

1 Lists and Loops

1. We store patient data in two lists of the same length. For example:

```
sex_data = ["m", "f", "f", "m", "m", "f"]
ward_data = [ 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2]
length_of_stay_data = [ 10, 5, 7, 2, 3, 4]
```

Write a function that computes the average length of stay in the hospital for a given sex, in a given ward. The function signature is:

```
def avg_stay(sex, ward, sex_data, ward_data, length_of_stay_data):
    '''Return the average length of stay for patients of sex sex in ward ward

    Arguments:
    sex_data -- a list containing N strings that correspond to patients' sex ("m" or "f")
    ward_data -- a list of N ints that correspond to patients' ward
    length_of_stay_data -- a list of N ints that correspond to patients' lengths of
                           stay
    '''
```

2. Write a function that returns True iff string s1 starts with string s2. For example, starts_with("abc", "ab") should return True starts_with("ad", "ab") should return False
3. Recall that you can estimate the extent to which the data is spread by computing the *standard deviation* of the data.

The standard deviation of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n can be estimated as $\hat{\sigma}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$. Write a function to compute the standard deviation of the length of stay in a given ward.

4. Write a function that returns True iff a DNA subsequence matches a DNA sequence somewhere. Both the subsequence and the sequence are represented as strings. For example, if

```
seq = "CGGGAATAGCCCC"
subseq = "AATA"
```

then match_subseq(seq, subseq) should return True since you can match subseq to seq, but if

```
seq = "CGGGTCGGGCGC"
subseq = "AAA"
```

then match_subseq(seq, subseq) should return False.

Hint: think of what a useful helper function would be that's similar to what we already wrote.