1. Create a function to perform basic arithmetic operations that includes addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on a string number (e.g. "12 + 24" or "23 - 21" or "12 // 12" or "12 \* 21").

Here, we have 1 followed by a space, operator followed by another space and 2. For the challenge, we are going to have only two numbers between 1 valid operator. The return value should be a number.

eval() is not allowed. In case of division, whenever the second number equals "0" return -1.

For example:

"15 // 0" ➞ -1

**Examples**

arithmetic\_operation("12 + 12") ➞ 24 // 12 + 12 = 24

arithmetic\_operation("12 - 12") ➞ 24 // 12 - 12 = 0

arithmetic\_operation("12 \* 12") ➞ 144 // 12 \* 12 = 144

arithmetic\_operation("12 // 0") ➞ -1 // 12 / 0 = -1

:

**import** operator

operations **=** {'+':operator**.**add,'-':operator**.**sub,'\*':operator**.**mul,'//':operator**.**floordiv}

**def** arithmetic\_operation(in\_string):

in\_list **=** in\_string**.**split(" ")

output **=** operations [in\_list[1]](int(in\_list[0]),int(in\_list[2])) **if** int(in\_list[2]) **!=** 0 **else** **-**1

print(f'arithmetic\_operation({in\_list[0]} {in\_list[1]} {in\_list[2]}) ➞ {output}')

arithmetic\_operation("12 + 12")

arithmetic\_operation("12 - 12")

arithmetic\_operation("12 \* 12")

arithmetic\_operation("12 // 0")

2. Write a function that takes the coordinates of three points in the form of a 2d array and returns the perimeter of the triangle. The given points are the vertices of a triangle on a two-dimensional plane.

**Examples**

perimeter( [ [15, 7], [5, 22], [11, 1] ] ) ➞ 47.08

perimeter( [ [0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0] ] ) ➞ 3.42

perimeter( [ [-10, -10], [10, 10 ], [-10, 10] ] ) ➞ 68.28

: import math

def distance(a,b):

return math.sqrt(pow((b[1]-a[1]),2)+pow((b[0]-a[0]),2))

def perimeter(in\_array):

perimeter = []

for ele in range(len(in\_array)):

if ele == len(in\_array)-1:

perimeter.append(distance(in\_array[ele],in\_array[0]))

else:

perimeter.append(distance(in\_array[ele],in\_array[ele+1]))

print(f'perimeter({in\_array}) ➞ {sum(perimeter):.2f}')

3. A city skyline can be represented as a 2-D list with 1s representing buildings. In the example below, the height of the tallest building is 4 (second-most right column).

[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],

[0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],

[0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],

[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]]

Create a function that takes a skyline (2-D list of 0's and 1's) and returns the height of the tallest skyscraper.

**Examples**

tallest\_skyscraper([

[0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 1, 0, 0],

[0, 1, 1, 0],

[1, 1, 1, 1]

]) ➞ 3

tallest\_skyscraper([

[0, 1, 0, 0],

[0, 1, 0, 0],

[0, 1, 1, 0],

[1, 1, 1, 1]

]) ➞ 4

tallest\_skyscraper([

[0, 0, 0, 0],

[0, 0, 0, 0],

[1, 1, 1, 0],

[1, 1, 1, 1]

]) ➞ 2

: def tallest\_skyscraper(in\_list):

out\_list = []

for num in range(len(in\_list)):

count = 0

for ele in range(len(in\_list[num])):

count += in\_list[ele][num]

out\_list.append(count)

print(f'tallest\_skyscraper({in\_list}) ➞ {max(out\_list)}')

4. A financial institution provides professional services to banks and claims charges from the customers based on the number of man-days provided. Internally, it has set a scheme to motivate and reward staff to meet and exceed targeted billable utilization and revenues by paying a bonus for each day claimed from customers in excess of a threshold target.

This quarterly scheme is calculated with a threshold target of 32 days per quarter, and the incentive payment for each billable day in excess of such threshold target is shown as follows:

Days Bonus

0 to 32 days Zero

33 to 40 days SGD$325 per billable day

41 to 48 days SGD$550 per billable day

Greater than 48 days SGD$600 per billable day

Please note that incentive payment is calculated progressively. As an example, if an employee reached total billable days of 45 in a quarter, his/her incentive payment is computed as follows:

32\*0 + 8\*325 + 5\*550 = 5350

Write a function to read the billable days of an employee and return the bonus he/she has obtained in that quarter.

**Examples**

bonus(15) ➞ 0

bonus(37) ➞ 1625

bonus(50) ➞ 8200

: **def** bonus(int\_num):

**if** int\_num **>** 48:

output **=** 0**+**(8**\***325)**+**(8**\***550)**+**((int\_num**-**48)**\***600)

**elif** int\_num **<** 48 **and** int\_num **>=** 41:

output **=** 0**+**(8**\***325)**+**((int\_num**-**41**+**1)**\***550)

**elif** int\_num **>**33 **and** int\_num **<=** 40:

output **=** 0**+**((int\_num**-**33**+**1)**\***325)

**else**:

output **=** 0

print(f'bonus({int\_num}) ➞ {output}')

5. A number is said to be Disarium if the sum of its digits raised to their respective positions is the number itself.

Create a function that determines whether a number is a Disarium or not.

**Examples**

is\_disarium(75) ➞ False

# 7^1 + 5^2 = 7 + 25 = 32

is\_disarium(135) ➞ True

# 1^1 + 3^2 + 5^3 = 1 + 9 + 125 = 135

is\_disarium(544) ➞ False

is\_disarium(518) ➞ True

is\_disarium(466) ➞ False

is\_disarium(8) ➞ True

: **def** is\_disarium(in\_num):

sum **=** 0

output **=** **False**

**for** ele **in** range(len(str(in\_num))):

sum **+=** int(str(in\_num)[ele])**\*\***(ele**+**1)

**if** in\_num **==** sum:

output**=True**

print(f'is\_disarium({in\_num}) ➞ {output}')