

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences



Lab Manual 01

Table of Contents

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• Objectives	3
• Task Distribution	3

- Online Python Interpreter

4

- **Objectives**

After performing this lab, students shall be able to understand:

- Python data types.
- Python operators (math, comparison, boolean)
- Python condition and loops
- Python functions

- **Task Distribution**

Total Time	170 Minutes
Python data types	15 Minutes
Python operators	10 Minutes
Python if-else conditions	10 Minutes
Python loops	15 Minutes
Python functions	20 Minutes
Exercise	90 Minutes
Online Submission	10 Minutes

- [Online Python Interpreter](#)

We will be working on [Google Collab](#) to run Python programs.

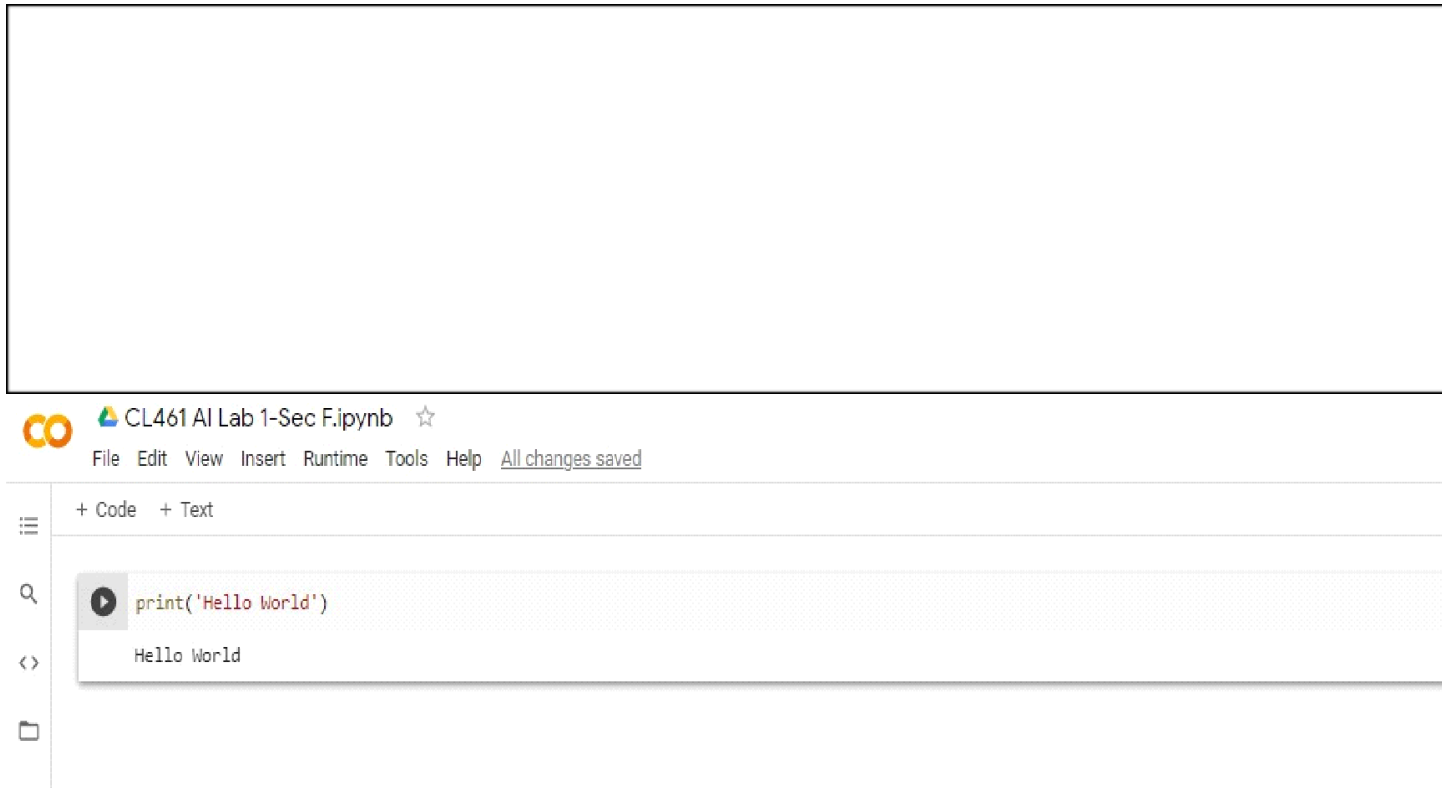
Colaboratory, or "Colab" for short, allows you to write and execute Python in your browser without any configuration. To do that we need to create a Colab notebook.

Colab notebooks allow you to combine executable code and rich text in a single document, along with images, HTML, LaTeX and more. When you create your own Colab notebooks, they are stored in your Google Drive account. You can easily share your Colab notebooks with co-workers or friends, allowing them to comment on your notebooks or even edit them.

Colab notebooks are Jupyter notebooks that are hosted by Colab. The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more. Learn more about Jupyter [here](#).

Follow the instructions given below:

- Visit the following link: <https://colab.research.google.com/>
- Sign in using your nu email id.
- You will be directed to 'Welcome to Colaboratory' page.
- Go to File->New Notebook.
- A new notebook is created by the name 'Untitled0.ipynb'.
- Rename the notebook to your roll number.
- Write your first Python program by typing the following statement in the first cell `print('Hello World')`
- Execute this cell by clicking the play button on the left of the cell or by pressing Ctrl+Enter.
- You will notice that the notebook will connect to a runtime. RAM and Disk resources are allocated. (Refer to the screenshot below)



For offline usage, [PyCharm](#) IDE is recommended. Installation details for PyCharm will be shared later.

- ## Data Types

The following section describes the standard types that are built into the Python interpreter. These datatypes are divided into different categories like numeric, sequences, mapping etc. Typecasting is also discussed below.

- ### Bu It-in Types

The following chart summarizes the standard data types that are built into the Python interpreter.

Sr#	Categories	Data Type	Examples
1	Numeric Types	int	-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, int(20)
2		float	-1.25, -1.0, --0.5, 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.25, float(20.5)
3		complex	1j, complex(1j)

4	Text Sequence Type	str	'a', 'Hello!', str("Hello World")
5	Boolean Type	bool	True, False, bool(5)
6	Sequence Types	list	["apple", "banana", "cherry"], list(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))
7		tuple	("apple", "banana", "cherry"), tuple(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))
8		range	range(6)
9	Mapping Type	dict	{"name": "John", "age": 36}, dict(name="John", age=36)
10	Set Types	set	{"apple", "banana", "cherry"}, set(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))
11		frozenset	frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})
12	Binary Sequence Types	bytes	b"Hello", bytes(5)
13		bytearray	bytearray(5)
14		memoryview	memoryview(bytes(5))

Python has no command for declaring a variable for any datatype. A variable is created the moment you first assign a value to it. Variable names are case-sensitive. Just like in other languages, Python allows you to assign values to multiple variables in one line.

- **Typecasting**

The process of explicitly converting the value of one data type (int, str, float, etc.) to another data type is called type casting. In Type Casting, loss of data may occur as we enforce the object to a specific data type.

Notice the `type()` function used in the above example. Find out what it does. Execute the given example in Jupyter notebook to observe the result of type casting.

- **Operators**

This section contains the details of different Python operators i.e. Math operators, comparison operators and Boolean operators.

- **1 Math Operators**

From Highest to Lowest precedence:

Operators	Operat on	Example
**	Exponent	<code>2 ** 3 = 8</code>
%	Modulus/Remainder	<code>22 % 8 = 6</code>

Operators	Operat on	Example
//	Integer division	<code>22 // 8 = 2</code>
/	Division	<code>22 / 8 = 2.75</code>
*	Multiplication	<code>3 * 3 = 9</code>
-	Subtraction	<code>5 - 2 = 3</code>
+	Addition	<code>2 + 2 = 4</code>

- **Comparison Operators**

Operator	Meaning
==	Equal to
!=	Not equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater Than
<=	Less than or Equal to
>=	Greater than or Equal to

- **Boolean Operators**

There are three Boolean operators:and,or,

andnot. Theand Operator'sTruth Table:

Expression	Evaluates to
True and True	True
True and False	False
False and True	False
False and False	False

Theor Operator's Truth Table:

Expression	Evaluates to
True or True	True
True or False	True
False or True	True
False or False	False

The not Operator's Truth Table:

Expression	Evaluates to
not True	False
not False	True

- **If-else Conditions**

Python supports conditional statements i.e. if, elif, else. Comparison operators and Boolean operators written in the previous section can be used in if-elif-else statements. Python uses indentation instead of curly-brackets to define the scope in the code.

- **if Statement Example:**
- **if-else Statement Example:**

- [if-elif-else Statement Example:](#)

Python conditional statements only require `if` statement to execute. Both `elif` and `else` are optional and used as per requirement.

- [Loops](#)

Python has two types of loops i.e. `while`, `for`. Use Jupyter notebook to execute all code snippets given in the examples below to observe their results.

- [While Loop Example with break Statement](#)

With the `while` loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true or the loop execution reaches a `break` statement.

`input()` in the above example is a built-in Python function which is discussed in the functions section below.

- [While Loop Example with continue Statement](#)

When the program reaches a `continue` statement, the program execution immediately jumps back to the start of the loop.

- [for Loop Example with range\(\)](#)

- [for Loop Example with range\(\) arguments](#)

The `range()` function can also be called with three arguments. The first two arguments will be the start and stop values, and the third will be the step argument. The step is the amount that the variable is increased by after each iteration.

- [Functions](#)

This section contains the details of Python user defined or custom function along with a few examples of Python built-in functions.

- [Custom Functions](#)

Programmers can define their own functions in Python. Functions can contain all types of Python statements like variables, conditions and loops etc.

- [Simple Function Example](#)

A function in Python starts with `def` keyword followed by the function name with round brackets. Function parameters can be passed depending on the requirement.

- [Function Example with Return Statement](#)

A return statement consists of the following:

- The return keyword.
- The value or expression that the function should return.

- [Built-in Functions](#)

The Python interpreter has a number of functions built into it that are always available.

We have already covered a few built-in functions in the datatypes section above. Refer to [this link](#) for the complete list of Python built-in functions.

- [Built-in Function Examples](#)

Execute the code given below in your Jupyter notebook to find the results of built-in functions.

- [Exercise \(25 Marks\)](#)

Complete all tasks given below

- [Reverse String \(5 Marks\)](#)

Write a function that reverses a string. The input string is given as an array of characters. You can use Python list to create the array of characters. Do not allocate extra space for another array, you must do this reversal by modifying the input array in-place with $O(1)$ extra memory.

Example 1:

Input: ["h","e","l","l","o"]

Output: ["o","l","l","e","h"]

Example 2:

Input: ["H","a","n","n","a","h"]

Output: ["h","a","n","n","a","H"]

- **Valid Pal ndrome (10 Marks)**

Given a strings, determine if it is a palindrome, considering only alphanumeric characters and ignoring cases. Refer to [this link](#) to learn about Python string functions which might come handy in this task.

Example 1:

Input: s = "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama"

Output: true

Explanation: "amanaplanacanalpanama" is a palindrome.

Example 2

Input: s = "race a car"

Output: false

Explanation: "raceacar" is not a palindrome.

- **Sqrt(x) without any bu t in methods (10 Marks)**

Given a non-negative integer x, compute and return the square root of x.

Since the return type is an integer, the decimal digits are truncated, and only the integer part of the result is returned.

Example 1:

Input: x = 4

Output: 2

Example 2:

Input: x = 8

Output: 2

Explanation: The square root of 8 is 2.82842..., and since the decimal part is truncated, 2 is returned.

- **Submission Instruct ons**

Always read the submission instructions carefully.

- Rename your Jupyter notebook to your roll number and download the notebook as .ipynb extension.

- To download the required file, go to File->Download .ipynb
- Only submit the .ipynb file. DO NOT zip or rar your submission file
- Submit this file on Google Classroom under the relevant assignment.
- Late submissions will not be accepted.