

**Name of the
Discipline :
Semester :
Subject :
Lesson Plan**

Week	Lecture day
1st	1
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2nd	4
	5
	6
3rd	7
	8
	9
4th	10
	11
	12
5th	13
	14
	15
6th	16
7th	19
	20
	21
	22

8th	23
	24
9th	25
	26
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10th	28
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11th	31
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	33
12th	34
	35
	36

Ms Shweta
 Computer Science
 5th
 Python
 12 Weeks(Aug 2024 To Jan 2024)

Work load (Lecture) per wee

Theory
Topic
The way of the program: The Python programming language, What is a program? What is debugging?
Syntax errors, Runtime errors, Semantic errors, Experimental debugging.
Variables, Expressions and Statements: Values and data types, Variables, Variable names and keywords, Statements
Evaluating expressions, Operators and operands
Evaluating expressions, Operators and operands, Type converter functions, Order of operations
Operations on strings, Input, Composition, The modulus operator.
Conditionals: Boolean values and expressions, Logical operators, Simplifying Boolean Expressions, Conditional execution, Chained conditionals, Nested conditionals
The return statement, Logical opposites. Iteration: Assignment, Updating variables, The for loop, The while statement
The Collatz $3n + 1$,Tables, Two-dimensional tables, Paired Data, Nested Loops for Nested Data.
Strings: Working with strings as single things, Working with the parts of a string, Length, Traversal and the for loopThe built-in find method
The split method, Cleaning up your strings, The string format method.
Slices, String comparison, Strings are immutable, The in and not in operators, A find function, Looping and counting, Optional parameters
Tuples: Tuples are used for grouping data, Tuple assignment, Tuples as return values,
Composability of Data Structures.
Objects and references, Aliasing, Cloning lists, Lists and for loops, List parameters, List methods
Lists: List values, Accessing elements, List length, List membership
Strings and lists, list and range, Nested lists, Matrices.
Modules: Random numbers, The time module, The math module
Modules:, Creating your own modules
Namespaces, Scope and lookup rules, Attributes and the dot operator.

Files: About files, Writing our first file, Reading a file line-at-a-time
Turning a file into a list of lines Reading the whole file at once, Working with binary files, Directories
Fetching something from the web. List Algorithms: Linear search, Binary search
List Algorithms: Merging two sorted lists.
Object oriented programming: Classes and Objects- The Basics
Attributes, Adding methods to our class Instances as arguments and parameters
Converting an instance to a string, Instances as return values Objects are mutable, Sameness, Copying.
Exceptions: Catching exceptions, raising our own exceptions, the finally clause of the try statement
GUI: Creating Graphical User Interfaces, Using Module Tkinter
Building a Basic GUI, Models, Views, and Controllers
Customizing the Visual Style, Few More Widgets.
Databases: Overview, Creating and Populating, Retrieving Data, Updating and Deleting
Using NULL for Missing Data, Using Joins to Combine Tables
Keys and Constraints, Advanced Features.

AN

Week : Lec

Week
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th

8th
9th
10th
11th

1. Numerologists claim to be able to determine a person's character traits based on the numeric value

2. Expand your solution to the previous problem to allow the **calculation of a complete name** such

3. **Write a python program with function inner_product(x,y)** that computes the inner product of

4. The **Sieve of Eratosthenes** is an elegant **algorithm** for finding all of the prime numbers up to some

5. Write a function that returns the index of the smallest element in a list of integers. If the number of

6. **(Count occurrences of numbers)** Write a program that reads an unspecified number of integers and

7. **Morse Code Encryption/Decryption Program:** Develop and test a Python program that allows a

8. Format the original message (containing English words) so that there is one sentence per line.

9. Format the Morse code file (containing dots and dashes) so that there is one letter per line,

with a blank line following the last letter of each word, and two blank lines following the end of each sentence (ex

A	..	Z	..
B	O	..
C	P	..
D	Q	..
E	R	..
F	S	..
G	T	..
H	U	..
I	V	..
J	W	..
K	X	..
L	Y	..
M	..	N	..

list1 and list2 and returns True if list1 is a sublist of list2, and False otherwise.

ences of vowels in the string. >>> vowelCount('Le Tour de France')a, e, i, o, and u appear, respectively). The function should print the file on the screen with this modification: Every occurrence of the letter 'a' will tell you about my xxxxxxx.

print, on the screen, the number of lines, words, and characters in the file; your function should

the file will contain letter grades separated by blanks. Your function should print the distribution of

students got B-4 students got C 1 student got C- 2 students got F

and read it, and then write it into file censored.txt with this modification: Every occurrence of a four

search for a particular phone and retrieve its price, given price findphones with same price, remove

it. The program should display how many times the letter 'a' appears within the list.

should display whether the lists are of the same length, whether the elements in each list sum to the same value, and whether they form matching pairs. Note: Pairs of parentheses may be nested.

times; it

was ..." Then do the following, in order, each time:

each list represents the three grades a particular student received for a course. For example, here is

the list of a student in a class. When the user enters the empty string, the function should print for every

method() that will be inherited by the descendant classes of Animal as is.

of a name. The value of a name is determined by summing up the values of the letters of the name as "John Marvin Zelle" or "John Jacob Jingleheimer Smith". The total value is just the sum of two (same length) lists. For example: list1=[1,2,3,4,5] and list2=[1,2,3,4,5]. The inner product list1 * list2 = 1*1 + 2*2 + 3*3 + 4*4 + 5*5 = 55. The basic idea is to first create a list of numbers from 2 to n. The first number is removed

if such elements is greater than 1, return the smallest index. Use the following header: def index C and find the ones that have the most occurrences. For example, if you enter 2 3 4 0 3 5 4 -3 3 3 2 a user to type in a message and have it converted into Morse code, and also enter Morse code and

cept the last).

ctively, 1, 3, 0, 1, 1 times.

of string 'secret' in the file should be replaced with string 'xxxxxx'.

pen the file only once. >>>stats('example.txt') line count: 3

grades, as shown.

ur-letter word in the file should be replaced with string 'xxxx'. >>> censor ('example.txt')

ove an entry, display all phones sorted according to price. [Program must be menu driven]

he same value, and whether there are any values that occur in both lists.

an input list for a class of four students:

y name the number of students with that name.

me where 'a' is 1, 'b' is 2, 'c' is 3 etc., up to 'z' being 26. For example, the name "Zelle" would have the numeric values of all the names.

It is `inner_product=[1,4,9,16,25]`.

ved from the list, and announced as a prime number, and all multiples of this number up to n are r

Of Smallest Element (1st): Write a program that prompts the user to enter a list of numbers, invoke 0, the number 3 occurs most often. Enter all numbers in one line. If not one but several numbers have it converted back to the original message. The encoding of Morse

ve the value $26+5+12+12+5=60$ (which happens to be a very auspicious number, by the way). **W**

removed from the list. This process continues until the list is empty.

as this function to return the index of the smallest element, and displays the index.

have the most occurrences, all of them should be reported. For example, since 9 and 3 appear twi

rite a program that calculates the numeric value of a single name provided as input. (Hint: l

ce in the list 9 30 3 9 3 2 4, both occurrences should be reported.

(Use dictionary, strings and its methods)