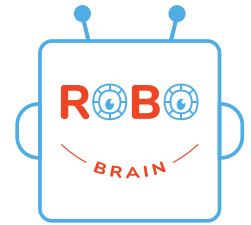


Homework – Task 1

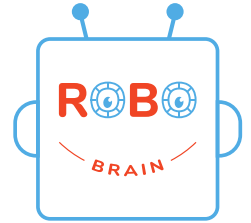


- The factorial function multiplies all who numbers from the chosen number down to 1.
 - Example:
 - $4! = 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 24$
 - $7! = 7 * 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 5040$
 - $1! = 1$
 - $0! = 1$ (strangely, but defined to be like this)

$n!$	n
0	1
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120
6	720
7	5.040
8	40.320
9	362.880
10	3.628.800
11	39.916.800
12	479.001.600

- Write a program that does the following
 - Ask for an integer, for example, 6.
 - Calculate the factorial of that number. In this example 6!.
 - After the calculation, print out "Calculation finished!" using else clause.
 - Output the result, like "6! is 720."
 - Check your results with the numbers shown in the picture above.

Task 2



- Print out the following shapes

- a)

VVVVVVVV

VVVVVVVV

VVVVVVVV

VVVVVVVV

VVVVVVVV

- b)

&&

&&&&

&&&&&&

&&&&&&&&

- c)

f@f@f@f@f@f@

f@f@f@f@f@

f@f@f@f@

f@f@f@

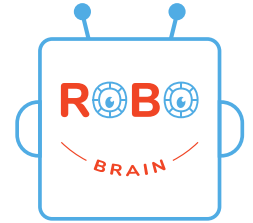
f@f@

f@

- d)

*

Task 3



- We talked about text steganography last week - to hide a message by inserting random characters.

```
import random, string
myMessage = "The passcode is five zero six eight."
newMessage = ""
for l in myMessage:
    newMessage = newMessage + random.choice(string.ascii_letters)
    newMessage = newMessage + random.choice(string.ascii_letters)
    newMessage = newMessage + l
print(newMessage)
```

- Now suppose you forgot the original message, and you only know
 - the jumbled-up message - the value of `newMessage` as above
 - the rule that the message was generated – every third letter matters
- You have to write a program to decode the jumbled up message and get the original message. Can you do that?

