

**Q1) CheckISBN.py (20) Points)**

An ISBN (International Standard Book Number) can consist of 10 or 13 digits. The last digit is called checksum, which is calculated using a certain formula.

Calculations: ISBN-10

The ISBN-10 consists of 10 digits: 0718079183

The last digit is calculated using the first 9 digits as:

$$\text{checksum} = (d_1 \times 1 + d_2 \times 2 + d_3 \times 3 + d_4 \times 4 + d_5 \times 5 + d_6 \times 6 + d_7 \times 7 + d_8 \times 8 + d_9 \times 9) \% 11$$

If the checksum is 10, then the 10<sup>th</sup> digit is denoted as X.

Calculations: ISBN-13

The ISBN-13 consists of 13 digits: 9780718079185

$$\text{checksum} = 10 - (d_1 + 3d_2 + d_3 + 3d_4 + d_5 + 3d_6 + d_7 + 3d_8 + d_9 + 3d_{10} + d_{11} + 3d_{12}) \% 10$$

If the checksum is 10, then put 0 as the 13<sup>th</sup> digit.

Write a program that prompts the user to enter the digits (except the last digit) of an ISBN – it can be either ISBN-10 or ISBN-13. Read the input as a string. User can enter 9 digits or 12 digits. The program should determine the checksum based on the size of the number entered. If the user enters a number that doesn't contain either 9 or 12 digits, display a message and prompt the user to enter 9 or 12 digits.

Sample Output:

```
Enter either 9 or 12 digits as a string (or -1 to quit): 9787312
```

```
Invalid ISBN number.
```

```
Enter either 9 or 12 digits as a string (or -1 to quit): 978071807918
```

```
The ISBN-13 number is: 9780718079185
```

```
Enter either 9 or 12 digits as a string (or -1 to quit): 0718079183
```

```
The ISBN-10 number is: 0718079183
```

```
Enter either 9 or 12 digits as a string (or -1 to quit): 013119402
```

```
The ISBN-13 number is: 013119402X
```

```
Enter either 9 or 12 digits as a string (or -1 to quit): 978731259722
```

```
The ISBN-13 number is: 9787312597220
```

**Q2) IndexOfSecondLargestElement.py (10 points)**

Write a program that creates a list of 10 integers (between 1 and 20) using a random number generator function. Write a function that returns the index (position) of the second largest element from the list of integers. If there are more than one second largest numbers, return the index of first occurrence of that number.

Eg: Assume that your main function has created the following list of integers generated from the random number function.

```
[9,18,5,8,3,18,12,20,10,3]
```

Expected output:

```
List of integers: 9; 18; 5; 8; 3; 18; 12; 20; 10; 3
```

```
Second largest number: 18
```

```
Index (position) of second largest number: 1
```

**Q3: Check password: CheckPassword.py (20 points)**

Write a program with a main and a sub function called checkPassword that checks whether a string is a valid password. The main function should get the user input as a string.

Define the function as `def checkPassword(password)`. This function returns whether the password is valid or invalid. Use string methods.

Password rules: The password must

- have at least eight characters.
- contain at least two digits.
- must contain at least one uppercase letter
- must contain at least one lowercase letter
- must contain at least one of `[!,@,#,$,%,^,&,*,(,)]` (non-letter and non-numeric character)
  - Create a list for these special characters

Expected output: Print one of the following based on the value returned from the function.

```
The password you entered is valid
```

```
The password you entered is invalid
```

**Q4: (Average Weekly Sales and Average Sales Per Sales Person): (40 points)**

Write two programs `Createsales.py` and `Averagesales.py`. The first program (`Createsales.py`) generates a sales file called `sales.txt`, which contains sales data for 12 weeks by 20 sales people. Sample data is given below. You may use random number function to generate floating point numbers between 0 and 200. Each row represents weekly sales by each sales person for 12 weeks. Data in each column represents sales for a particular week by 20 sales people.

The second program (`Averagesales.py`) computes average sales for each sales person and for each week.

**Sample Data**

```

wk1,wk2,wk3,wk4,wk5,wk6,wk7,wk8,wk9,wk10,wk11,wk12
55.8,131.2,12.5,27.6,105.4,181.7,176.3,63.2,179.4,81.6,126.5,122.9,
167.2,26.4,141.7,137.8,114.2,180.3,66.8,46.9,154.7,56.8,21.2,148.6,
...
...

```

**Sample Output:**

Week	Total Sales	Average Sales
1	1723	86.15
2	2064	103.20
3	2338	116.90
4	2242	112.10
.	...	....
.	...	....

Sales Person	Total Sales	Average Sales
1	2625	218.75
2	2462	205.17
3	4338	361.50
4	3212	267.67
.	...	....
.	...	....

**Q5: (Anagrams) Anagram.py (10 Points)**

Write a function `def isAnagram(s1, s2)` that checks whether two words `s1` and `s2` are anagrams. Two words are anagrams if they contain the same letters. For example, `silent` and `listen`; `cinema` and `iceman` are anagrams.

Write the main function that prompts the user to enter two strings and displays the output:

**Expected output:**

```

Enter the first word: silent
Enter the second word: listen
The words "silent" and "listen" are anagrams

```

Enter the first word: computer

Enter the second word: processor

The words "computer" and "processor" are not anagrams