uses dictionary comprehension to generate a mapping from (0 to n) to their squares.

```
Input: 5
Output: {0:0, 1:1, 2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:25}
```

## ## Problem 12.

Write a 'class' such that:

- 1. The initializer takes an arbitrary list of atomic values as input and saves it in a instance variable
- 2. Has a method called 'apply' which has the following functionality: 1. Accepts a function as a parameter. You can use a lambda function.
- 2. Applies the function to saved list and return the output. The instance variable must not be modified.
- 3. If it fails `raise` an `Exception` with a custom error message. You can use `try` and `except` here.

<sup>```</sup>python

```
def sq(x):
return x**2
c1 = MyClass([1,2,3,4])
print(c1.apply(lambda x:x**2))
[1,4,9,16]
c2 = MyClass(['a','b','c'])
c2.apply(sq)
TypeError Traceback (most recent call last)
Exception: Custom Error
Problem 13
Write a function takes as input a list of words and upper-cases each word. Use
`functools.map` in some capacity to solve this.
Input : ['aa','bb','cd','e']
Output : ['AA', 'BB', 'CD', 'E']
Problem 14:
Write a function to find the product of all the numbers in a list using `functools.reduce` in some
capacity.
Input: [1,2,3,4,5]
Output: 120
```