

assignment=3

July 22, 2023

**1 Q1. Which keyword is used to create a function ? create a function to return a list of odd numbers in the range of 1 to 25.**

Ans.

1. The def keyword is used to create a function

2. Odd numbers in the range of 1 to 25

EX,

```
[2]: L = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25]
```

```
[6]: L
```

```
[6]: [1,  
      2,  
      3,  
      4,  
      5,  
      6,  
      7,  
      8,  
      9,  
      10,  
      11,  
      12,  
      13,  
      14,  
      15,  
      16,  
      17,  
      18,  
      19,  
      20,  
      21,  
      22,  
      23,  
      24,
```

25]

```
[7]: list(filter(lambda x : x % 2 != 0,L))
```

```
[7]: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25]
```

## 2 Q2. Why \* args and \*\* kwargs is used in some functions ? create a function each for \* args and \*\* kwargs to demonstrate their use .

Ans. 1. You can use \* args and \*\* kwargs as argument of a function When you are unsure about  
The number of argument to pass in the function.

2.

(i) \* args Example:

```
[8]: def test1(*args):  
      return args
```

```
[9]: test1()
```

```
[9]: ()
```

```
[10]: type(test1())
```

```
[10]: tuple
```

```
[11]: test1(1,2,3,)
```

```
[11]: (1, 2, 3)
```

```
[13]: test1(1,2,3,"sudh" ,"kumar",[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,])
```

```
[13]: (1, 2, 3, 'sudh', 'kumar', [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

(ii) \*\* kwargs Example:

```
[15]: def test2(**kwargs):  
      return kwargs
```

```
[16]: test2()
```

```
[16]: {}
```

```
[17]: type(test2())
```

```
[17]: dict
```

```
[18]: test2(a=[1,2,3,4,] , b="sonal" , c=98.89 )
```

```
[18]: {'a': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'b': 'sonal', 'c': 98.89}
```

### 3 Q3. What is an iterator in python ? Name the method used to initialise the iterator object and the method used for iteration . Use these methods to print the first five elements of the given list [2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20].

Ans: 1. IN python , an iterator is an object that allows you to iterate over collections of data,such as lists,tuples ,dictionaries , and sets. python iterators implement the iterator design pattern , Which allows you to traverse a container and access its elements.

#An iterator in Python is an object that contains a countable number of elements that can be

2. Iter() method is used to initialize the iterator object so that the instance of this object can be used for iterating.

3. Example :

```
[35]: s ="sonal"
```

```
[36]: for i in s :  
      print (i)
```

```
s  
o  
n  
a  
l
```

```
[37]: s
```

```
[37]: 'sonal'
```

```
[38]: next(s1)
```

```
-----  
StopIteration
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
```

```
Cell In [38], line 1
```

```
----> 1 next(s1)
```

StopIteration:

```
[39]: s1 = iter(s)
```

```
[40]: next(s1)
```

```
[40]: 's'
```

```
[41]: next(s1)
```

```
[41]: 'o'
```

```
[42]: next(s1)
```

```
[42]: 'n'
```

```
[43]: next(s1)
```

```
[43]: 'a'
```

```
[44]: next(s1)
```

```
[44]: 'l'
```

```
[46]: my_list = [2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20]
```

```
[47]: for i in my_list:  
      print(i)
```

```
2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
12  
14  
16  
18  
20
```

```
[48]: my1 = iter(my_list)
```

```
[49]: next(my1)
```

[49] : 2

```
[50] : next(my1)
```

[50] : 4

```
[51] : next(my1)
```

[51] : 6

```
[52] : next(my1)
```

[52] : 8

```
[53] : next(my1)
```

[53] : 10

```
[54] : next(my1)
```

[54] : 12

```
[55] : next(my1)
```

[55] : 14

```
[56] : next(my1)
```

[56] : 16

```
[57] : next(my1)
```

[57] : 18

```
[58] : next(my1)
```

[58] : 20

**4 Q4. What is a generator function in python ? Why yield keyword is used? Give an example of a generator function.**

Ans:

1. In Python, a generator is a function that returns an iterator that produces a sequence of
2. Yield keyword is used to create a generator function.

3. Example :

```
[59]: range(10)
```

```
[59]: range(0, 10)
```

```
[61]: for i in range(10):  
      print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

```
[62]: def test__fib(n):  
      a,b = 0,1  
      for i in range (n):  
          yield a  
          a,b = b , a+b
```

```
[63]: for i in test__fib(10):  
      print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
1  
2  
3  
5  
8  
13  
21  
34
```

5 Q5. Create a generator function for prime numbers less than 1000 . use the next() method to print the first 20 prime numbers.

[ ]: Ans:

1. Example:

```
[3]: for x in range (1,1000):
      for y in range(2,x):
          if x%y==0:break
      else:
          print(x,sep='', end='')

```

12357111317192329313741434753596167717379838997101103107109113127131137139149151  
 15716316717317918119119319719921122322722923323924125125726326927127728128329330  
 73113133173313373473493533593673733793833893974014094194214314334394434494574614  
 63467479487491499503509521523541547557563569571577587593599601607613617619631641  
 64364765365966167367768369170170971972773373974375175776176977378779780981182182  
 3827829839853857859863877881883887907911919929937941947953967971977983991997

```
[7]: for i in range(1,1000):
      for e in range(2,i):
          if i%e == 0:break
      else:
          print (i,sep='',end='')

```

12357111317192329313741434753596167717379838997101103107109113127131137139149151  
 15716316717317918119119319719921122322722923323924125125726326927127728128329330  
 73113133173313373473493533593673733793833893974014094194214314334394434494574614  
 63467479487491499503509521523541547557563569571577587593599601607613617619631641  
 64364765365966167367768369170170971972773373974375175776176977378779780981182182  
 3827829839853857859863877881883887907911919929937941947953967971977983991997

2. Exampkle

```
[50]: for s in range (1,20):
      for j in range(2,s):

          if s%j == 0:break
      else:
          print(s,sep='', end='')

```

1235711131719

```
[51]: for s in range (20):  
      print(s)
```

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19
```

**6 Q6. Write a python program to print the first 10 fibonacci number using a while loop.**

```
[52]: range(10)
```

```
[52]: range(0, 10)
```

```
[53]: for i in range(10):  
      print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```



```
[54]: def test__fib(n):  
      a,b = 0,1  
      for i in range(n):  
          yield a  
          a,b = b , a+b
```

```
[55]: for i in test__fib(10):  
      print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
1  
2  
3  
5  
8  
13  
21  
34
```

```
[61]: def test__fib():  
      a,b = 0,1  
      while True:  
          yield a  
          a,b = b , a+b
```

```
[62]: fib = test__fib1()
```

**7 Q7.** Write a list comprehension to iterate through the given string :‘pwwskills’.

```
[64]: s = "pwwskills"
```

```
[65]: list(s)
```

```
[65]: ['p', 'w', 's', 'k', 'i', 'l', 'l', 's']
```

**8 Q8.** Write a python program to check whether a given number is palindrome or not using a while loop.

Ans:

```
[66]: class data_science:  
      def syllabus(self):
```

```
print("this is my assignment for data science masters")
```

```
[67]: class web_dev:

    def syllabus(self):
        print("this is my syllabus for data science")
```

```
[68]: def class_parcer(class_obj):
        for i in class_obj:
            i.syllabus()
```

```
[70]: data_science = data_science()
```

```
[71]: web_dev = web_dev()
```

```
[72]: class_obj = [data_science,web_dev]
```

```
[73]: class_parcer(class_obj)
```

```
this is my assignment for data science masters
this is my syllabus for data science
```

## 9 Q9. Write a code to print odd number from 1 to 100 using list comprehension.

Ans:

```
[82]: #a code to print odd number from 1 to 100 using list comprehension
[odd for odd in range(1,100) if odd%2!=0]
```

```
[82]: [1,
3,
5,
7,
9,
11,
13,
15,
17,
19,
21,
23,
25,
27,
29,
31,
33,
```

35,  
37,  
39,  
41,  
43,  
45,  
47,  
49,  
51,  
53,  
55,  
57,  
59,  
61,  
63,  
65,  
67,  
69,  
71,  
73,  
75,  
77,  
79,  
81,  
83,  
85,  
87,  
89,  
91,  
93,  
95,  
97,  
99]

[ ]: