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CREDIT HOUR : 4 CREDIT

NARRATIVE FOR HOMEWORK\_01

PE2 page 42

First thing I did I was to change the print statements to state it computes the average of three exam scores and to ask the user to enter 3 scores. I then added a third variable , score3 to hold the third value the user would enter. For the average, I added score3 to the summation and changed the denominator to 3 to account for the added variable. I tested the program with 3 numbers 3,4 and 5 and it produced the correct average.

PE3 page 30

The first thing I thought about here was where to put my for loop. It was a working program but I needed to have it repeatedly ask the user to input a Celsius value, calculate the Fahrenheit equivalent and then output the Fahrenheit value. If I put my for loop in the wrong place it will just repeat the same output statement 5 times. I also ran into issues with indentation. I learnt that I had to make sure the code for a particular for loop were all indented the same and that the for loop was indented properly under the def main() method. I also learnt that the main() call and the def main() should have the same indentation. Also its very important to put the colon (:) after every for loop. I then had to think of what range to use. I used the range (0,5) because I found out that this is like a counter so it will count starting from 0 such that 0,1,2,3,4 which is 5 times and that is how many times I wanted it to prompt the user to enter input . I contained the prompt for user input and the print statements in my for loop. I tested the program and it worked properly. It repeatedly asked the user for input, produced the Fahrenheit value and requested another input, it did this 5 times before stopping.

Dracula file page 140

Lstrip() method : I had to create some space to the left of the string in the Dracula\_toc python file. I also realized that I had to add a variable st to hold the value from the lstrip method. The value in this variable will then be printed out. I added a print () method to make it print spaces in between each method I was trying to demonstrate for readability. This method strips any extra space to the left of the words in a string.

Split() method : I created a new variable sp to hold the split method value. I tried the split method and it split the entire toc string into a list of smaller substrings.

Join() method : I realized that what this method does is to use the toc string as a kind of glue to piece different strings in a list together. So I defined the list [“I”, “am “, “a”, “lady”]

Replace() method: For this method, I used a string “PAGE” to replace “chapter” in the toc string.

PE4 Page 30

First comes first, in this problem no user input is required. Here I had to use a for loop to output different Fahrenheit temperatures but this was different because I was already given the input to use. This exercise confused me . I saw the term header and I assumed it meant a print statement such as “The Celsius temperatures and their fahrenheit values are ” which is what I did. I then began to think of how to make the program use my already defined input. I created a list called Celsius and put the different values. [0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100].

The next step was where to put the for loop and how would I make it keep going back to take each Celsius temperature. I had to go through the ZELLE text for this. I used the range(11) to make it repeat 11 times . I needed the variable x in my for loop to serve two purposes as a counter but also to show positions from where to take each celsius value. I used x as thus Celsius[x] giving the following

Fahrenheit = 9/5 \* Celsius[x] + 32

I used print() to output each line of Celsius and fahrenheit value with spaces in between them. The program worked properly producing 1 header and 11 lines of temperatures.

Dracula file : Demonstrating the other methods on page 140.

Capitalize() method : Used a different string “ mary did you know “ to demonstrate the capitalize() method. It capitalized the first letter m.

Center (width) method : Was a bit confused about the center(width) method but realized what it does is center the string in a particular field of length which I will define. I used a width of 30 and it produced the correct output.

Count() method: for this method, I stated it as count(you) initially then realized I had to specify count(“you”) else it wont produce the right output. I did that and it produced 1 meaning it encountered “you” just once.

Find() method: For the find method I asked it to find “you” , it produced the output of the first position it encountered the character y which was at position 10 technically but it counted from 0 so it produced position 9

Ljust(): For ljust() , I defined a new string “AT” with a width of 10

Lower(): For lower I used the same string “AT” and it turned the entire string to lower case letters.

rfind(): For the rfind(), I defined a new string “animal”, and made the method find “a”, it produced the rightmost position of “a” which is position 4

rjust(): for this method, I defined a width of 15 and this method right justified the string “animal” in a width of 15

rstrip(): To demsonstate rstrip() I used the string “fabulous “ and made it print the output followed by the string “ly” after it to prove that it successfully stripped the space to the right.

Title(): For the title() method I used the string “rodents are horrible” to demonstrate. It capitalized the first character of each word in the string.

Upper(): For the upper() method, I used the same string “rodents are horrible” and it capitalized the entire string.