

```
# Write a Python program to find the second  
smallest number in a list.  
# input  
# second_smallest([1, 2, -8, -2, 0])  
# output  
# -2
```

```
In [1]: def second_smallest(numbers):  
        if len(numbers) < 2:  
            return None  
  
        smallest = float('inf')  
        second_smallest = float('inf')  
  
        for num in numbers:  
            if num < smallest:  
                second_smallest = smallest  
                smallest = num  
            elif num < second_smallest and num != smallest:  
                second_smallest = num  
  
        return second_smallest  
  
        # Example usage  
        numbers = [1, 2, -8, -2, 0]  
        result = second_smallest(numbers)  
        print(result)
```

-2

```
# Write a Python program to change a given  
string to a new string where the first and last  
chars have been exchanged
```

```
In [2]: def exchange_first_last_chars(string):
        if len(string) < 2:
            return string

        first_char = string[0]
        last_char = string[-1]
        middle_chars = string[1:-1]

        new_string = last_char + middle_chars + first_char
        return new_string

# Example usage
string = "Hello"
new_string = exchange_first_last_chars(string)
print(new_string)
```

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**# Write a Python function that takes a list of words and returns the length of the longest one**

```
In [3]: def find_longest_word_length(word_list):
        longest_length = 0

        for word in word_list:
            current_length = len(word)
            if current_length > longest_length:
                longest_length = current_length

        return longest_length

# Example usage
words = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "durian"]
longest_length = find_longest_word_length(words)
print(longest_length)
```

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**# Write a Python program to remove the nth index character from a nonempty string**

```
In [4]: def remove_nth_character(string, n):
        if n < 0 or n >= len(string):
            return string

        new_string = string[:n] + string[n+1:]
        return new_string

# Example usage
string = "Hello, World!"
n = 7
new_string = remove_nth_character(string, n)
print(new_string)
```

Hello, orld!

```
# Check if a given key already exists in a dictionary
# input
# d = {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
# is_key_present(5)
# is_key_present(9)
# output
# Key is present in the dictionary

# Key is not present in the dictionary
```

```
In [5]: def is_key_present(dictionary, key):
        if key in dictionary:
            return "Key is present in the dictionary"
        else:
            return "Key is not present in the dictionary"

# Example usage
d = {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40, 5: 50, 6: 60}
key1 = 5
key2 = 9

result1 = is_key_present(d, key1)
result2 = is_key_present(d, key2)

print(result1)
print(result2)
```

Key is present in the dictionary  
Key is not present in the dictionary

In [ ]: