

- Print *Performing Mind Meld* to the screen 10 times.

```
# Assuming we want each on their own line, this is quick
print("Performing Mind Meld\n"*10)
```

```
# This will also work
for i in range(10):
    print("Performing Mind Meld")
```

```
# as will this (least desirable)
i=0
while i < 10:
    print("Performing Mind Meld")
    i+=1
```

- Create a tuple called *unlikely_pets*, initializing it with the strings: "slug", "smilodon", "honey badger" and "tape worm".

```
# () yields a tuple, [] yields a list
unlikely_pets=("slug","smilodon","honey badger","tape worm")
```

- Generate a random integer from 0 through 20.

```
# Make sure you import random first
r = random.randrange(20)
```

```
# This works but its the long way home:
r = int(20*random.random())
```

- Initiate a loop that will cycle through the values 1200, 2400, 3300, 4700.

```
for x in 1200,2400,3300,4700:
    # looped code goes here
```

```
# If you need to use these values in another context you could
# put them in a list and then access the list:
```

```
y=[1200,2400,3300,4700]
for x in y:
    # looped code goes here
```

- Given a list called `power` that is filled with floating point values, determine the average of the largest value and the smallest value.

```
# There are a few ways to determine the max and min. The most
# straightforward is to sort it. The min will be at the front
# and the max will be at the back end.
```

```
power.sort()
pmin=power[0]
pmax=power[len(power)-1] # a shortcut is pmax=power[-1]
pavg=(pmin+pmax)/2
```

```
# or you could put it altogether like so
power.sort()
pavg=(power[0]+power[-1])/2
```

```
# If we had a tuple, we couldn't use the member function
#.sort(). Instead, we'd make a sorted copy using the sorted()
# function as in powercopy=sorted(power) and use the copy.
```

```
# Sorting large sequences can be time consuming so an alternate
# method is to search the list for min and max values, like we
# did in the maximum power theorem lab exercise.
```

```
pmin=pmax=power[0] #initialize to first value in list
for p in power:
    if p < pmin:
        pmin=p
    elif p > pmax:
        pmax=p
pavg=(pmin+pmax)/2
```

- Given the list above, print out the second, third and fourth values.

```
# Remember, Python starts counting at 0 not 1
print( power[1:4] )
```

```
# If you don't want to print them out as a sub-list but prefer to
# see them individually, loop through them
for i in range(1,4):
    print( power[i] )
```

2. Write the output of the *do nothing useful* program, below.

```
# SkeeziX Sneezes!  
x = 3  
y = 1  
print("\n\tReady!\n")  
  
for c in range(3):  
    z = x  
    while z < 5:  
        z = z + y  
        print(c, z, y)  
    print("Set!")  
print("Go!")
```

```
-----Output-----  
|  
|     Ready!  
|  
|0 4 1  
|0 5 1  
|Set!  
|1 4 1  
|1 5 1  
|Set!  
|2 4 1  
|2 5 1  
|Set!  
|Go!  
|  
|  
|
```