

```
program ming380m 20 mo osr of simplified code gr  
import math  
import random  
import os  
import os  
import sys  
import statistics as stats  
from pathlib import Path  
print("\n--- math & RANDOM ---")  
print("sqrt(5) = ", math.sqrt(5))  
print("radians(30) = ", math.radians(30))  
print("random() in [0,1) = ", random.random())  
print("randint(2,6) = ", random.randint(2,6)) # inclusive  
print("pi = ", math.pi)  
print("ceil(2.3) = ", math.ceil(2.3))  
print("floor(2.3) = ", math.floor(2.3))  
print("factorial(5) = ", math.factorial(5))  
print("gcd(5,15) = ", math.gcd(5,15))  
print("abs(-10) = ", abs(-10))  
print("pow(3,5) = ", pow(3,5))  
print("log base 3 of 2 = ", math.log(2,3))  
a_val=100  
print(f"log10({a_val}) = ", math.log10(a_val))  
inf_val = float('inf')  
nan_val = float('nan')
```

20-8-25  
Task 3: Importing and creating Python modules and packages in Python program

Aim: To implement and demonstrate the process of importing built-in modules, creating user-defined modules, and organizing code into packages in Python, thereby promoting code reusability.

3.1 Perform common math and random operations

1) Perform common math and random operations

2) Compute basic statistics

NOT = No. defined SMT = defined SMT = 816 - 40805

Algorithm

1) Import required modules: math, random, os, sys, statistics, Pathlib

2) math and random

compute sqrt(s), radians(30), a random float in [0,0,1.0];

a random integers in [2,6] (inclusive),  $\pi$ , ceil(2.3)

float(2.3),

factorial(5), gcd(8,15), abs(-10), pow(3,5), log(30)

3) os & sys

- create c:/Pythonlab if not present and print

the current working directory

- create c:/Pythonlab/S2L4 if not present and

change the current working directory to it.

→ Point python interpreter version.

```
int(f"isnan({x}) = {math.isnan(float_val)}\n, isnan\n(NaN) = {math.isnan(float_val)}")
```

```
print("\n --- OS & SYS ---")
```

```
path_Pythonlab = Path(r"C:\Pythonlab")
```

```
path_Pythonlab.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
```

```
print(f"Created/ensured: {path_Pythonlab}")
```

```
print("current working directory:", os.getcwd())
```

```
target_dir = Path(r"C:\Pythonlab\SQL")
```

```
target_dir.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
```

```
os.chdir(target_dir)
```

```
print(f"changed into: {target_dir}")
```

```
print("Directory contents:", os.listdir())
```

```
print("Python version:", sys.version)
```

```
print("\n --- STATISTICS ---")
```

```
data1 = [5, 6, 8, 10]
```

```
data2 = [2, 5, 3, 2, 8, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 6]
```

```
print(f'mean({data1}) = ', stats.mean(data1))
```

```
print(f'median({data1}) = ', stats.median(data1))
```

```
print(f'mode({data2}) = ', stats.mode(data2))
```

```
print(f'stdev({data2}) = ', stats.stdev(data2))
```

109 due along 6000943

## u. statistics.

- on lists  $\{8, 6, 8, 10\}$  and  $\{2, 5, 3, 2, 8, 3, 9, 4, 12, 5, 6\}$   
compute mean, median, mode, standard deviation

s. point neatly formatted result.

$$\bar{x} = (8+6+8+10)/4 = 8$$

$$S_{\text{P}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(8-8)^2 + (6-8)^2 + (8-8)^2 + (10-8)^2} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.83$$

$$E = (8, 6, 8, 10)$$

$$M = (8, 8)$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}((8-8)^2 + (6-8)^2 + (10-8)^2)} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.83$$

$$Z = (8, 6, 8, 10) / 8 = (1, 0.75, 1, 1.25)$$

$$Q_1 = (8, 6) = 7$$

$$Q_3 = (8, 10) = 9$$

$$E_{NP} = (8, 6, 8, 10)$$

$$P_{\text{P}} = P_{\text{P}}(8, 6, 8, 10) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(8-8)^2 + (6-8)^2 + (10-8)^2} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.83$$

$$Q_1 = (8, 6) = 7$$

$$Q_3 = (8, 10) = 9$$

$$S_{\text{P}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}((8-8)^2 + (6-8)^2 + (10-8)^2)} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.83$$

$$E_{NP} = (8, 6, 8, 10)$$

data analysis 1/3: good with pairwise differences  
1/3: with bootstrap & boxplots & density plots

( $x_i$ ,  $x_j$ )  $\rightarrow$   $x_i - x_j$  - pairwise differences

... 201720170 -

$E_{NP} = (8, 6, 8, 10)$  -

$S_{\text{P}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}((8-8)^2 + (6-8)^2 + (10-8)^2)} = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.83$

$E_{NP} = (8, 6, 8, 10)$  -

## Expected sample output

-- Math & Random --

$$\sqrt{86}(5) = 2.23606797749979$$

$$\text{sadians}(30) = 0.8235987788982988$$

$$\text{random}() \text{ in } [0,1) = 0.37444887175646646$$

$$\text{randint}(2,6) = 6$$

$$\pi = 3.1415926$$

$$\text{ceil}(2.3) = 3$$

$$\$100\% (2.3) = 2$$

$$\text{factorial}(5) = 120$$

$$\text{gcd}(8,15) = 5$$

$$\text{abs}(-10) = 10$$

$$\text{pow}(3,5) = 243$$

$$\log \text{base } 3 \text{ of } 2 = 0.630929$$

$$\log_{10}(100) = 2.0$$

`isinf(∞) = True, isnan(NaN) = True`

-- OS & sys --

created / ensured : C:\Python\lab

current working directory : C:\ -

created / ensured & changed into : C:\ Python\slot

python version : 3.x.x ( -- details -- )

- STATISTICS --

$$\text{mean}([5, 6, 8, 10]) = 7.25$$

$$\text{median}([5, 6, 8, 10]) = 7.0$$

$$\text{mode}([2, 5, 3, 2, 8, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 6]) = 2$$

$$\text{stdev}([(2, 5, 3, 2, 8, 3, 9, 4, 2, 5, 6)]) = 2.2156338220$$

1. Create or package and pack  
2. Create a module and run and import  
3. Create a module and run and import  
TREATS  
magnesium oxide 99A / 6888 VSTM . ISBN 10 / 88000 / 1.3  
6888 / 2009 edition / direct adapt / adapt /  
other sample 99.60% um / 2009  
OH, FE, OZ, NI, PH, HS, Si, N, 12, 28, 1H, 0C, 1E, E1, NS, 2]  
[Si, PS, 8N, PI, SI, 1, 21, CN, 2E, PE, EE, 8I, PI, 8I,  
EN, EH, PI, 25, 6.5, 0E, 2E, 12, 4E, 15, 85, 2D, 1E, 11  
and so on.]  
[P, EN, E, SE, NN]

Lessons learned:  
1. Properly define the required functions, methods, variables  
2. Properly handle imports  
3. Properly handle imports  
4. Properly handle imports

Result: Hence the implement and demonstrate  
or importing built-in modules is done  
successfully.

outPut:

RESTART

C:\Users\student.MAT2VC6833\APP Data\Programs  
\\python\\python3.11\\lib\\site-packages\\card  
pack\\my Mod. Py.

[8, 24, 13, 22, 20, 41, 38, 51, 4, 7, 34, 49, 14, 80, 37, 40  
18, 17, 18, 33, 39, 36, 42, 12, 6, 16, 19, 48, 29, 2, 27  
11, 31, 46, 28, 21, 32, 8, 25, 30, 23, 26, 10, 43, 47, 3  
44, 52, 1, 45, 9].

### Task 3.2

Aim: To create a Python package named card pack containing a module card fun that imports the random module

#### Algorithm:

1. Start
  2. To create a package card pack
  3. To create a module card fun and import random function
  4. Assign a cards range
  5. call a module function
  6. display the random sample cards
- Step 7: Stop

#### Program:

```
import random
def func():
    cards = []
    for i in range(1, 53):
        cards.append(i)
    shuffled_cards = random.sample(cards, k=52)
    print("\n\n", shuffled_cards, "\n\n")
```

my. mod. Py

```
import cardfun
cardfun.func()
```

Result: Hence the Python named card pack containing a module card - fun is Done

### Task 3.3

Aim: To get developing a modular calculator application in Python. The calculator should support basic arithmetic operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Each operation should be implemented in a separate module.

#### Algorithm

1. Define function for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
2. Handle Division by zero by raising an error  
If the divisor is zero
3. Import the module containing these functions
4. Initialize two numbers ( $a=10, b=5$ ).
5. Call each function using mymath function - names  $(a, b)$ .
6. Print the result of all operations.

#### Program

```
def add(a,b):  
    return a+b  
  
def subtract(a,b):  
    return a-b  
  
def multiply(a,b):  
    return a*b  
  
def divide(a,b):  
    if b == 0:  
        raise ValueError("cannot divide by zero")  
    return a/b
```

Output:

Restart: C:

Addition: 15

Subtraction: 5

Multiplication: 50

Division: 2.0

(d, o)

(d, o) 660 906

(d, o) 660 906

(d, o) 660 906

d - o 660 906

(d, o) 660 906

d + o 660 906

```
import mymath
```

```
a = 10
```

```
b = 5
```

```
print("Addition:", mymath.add(a,b))
```

```
print("Subtraction:", mymath.subtract(a,b))
```

```
print("Multiplication:", mymath.multiply(a,b))
```

```
print("Division:", mymath.divide(a,b))
```

Output

```
# <-- add(a,b)
```

```
def mymath.add(a,b):
```

```
    return a+b
```

```
# <-- subtract(a,b)
```

```
def mymath.subtract(a,b):
```

```
    return a-b
```

```
# <-- multiply(a,b)
```

```
def mymath.multiply(a,b):
```

```
    return a*b
```

```
# <-- divide(a,b)
```

```
def mymath.divide(a,b):
```

```
    return a/b
```

Result: Hence the implementation modular calculator application in python is done successfully.

Task 3.4

28/8/23

Aim: To work on a python project that requires you to perform various mathematical operation and geometric area calculation.

Algorithm:

1. create mathfunctions.py module.
2. create areafunctions.py module.
3. create main.py.
4. print the output as expected.

Program

1. create the mathfunction.py module

```
def add(a,b):  
    return a+b  
  
def subtract(a,b):  
    return a-b  
  
def multiply(a,b):  
    return a*b  
  
def divided(a,b):  
    if b==0:  
        return "Error! Division by zero."  
    else:  
        return a/b
```

2. create the areafunctions.py module

```
import math  
  
def circle_area(radius):  
    return math.pi * radius * radius.
```

~~Output~~ for outputting to file or  
position easier reading by  
no confusion

Output:

Restart: C:\Users\91979\Desktop

Addition: 15

Subtraction: 5

Multiplication: 50

Division: 2.0

Circle area: 153.938040025

Rectangle area (8x10): 50

Triangle Area (base=6, height=8): 24.0

def rectangle - area (length, width):

return length \* width

def triangle - area (base, height):

return 0.5 \* base \* height

3. create the main.py file

import math functions

import areafunctions

# using math function

print("Addition:", mathfunctions.add(10,5))

print("Subtraction:", mathfunctions.subtract(10,5))

print("Multiplication:", mathfunction.multiply(10,5))

print("Division:", mathfunctions.divide(10,5))

# using area functions

print("circle Area (radius =7):", areafunctions.circle - area(7))

print("rectangle Area (5\*10):", areafunction.rectangle - area(5,10)).

print("triangle area (base=6, height =7):", areafunctions.circle - area(7))

print("rectangle Area(8\*10):", areafunction.rectangle - area(8,10))

print("triangle area (b=6, h=8):", areafunction.triangle - area(6,8))

Result: Thus, the program for importing Python modules and packages was successfully executed and the output was verified.

EX.NO.	3
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	15
DATE	15