


PythonChallenge Code


jupyter task0 最新检查点: 12 小时前 (已自动保存)  Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help 内核正在启动, 请等待... 不可信 Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
In [1]: 2**38
        #2 38

Out[1]: 274877906944

In [ ]:
```

jupyter task1 最新检查点: 上星期六18:05 (已自动保存)  Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help 内核正在启动, 请等待... 可信 Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
In [1]: # Define the original message string
message = "g fmnc wms bgblr rpylqjyrc gr zw fylb. rfyrq ufyr amknsrcpq ypc dmp. " \
          "bmgle gr gl zw fylb gq glcddagclir ylb rfyr'q ufw rfgq rcvr gq " \
          "qm jmle. sqgle qrpgle.kyicrpylq() gq pcamkkcclbcb. lmu ynnjw ml " \
          "rfc spj." \
          "map"


# Define a function to shift a single character by a given number of positions
def shift_char(c, n):
    # Define the alphabet as a string of lowercase letters
    alphabet = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
    # If c is not a lowercase letter, return it as-is
    if c not in alphabet:
        return c
    # Otherwise, shift the character by n positions and wrap around if necessary
    shifted_index = (alphabet.index(c) + n) % len(alphabet)
    return alphabet[shifted_index]

# Define a function to shift a string by a given number of positions
def shift_string(s, n):
    # Map each character in s to its shifted version and join them into a new string
    return ''.join(shift_char(c, n) for c in s)

# Shift the original message by two positions to get the translated message
translated_message = shift_string(message, 2)

# Print the translated message
print(translated_message)

i hope you didnt translate it by hand. thats what computers are for. doing it in by hand is inefficient and that's why this text is so long.
using string.maketrans() is recommended. now apply on the url.ocr
```

jupyter task2 最新检查点: 12 小时前 (已自动保存)  Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help 可信 Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
In [1]: import urllib.request
import re

url = "http://www.pythonchallenge.com/pc/def/ocr.html"
response = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
data = response.read().decode()

# Find the string containing the hidden message
message = re.findall("(?!<!--(.*)-->)", data, re.DOTALL)[-1]

# Count the number of occurrences of each character
count = {}
for c in message:
    if c in count:
        count[c] += 1
    else:
        count[c] = 1

# Find the character with the number of occurrences of 1, which is the hidden message
result = ""
for c in message:
    if count[c] == 1:
        result += c

print(result)

equality
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "task3 最新检查点: 12 小时前 (已自动保存)". The top bar includes standard file editing menus (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and status indicators like "内核就绪" (Kernel Ready), "每隔 120 秒保存一次。" (Save every 120 seconds), and "Python 3 (ipykernel)". Below the menu bar are icons for saving, undo, redo, copy, paste, and running code. The main area displays a code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [8]: #Import regular expressions and web request related libraries
import re
import urllib.request

#Define the link to the page to be requested
url = "http://www.pythionchallenge.com/pc/def/equality.html"

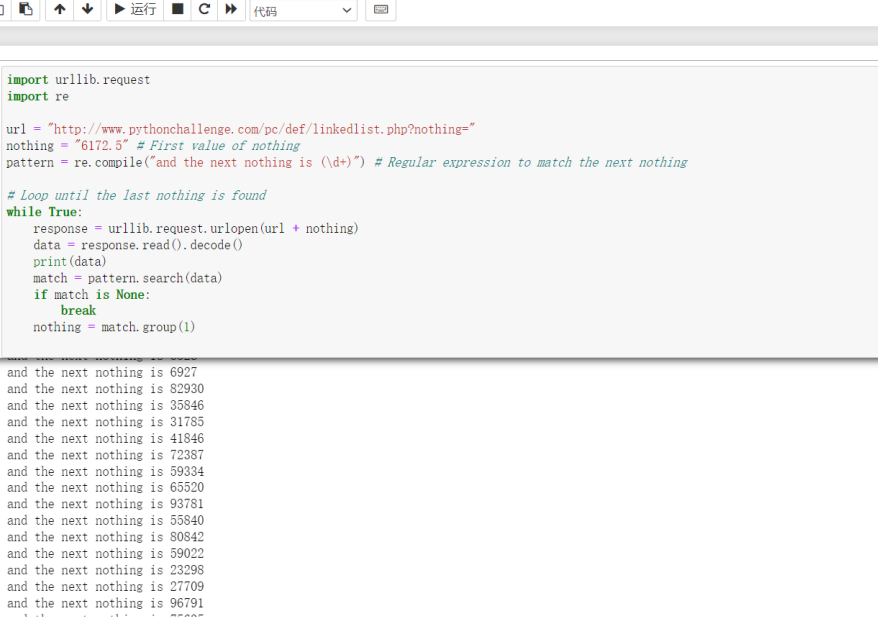
#Send a request to fetch the page content and decode it into a string in utf-8 encoding
response = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
data = response.read().decode("utf-8")
result = ""

#Define the match pattern and use regular expressions to extract the target string from the page content
pattern = r"[A-Z][A-Z]{3}([a-z])[A-Z]{3}[A-Z]"
matches = re.findall(pattern, data)

for match in matches:
    result += match

print(result)
```

The output of the code cell is the string "linkedlist".



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment. At the top, the Jupyter logo and the text "task4 最新检查点: 12 小时前" (task4 Latest checkpoint: 12 hours ago) are visible, along with a "Logout" button. Below this is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. A toolbar contains icons for saving, undo, redo, and other standard Jupyter actions. The main area shows a code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [2]: import urllib.request
import re

url = "http://www.pythonchallenge.com/pc/def/linkedlist.php?nothing="
nothing = "6172.5" # First value of nothing
pattern = re.compile("and the next nothing is (\d+)") # Regular expression to match the next nothing

# Loop until the last nothing is found
while True:
    response = urllib.request.urlopen(url + nothing)
    data = response.read().decode()
    print(data)
    match = pattern.search(data)
    if match is None:
        break
    nothing = match.group(1)
```

The output of the code cell shows a series of numbers extracted from the linked list, each on a new line:

```
and the next nothing is 6927
and the next nothing is 82930
and the next nothing is 35846
and the next nothing is 31785
and the next nothing is 41846
and the next nothing is 72387
and the next nothing is 59334
and the next nothing is 65520
and the next nothing is 93781
and the next nothing is 55840
and the next nothing is 80842
and the next nothing is 59022
and the next nothing is 23298
and the next nothing is 27709
and the next nothing is 96791
and the next nothing is 75635
and the next nothing is 52899
and the next nothing is 66831
peak.html
```



```
In [6]: #Importing Image classes from the PIL library
from PIL import Image

#Open an image file called oxygen.png
img = Image.open("oxygen.png")

#Get the width and height of the image
width, height = img.size
#Get the colour value of the middle row of pixels from the image and take every 7 pixels from the colour value of the middle row of pixels and
middle_row = [img.getpixel((x, height//2)) for x in range(width)]
gray_values = [color[0] for color in middle_row::7]
#Converts each value in the gray_values list to an ASCII character and splices it into a string
message = "".join(chr(i) for i in gray_values)
print(message)
```

smart guy, you made it. the next level is [105, 110, 116, 101, 103, 114, 105, 116, 121]pe_

```
In [7]: text = "smart guy, you made it. the next level is [105, 110, 116, 101, 103, 114, 105, 116, 121]"

# Extracts a list from a string and converts the numbers in it to their corresponding characters
next_url = ''.join(chr(int(c)) for c in text.split(' ')[-1].split(' ')[0].split(' '))

print(next_url)

integrity
```