

# **RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM – 602 105**



**RAJALAKSHMI  
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**GE23231  
PROGRAMMING USING PYTHON**

**Record Note Book**

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<b>Year:</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Department:</b>	<b>CIVIL ENGINEERING</b>
<b>Academic Year:</b>	<b>2023-2024</b>

Started on	Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:18 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 14 March 2024, 12:43 PM
Time taken	1 hour 24 mins
Marks	6.00/6.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to convert [strings](#) to an integer and float and display its type.

Sample Input:

10

10.9

Sample Output:

10,<class 'int'>

10.9,<class 'float'>

For example:

Input	Result
10	10,<class 'int'>
10.9	10.9,<class 'float'>

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
num1=int(input())
num2=float(input())

print(num1,type(num1),sep=",")
print(round(num2,1),type(num2),sep=",")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 10.9	10,<class 'int'> 10.9,<class 'float'>	10,<class 'int'> 10.9,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	12 12.5	12,<class 'int'> 12.5,<class 'float'>	12,<class 'int'> 12.5,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	89 7.56	89,<class 'int'> 7.6,<class 'float'>	89,<class 'int'> 7.6,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	55000 56.2	55000,<class 'int'> 56.2,<class 'float'>	55000,<class 'int'> 56.2,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	2541 2541.679	2541,<class 'int'> 2541.7,<class 'float'>	2541,<class 'int'> 2541.7,<class 'float'>	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Ramesh's basic salary is input through the keyboard. His dearness allowance is 40% of his basic salary, and his house rent allowance is 20% of his basic salary. Write a program to calculate his gross salary.

Sample Input:

10000

Sample Output:

16000

**For example:**

Input	Result
10000	16000

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
bsal=int(input())
tsal=bsal*(20/100)+bsal*(40/100)+bsal
print(int(tsal))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000	16000	16000	✓
✓	20000	32000	32000	✓
✓	28000	44800	44800	✓
✓	5000	8000	8000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a simple python program to find the square root of a given floating point number. The output should be displayed with 3 decimal places.

Sample Input:

8.00

Sample Output:

2.828

**For example:**

Input	Result
14.00	3.742

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
num1=float(input())
sroot=num1**0.5
print(round(sroot,3))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	8.00	2.828	2.828	✓
✓	14.00	3.742	3.742	✓
✓	4.00	2.000	2.0	✓
✓	487	22.068	22.068	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. X and spends Rs. Y on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. Z ( $Z > X + Y$ ). Write a program to help Alfred to find his gain percent. Get all the above-mentioned values through the keyboard and find the gain percent.

Input Format:

The first line contains the Rs X

The second line contains Rs Y

The third line contains Rs Z

Sample Input:

10000

250

15000

Sample Output:

46.34 is the gain percent.

For example:

Input	Result
45500 500 60000	30.43 is the gain percent.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
brate=int(input())
rrate=int(input())
srate=int(input())

tbrate=brate+rrate
gainper=((srate-tbrate)/tbrate)*100
print(F"{gainper:.2f} is the gain percent.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000 250 15000	46.34 is the gain percent.	46.34 is the gain percent.	✓
✓	45500 500 60000	30.43 is the gain percent.	30.43 is the gain percent.	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5000 0 7000	40.00 is the gain percent.	40.00 is the gain percent.	✓
✓	12500 5000 18000	2.86 is the gain percent.	2.86 is the gain percent.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In many jurisdictions, a small deposit is added to drink containers to encourage people to recycle them. In one particular jurisdiction, drink containers holding one liter or less have a \$0.10 deposit and drink containers holding more than one liter have a \$0.25 deposit. Write a program that reads the number of containers of each size (less and more) from the user. Your program should continue by computing and displaying the refund that will be received for returning those containers. Format the output so that it includes a dollar sign and always displays exactly two decimal places.

Sample Input

10

20

Sample Output

Your total refund will be \$6.00.

For example:

Input	Result
20 20	Your total refund will be \$7.00.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num1=int(input())
2 num2=int(input())
3
4 l1=num1*0.10
5 l2=num2*0.25
6
7 print(f"Your total refund will be ${l1+l2:.2f}.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	20 20	Your total refund will be \$7.00.	Your total refund will be \$7.00.	✓
✓	11 22	Your total refund will be \$6.60.	Your total refund will be \$6.60.	✓
✓	123 200	Your total refund will be \$62.30.	Your total refund will be \$62.30.	✓
✓	76 38	Your total refund will be \$17.10.	Your total refund will be \$17.10.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct



Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Justin is a carpenter who works on an hourly basis. He works in a company where he is paid Rs 50 for an hour on weekdays and Rs 80 for an hour on weekends. He works 10 hrs more on weekdays than weekends. If the salary paid for him is given, write a program to find the number of hours he has worked on weekdays and weekends.

**Hint:**

If the final result(hrs) are in -ve convert that to +ve using abs() function

The `abs()` function returns the absolute value of the given number.

```
number = -20
absolute_number = abs(number)
print(absolute_number)
# Output: 20
```

**Sample Input:**

450

**Sample Output:**

weekdays 10.38

weekend 0.38

**For example:**

Input	Result
450	weekdays 10.38 weekend 0.38

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=int(input())
2 b=abs((a-500)/130)
3 c=b+10
4 print("weekdays",f"{c:.2f}")
5 print("weekend",f"{b:.2f}")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	450	weekdays 10.38 weekend 0.38	weekdays 10.38 weekend 0.38	✓
✓	500	weekdays 10.00 weekend 0.00	weekdays 10.00 weekend 0.00	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000	weekdays 83.08 weekend 73.08	weekdays 83.08 weekend 73.08	✓
✓	6789	weekdays 58.38 weekend 48.38	weekdays 58.38 weekend 48.38	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week1\\_Quiz](#)

Jump to...

[Operators ▶](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:13 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:15 AM

**Time taken** 1 min 45 secs

**Grade** 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the datatype of the var in the below code snippet?

```
var = 10
print(type(var))
var = "Hello"
print(type(var))
```

- ☒ a. int and str ✓
- ☐ b. float and str
- ☐ c. No output
- ☐ d. int and int

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

int and str

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following python Code-

```
mystring="India is my country"
print(type(mystring))
```

- ☐ a. str
- ☐ b. class str
- ☐ c. 'str'
- ☒ d. <class 'str'> ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

<class 'str'>

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- ☐ a. .cpp
- ☐ b. .python
- ☐ c. .p
- ☒ d. .py ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

.py

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?

- ☐ a. Key
- ☒ b. Indentation ✓
- ☐ c. Curly brace
- ☐ d. Parenthesis

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Indentation

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Who developed the Python language?

- ☐ a. Bill Gates
- ☐ b. Von Neumann
- ☐ c. Dennis Ritchie
- ☒ d. Guido Van Rossum ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Guido Van Rossum

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following declarations is incorrect in python language?

- ☒ a. `x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000` ✓
- ☐ b. `x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000`
- ☐ c. `x_y_z_p = 5,000,000`
- ☐ d. `xyzp = 5,000,000`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000`

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
print(type(5 / 2))
```

- ☐ a. `int`
- ☐ b. `obj`
- ☒ c. `float` ✓
- ☐ d. `str`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`float`

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Type the code to get float input from the keyboard. (No need to assign to a variable)

Answer:  ✓

The correct answer is: `float(input())`

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
a = 3
b = 1
print(a, b)
a, b = b, a
print(a, b)
```

- ☐ a. No output
- ☒ b. 3 1 ✓  
1 3
- ☐ c. 1 3  
3 1
- ☐ d. 3 1  
3 1

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3 1

1 3

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following [functions](#) is a built-in function in python language?

- ☐ a. scanf()
- ☒ b. print() ✓
- ☐ c. printf()
- ☐ d. val()

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

print()

[◀ Basics of Python](#)

Jump to...

[Week1\\_Coding ▶](#)

Started on	Wednesday, 20 March 2024, 6:29 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 21 March 2024, 12:11 PM
Time taken	17 hours 41 mins
Marks	19.00/19.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00



## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a python program that takes a integer between 0 and 15 as input and displays the number of '1' s in its binary form.(Hint:use python bitwise operator.

Sample Input

3

Sample Output:

2

Explanation:

The binary representation of 3 is 011, hence there are 2 ones in it. so the output is 2.

For example:

Input	Result
3	2

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num = int(input())
2 count= (num & 1) + ((num >> 1)&1) + ((num >>2)&1) + ((num>>3)&1)
3 print(count)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	2	2	✓
✓	5	2	2	✓
✓	15	4	4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In London, every year during Dasara there will be a very grand doll show. People try to invent new dolls of different varieties. The best-sold doll's creator will be awarded with a cash prize. So people broke their heads to create dolls innovatively. Knowing this competition, Mr.Lokpaul tried to create a doll that sings only when an even number is pressed and the number should not be zero and greater than 100.

IF Lokpaul wins print true, otherwise false.

Sample Input

10

Sample Output

True

Explanation:

Since 10 is an even number and a number between 0 and 100, True is printed

**For example:**

Input	Result
101	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num = int(input())
2 dds= num % 2 == 0 and 0 < num <= 100
3 print(dds)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	56	True	True	✓
✓	101	False	False	✓
✓	-1	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

An online retailer sells two products: widgets and gizmos. Each widget weighs 75 grams. Each gizmo weighs 112 grams. Write a program that reads the number of widgets and the number of gizmos from the user. Then your program should compute and display the total weight of the parts.

[Sample](#) Input:

10

20

[Sample](#) Output:

The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num_widgets = int(input())
2 num_gizmos = int(input())
3
4 widget_weight = 75
5 gizmo_weight = 112
6
7 total_weight = (num_widgets * widget_weight) + (num_gizmos * gizmo_weight)
8
9 print("The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is", total_weight, "grams.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 20	The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.	The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Mr. X's birthday is in next month. This time he is planning to invite N of his friends. He wants to distribute some chocolates to all of his friends after the party. He went to a shop to buy a packet of chocolates. At the chocolate shop, 4 packets are there with different numbers of chocolates. He wants to buy such a packet which contains a number of chocolates, which can be distributed equally among all of his friends. Help Mr. X to buy such a packet.

Input Given:

N-No of friends

P1,P2,P3 AND P4-No of chocolates

OUTPUT:

"True" if he can buy that packet and "False" if he can't buy that packet.

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT:

5

25

12

10

9

OUTPUT

True False True False

For example:

Input	Result
5	True False True True
25	
23	
20	
10	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 P1 = int(input())
3 P2 = int(input())
4 P3 = int(input())
5 P4 = int(input())
6
7 print(P1 % N == 0, P2 % N == 0, P3 % N == 0, P4 % N == 0)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 25 23 20 10	True False True True	True False True True	✓
✓	4 23 24 21 12	False True False True	False True False True	✓
✓	8 64 8 16 32	True True True True	True True True True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Mr.Ram has been given a problem kindly help him to solve it. The input of the program is either 0 or 1. IF 0 is the input he should display "C" if 1 is the input it should display "D".There is a constraint that Mr. Ram should use either logical [operators](#) or arithmetic [operators](#) to solve the problem, not anything else.

Hint:

Use ASCII values of C and D.

**Input Format:**

An integer x,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

**Output Format:**

output a single character "C" or "D" depending on the value of x.

Input 1:

0

Output 1:

C

Input 2:

1

Output 1:

D

**For example:**

Input	Result
0	C

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 x = int(input())
2 print(chr(67 + x))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	0	C	C	✓
✓	1	D	D	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Pretend that you have just opened a new savings account that earns 4 percent interest per year. The interest that you earn is paid at the end of the year, and is added to the balance of the savings account. Write a program that begins by reading the amount of money deposited into the account from the user. Then your program should compute and display the amount in the savings account after 1, 2, and 3 years. Display each amount so that it is rounded to 2 decimal places. Sample Input: 10000 Sample Output: Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.

**For example:**

Input	Result
10000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 deposit_amount = float(input())
2 balance_year_1 = deposit_amount * 1.04
3 balance_year_2 = balance_year_1 * 1.04
4 balance_year_3 = balance_year_2 * 1.04
5 print("Balance as of end of Year 1: ${:.2f}.".format(balance_year_1))
6 print("Balance as of end of Year 2: ${:.2f}.".format(balance_year_2))
7 print("Balance as of end of Year 3: ${:.2f}.".format(balance_year_3))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.	✓
✓	20000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$20800.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$21632.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$22497.28.	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$20800.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$21632.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$22497.28.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that returns the last digit of the given number. Last digit is being referred to the least significant digit i.e. the digit in the ones (units) place in the given number.

The last digit should be returned as a positive number.

For example,

if the given number is 197, the last digit is 7

if the given number is -197, the last digit is 7

**For example:**

Input	Result
197	7
-197	7

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num = abs(int(input()))
2 last_digit = num % 10
3 print(last_digit)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	197	7	7	✓
✓	-197	7	7	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Note:

Dont use if-else. [Operators](#) alone must be used .

A team from the Rotract club had planned to conduct a rally to create awareness among the Coimbatore people to donate blood. They conducted the rally successfully. Many of the Coimbatore people realized it and came forward to donate their blood to nearby blood banks. The eligibility criteria for donating blood are people should be above or equal to 18 and his/ her weight should be above 40. There was a huge crowd and staff in the blood bank found it difficult to manage the crowd. So they decided to keep a system and ask the people to enter their age and weight in the system. If a person is eligible he/she will be allowed inside.

Write a program and feed it to the system to find whether a person is eligible or not.

Input Format:

Input consists of two integers that correspond to the age and weight of a person respectively.

Output Format:

Display True(IF ELIGIBLE)

Display False (if not eligible)

Sample Input

19

45

Sample Output

True

**For example:**

Input	Result
18 40	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 age = int(input())
2 weight = int(input())
3 print(age >= 18 and weight > 40)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	19 45	True	True	✓
✓	18 40	False	False	✓
✓	18 42	True	True	✓
✓	16 45	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the 1800s, the battle of Troy was led by Hercules. He was a superstitious person. He believed that his crew can win the battle only if the total count of the weapons in hand is in multiple of 3 and the soldiers are in an even number of count. Given the total number of weapons and the soldier's count, Find whether the battle can be won or not according to Hercules's belief. If the battle can be won print True otherwise print False.

**Input format:**

Line 1 has the total number of weapons

Line 2 has the total number of Soldiers.

**Output Format:**

If the battle can be won print True otherwise print False.

Sample Input:

32

43

Sample Output:'

False

**For example:**

Input	Result
32 43	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 weapons = int(input())
2 soldiers = int(input())
3 print(weapons % 3 == 0 and soldiers % 2 == 0)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	32 43	False	False	✓
✓	273 7890	True	True	✓
✓	800 4590	False	False	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6789 32996	True	True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The program that you create for this exercise will begin by reading the cost of a meal ordered at a restaurant from the user. Then your program will compute the tax and tip for the meal. Use your local tax rate (5 percent) when computing the amount of tax owing. Compute the tip as 18 percent of the meal amount (without the tax). The output from your program should include the tax amount, the tip amount, and the grand total for the meal including both the tax and the tip. Format the output so that all of the values are displayed using two decimal places.

Sample Input

100

Sample Output

The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00

For example:

Input	Result
100	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 meal_cost = float(input())
2 tax_rate = 0.05
3 tip_rate = 0.18
4
5 tax_amount = meal_cost * tax_rate
6 tip_amount = (meal_cost * tip_rate) # Tip should be calculated on meal cost without tax
7 total_amount = meal_cost + tax_amount + tip_amount
8
9 print("The tax is {:.2f} and the tip is {:.2f}, making the total {:.2f}".format(tax_amount, tip_amount, t
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	100	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00	✓
✓	250	The tax is 12.50 and the tip is 45.00, making the total 307.50	The tax is 12.50 and the tip is 45.00, making the total 307.50	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week2\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...



**Started on** Monday, 25 March 2024, 11:42 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Monday, 25 March 2024, 11:52 AM

**Time taken** 10 mins 35 secs

**Grade** 14.00 out of 15.00 (93.33%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of the following statement?**

**print(15 + 20 / 5 + 3 \* 2 - 1)**

- ☐ a. 12
- ☐ b. 19
- ☐ c. 19.0
- ☒ d. 24.0 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

24.0



Question **2**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

State the output of the following code.

```
num1 = '10'
```

```
num2 = '20'
```

```
sum = num1 + num2
```

```
print(sum)
```

- ☒ a. 1020 ✖
- ☐ b. Error
- ☐ c. 30
- ☐ d. 10

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

Error

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following assignment operator?

```
y = 10
```

```
x = y += 2
```

```
print(x)
```

- ☐ a. 10
- ☐ b. 14
- ☒ c. Syntax Error ✔
- ☐ d. 12

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Syntax Error

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of statement `2**2**2**2`**

- ☐ a. 256
- ☒ b. 65536 ✓
- ☐ c. 16
- ☐ d. 32768

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
65536

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = 8
y = 2
print(x ** y)
print(x // y)
```

- ☐ a. 64  
8  
4
- ☐ b. 0  
64
- ☐ c. 64  
0
- ☒ d. 64 ✓  
4

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
64  
4

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code

```
print(bool(0), bool(3.14159), bool(-3), bool(1.0+1j))
```

- ☐ a.
  - True True False True
- ☐ b.
  - True True False True
- ☐ c.
  - False True False True
- ☒ d.
  - False True True True ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

- False True True True

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code: print 11//2?

- ☐ a. 5
- ☐ b. 5.5
- ☒ c. Error ✓
- ☐ d. 5.0

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**An identifier can have a maximum length of ----- characters in Python.**

- ☒ a. 79 ✓
- ☐ b. 7
- ☐ c. 50
- ☐ d. 31

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
79

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not a valid variable name in Python?

- ☐ a. **var11**
- ☐ b. **var\_name**
- ☐ c. **\_var**
- ☒ d. **5var** ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**5var**

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = 1j
```

```
#display x:
```

```
print(x)
```

```
#display the data type of x:
```

```
print(type(x))
```

- ☐ a. **1**  
**<class 'int'>**
- ☐ b. **1j.0**  
**<class 'float'>**
- ☒ c. **1j** ✓  
**<class 'complex'>**
- ☐ d. **1j**  
**<class 'object'>**

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**1j**

**<class 'complex'>**

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = 4
```

```
y = 10
```

```
print(x % y)
```

- ☐ a. 6
- ☒ b. 4 ✓
- ☐ c. 1
- ☐ d. 10

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

4

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the two's complement of -44?**

- ☐ a. 10110011
- ☐ b. 11101011
- ☒ c. 11010100 ✓
- ☐ d. 1011011

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

11010100

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is an Arithmetic operator in Python?

1. // (floor division) operator
2. & (binary and) operator
3. ~ (negation) operator
4. >> (right shift) operator

- ☐ a. 4
- ☐ b. 2
- ☐ c. 3
- ☒ d. 1 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

1

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following expression?**

**z=2**

**z\*\*=3**

**print(z)**

- ☐ a. Error
- ☐ b. 3
- ☒ c. 8 ✓
- ☐ d. 0

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

8

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

**x = 5**

**y = 3**

**print(x == y)**

- ☒ a. False ✓
- ☐ b. 5==3
- ☐ c. True
- ☐ d. Error

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

False

[◀ Operators](#)

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<b>Started on</b>	Wednesday, 27 March 2024, 5:50 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Wednesday, 27 March 2024, 6:28 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	37 mins 20 secs
<b>Marks</b>	10.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to calculate and print the Electricity bill where the unit consumed by the user is given from test case. It prints the total amount the customer has to pay. The charge are as follows:

Unit	Charge / Unit
Upto 199	@1.20
200 and above but less than 400	@1.50
400 and above but less than 600	@1.80
600 and above	@2.00

If bill exceeds Rs.400 then a surcharge of 15% will be charged and the minimum bill should be of Rs.100/-

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

50

Output

100.00

Test Case 2

Input

300

Output

517.50

**For example:**

Input	Result
100.00	120.00
500	1035.00

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 units = float(input())
2 if units <= 199:
3     bill = units * 1.20
4 elif units < 400:
5     bill = units * 1.50
6 elif units < 600:
7     bill = units * 1.80
8 else:
9     bill = units * 2.00
10
11 if bill > 400:
12     bill += bill * 0.15
13
14 if bill < 100:
15     bill = 100
16
17 print(bill)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	50	100.00	100	✓
✓	100.00	120.00	120.0	✓
✓	500	1035.00	1035.0	✓
✓	700	1610.00	1610.0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The length of a month varies from 28 to 31 days. In this exercise you will create a program that reads the name of a month from the user as a string. Then your program should display the number of days in that month. Display "28 or 29 days" for February so that leap years are addressed.

Sample Input 1

February

Sample Output 1

February has 28 or 29 days in it.

Sample Input 2

March

Sample Output 2

March has 31 days in it.

Sample Input 3

April

Sample Output 3

April has 30 days in it.

**For example:**

Input	Result
February	February has 28 or 29 days in it.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 month = input().capitalize()
2
3 if month == "January" or month == "March" or month == "May" or month == "July" or \
4 month == "August" or month == "October" or month == "December":
5     days = "31"
6 elif month == "April" or month == "June" or month == "September" or month == "November":
7     days = "30"
8 elif month == "February":
9     days = "28 or 29"
10 else:
11     days = None
12
13 if days:
14     print(f"{month} has {days} days in it.")
15 else:
16     print("Please enter a valid month name.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	February	February has 28 or 29 days in it.	February has 28 or 29 days in it.	✓
✓	March	March has 31 days in it.	March has 31 days in it.	✓
✓	April	April has 30 days in it.	April has 30 days in it.	✓
✓	May	May has 31 days in it.	May has 31 days in it.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A triangle can be classified based on the lengths of its sides as equilateral, isosceles or scalene. All three sides of an equilateral triangle have the same length. An isosceles triangle has two sides that are the same length, and a third side that is a different length. If all of the sides have different lengths then the triangle is scalene.

Write a program that reads the lengths of the three sides of a triangle from the user. Then display a message that states the triangle's type.

Sample Input 1

60

60

60

Sample Output 1

That's a equilateral triangle

Sample Input 2

40

40

80

Sample Output 2

That's a isosceles triangle

Sample Input 3

50

60

70

Sample Output 3

That's a scalene triangle

**For example:**

Input	Result
60 60 60	That's a equilateral triangle
40 40 80	That's a isosceles triangle

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 side1 = int(input())
2 side2 = int(input())
3 side3 = int(input())
4
5 if side1 == side2 and side2 == side3:
6     print("That's a equilateral triangle")
7 elif side1 == side2 or side2 == side3 or side1 == side3:
8     print("That's a isosceles triangle")
9 else:
10    print("That's a scalene triangle")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	60 60 60	That's a equilateral triangle	That's a equilateral triangle	✓
✓	40 40 80	That's a isosceles triangle	That's a isosceles triangle	✓
✓	50 60 70	That's a scalene triangle	That's a scalene triangle	✓
✓	50 50 80	That's a isosceles triangle	That's a isosceles triangle	✓
✓	10 10 10	That's a equilateral triangle	That's a equilateral triangle	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that returns the second last digit of the given number. Second last digit is being referred to the digit in the tens place in the given number.

For example, if the given number is 197, the second last digit is 9.

Note1 - The second last digit should be returned as a positive number. i.e. if the given number is -197, the second last digit is 9.

Note2 - If the given number is a single digit number, then the second last digit does not exist. In such cases, the program should return -1. i.e. if the given number is 5, the second last digit should be returned as -1

**For example:**

Input	Result
197	9
5	-1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 num = abs(int(input()))
2
3 if num < 10:
4     second_last_digit = -1
5 else:
6     second_last_digit = (num // 10) % 10
7
8 print(second_last_digit)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	197	9	9	✓
✓	-197	9	9	✓
✓	5	-1	-1	✓
✓	123456	5	5	✓
✓	8	-1	-1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In this exercise you will create a program that reads a letter of the alphabet from the user. If the user enters a, e, i, o or u then your program should display a message indicating that the entered letter is a vowel. If the user enters y then your program should display a message indicating that sometimes y is a vowel, and sometimes y is a consonant. Otherwise your program should display a message indicating that the letter is a consonant.

Sample Input 1

i

Sample Output 1

It's a vowel.

Sample Input 2

y

Sample Output 2

Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.

Sample Input3

c

Sample Output 3

It's a consonant.

**For example:**

Input	Result
y	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.
c	It's a consonant.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 letter = input().lower()
2
3 if letter in "aeiou":
4     message = "It's a vowel."
5 elif letter == 'y':
6     message = "Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant."
7 else:
8     message = "It's a consonant."
9
10 print(message)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	i	It's a vowel.	It's a vowel.	✓
✓	y	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.	✓
✓	c	It's a consonant.	It's a consonant.	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	e	It's a vowel.	It's a vowel.	✓
✓	r	It's a consonant.	It's a consonant.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

IN / OUT

Ms. Sita, the faculty handling programming lab for you is very strict. Your seniors have told you that she will not allow you to enter the week's lab if you have not completed atleast half the number of problems given last week. Many of you didn't understand this statement and so they requested the good programmers from your batch to write a program to find whether a student will be allowed into a week's lab given the number of problems given last week and the number of problems solved by the student in that week.

Input Format:

Input consists of 2 integers.

The first integer corresponds to the number of problems given and the second integer corresponds to the number of problems solved.

Output Format:

Output consists of the string "IN" or "OUT".

Sample Input and Output:

Input

8

3

Output

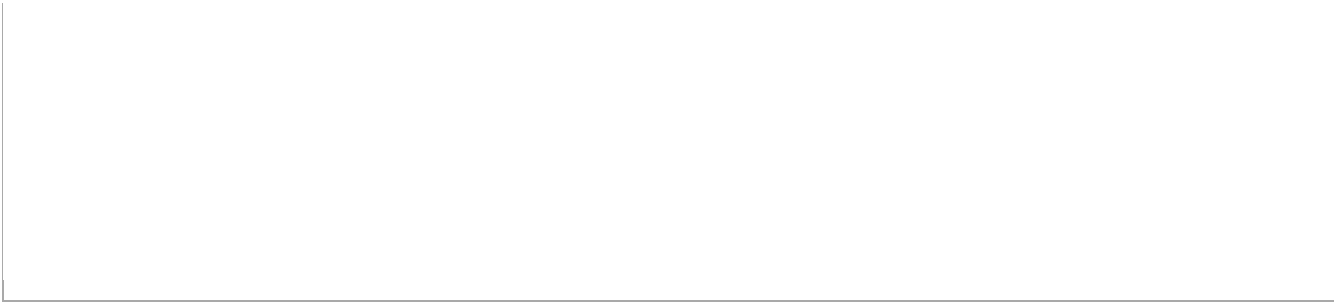
OUT

**For example:**

Input	Result
8 3	OUT

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | problems_given = int(input())
2 | problems_solved = int(input())
3 |
4 | if problems_solved >= problems_given / 2:
5 |     print("IN")
6 | else:
7 |     print("OUT")
```



	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	8 3	OUT	OUT	✓
✓	8 5	IN	IN	✓
✓	20 9	OUT	OUT	✓
✓	50 31	IN	IN	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the eligibility of admission for a professional course based on the following criteria:

Marks in Maths  $\geq 65$

Marks in Physics  $\geq 55$

Marks in Chemistry  $\geq 50$

Or

Total in all three subjects  $\geq 180$

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

70

60

80

Output

The candidate is eligible

Test Case 2

Input

50

80

80

Output

The candidate is eligible

Test Case 3

Input

50

60

40

Output

The candidate is not eligible

**For example:**

Input	Result
70 60 80	The candidate is eligible

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 maths_marks = int(input())
2 physics_marks = int(input())
3 chemistry_marks = int(input())
4
5 total_marks = maths_marks + physics_marks + chemistry_marks
6
7 if (maths_marks >= 65 and physics_marks >= 55 and chemistry_marks >= 50) or (total_marks >= 180):
8     print("The candidate is eligible")
9 else:
10    print("The candidate is not eligible")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	70 60 80	The candidate is eligible	The candidate is eligible	✓
✓	50 80 80	The candidate is eligible	The candidate is eligible	✓
✓	50 60 40	The candidate is not eligible	The candidate is not eligible	✓
✓	20 10 25	The candidate is not eligible	The candidate is not eligible	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The Chinese zodiac assigns animals to years in a 12 year cycle. One 12 year cycle is shown in the table below. The pattern repeats from there, with 2012 being another year of the dragon, and 1999 being another year of the hare.

Year Animal

2000 Dragon

2001 Snake

2002 Horse

2003 Sheep

2004 Monkey

2005 Rooster

2006 Dog

2007 Pig

2008 Rat

2009 Ox

2010 Tiger

2011 Hare

Write a program that reads a year from the user and displays the animal associated with that year. Your program should work correctly for any year greater than or equal to zero, not just the ones listed in the table.

Sample Input 1

2010

Sample Output 1

2010 is the year of the Tiger.

Sample Input 2

2020

Sample Output 2

2020 is the year of the Rat.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 year = int(input())
2 remainder = year % 12
3
4 if remainder == 0:
5     animal = "Monkey"
6 elif remainder == 1:
7     animal = "Rooster"
8 elif remainder == 2:
9     animal = "Dog"
10 elif remainder == 3:
11     animal = "Pig"
12 elif remainder == 4:
13     animal = "Rat"
14 elif remainder == 5:
15     animal = "Ox"
16 elif remainder == 6:
17     animal = "Tiger"
18 elif remainder == 7:
19     animal = "Hare"
20 elif remainder == 8:
21     animal = "Dragon"
22 elif remainder == 9:
23     animal = "Snake"
24 elif remainder == 10:
25     animal = "Horse"
26 elif remainder == 11:
27     animal = "Sheep"
28
29 print(f"{year} is the year of the {animal}.")
```

---

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2010	2010 is the year of the Tiger.	2010 is the year of the Tiger.	✓
✓	2020	2020 is the year of the Rat.	2020 is the year of the Rat.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

//



## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third.

For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since  $3^2 + 4^2 = 25 = 5^2$

You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters.

Sample Input

3

5

4

Sample Output

yes

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

3

5

4

Output

yes

Test Case 2

Input

5

8

2

Output

no

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a = int(input())
2 b = int(input())
3 c = int(input())
4
5 if a*a + b*b == c*c or a*a + c*c == b*b or b*b + c*c == a*a:
6     print("yes")
7 else:
8     print("no")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 4	yes	yes	✓
✓	5 8 2	no	no	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Most years have 365 days. However, the time required for the Earth to orbit the Sun is actually slightly more than that. As a result, an extra day, February 29, is included in some years to correct for this difference. Such years are referred to as leap years. The rules for determining whether or not a year is a leap year follow:

- Any year that is divisible by 400 is a leap year.
- Of the remaining years, any year that is divisible by 100 is not a leap year.
- Of the remaining years, any year that is divisible by 4 is a leap year.
- All other years are not leap years.

Write a program that reads a year from the user and displays a message indicating whether or not it is a leap year.

Sample Input 1

1900

Sample Output 1

1900 is not a leap year.

Sample Input 2

2000

Sample Output 2

2000 is a leap year.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 year = int(input())
2 if year % 400 == 0:
3     print(f"{year} is a leap year.")
4 elif year % 100 == 0:
5     print(f"{year} is not a leap year.")
6 elif year % 4 == 0:
7     print(f"{year} is a leap year.")
8 else:
9     print(f"{year} is not a leap year.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1900	1900 is not a leap year.	1900 is not a leap year.	✓
✓	2000	2000 is a leap year.	2000 is a leap year.	✓
✓	2100	2100 is not a leap year.	2100 is not a leap year.	✓
✓	2020	2020 is a leap year.	2020 is a leap year.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week3\\_mcq](#)

Jump to...

[Iteration control structures ▶](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 28 March 2024, 11:56 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 28 March 2024, 12:23 PM

**Time taken** 26 mins 50 secs

**Grade** 15.00 out of 15.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following code :

```
y=2
```

```
if 2!=y:
```

```
    print("H")
```

```
else :
```

```
    print("K")
```

- ☐ a. Error
- ☒ b. K ✓
- ☐ c. H
- ☐ d. No output

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

K

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

To write else statement in if-elif ladder is mandatory?

- ☒ a. False ✓
- ☐ b. True

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

False

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Python supports \_\_\_\_\_ types of control structures.

- ☒ a. 3 ✓
- ☐ b. 4
- ☐ c. 2
- ☐ d. 1

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- ☐ a. else if
- ☐ b. elseif
- ☐ c. None of the above
- ☒ d. elif ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

elif

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the value of  $x$  at the end of the following sequence of instructions?

$x = 10$

$x = x * 3$

$x = x + 5$

- ☐ a. 45
- ☒ b. 35 ✓
- ☐ c. 30
- ☐ d. 15

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

35

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following code :

```
x="Joy"
if(x=="John"):
    print("Aero")
elif(x=="Joy"):
    pass
else:
    print("REC")
print("REC-AERO")
```

- ☒ a. REC-AERO ✓
- ☐ b. Aero  
REC  
REC-Aero
- ☐ c. REC  
REC-AERO
- ☐ d. All the Above

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

REC-AERO



Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Can we write if/else into one line in python?

- ☒ a. Yes ✓
- ☐ b. No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

selection is implemented with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ statement

- ☐ a. for loop
- ☒ b. if..else ✓
- ☐ c. while loop

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

if..else

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ is an empty statement in Python.

- ☐ a. None
- ☐ b. Empty
- ☐ c. Jump
- ☒ d. pass ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

pass

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What should be the value of num1 and num2 to get the output as "1"?

```
if((num1/num2==5) and (num1+num2)>5):  
    print("1")  
elif((num1-num2)<=1 or (num1%num2)==0):  
    print("2")  
else:  
    print("3")
```

- ☐ a. num1=0, num2=5
- ☒ b. num1=5, num2=1 ✓
- ☐ c. num1=-10,num2=2
- ☐ d. num1=11, num2=2

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

num1=5, num2=1

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Ahaana wants to make a fun program , if user enters any number a "Good" or "funny" message will appear . She is confused that which is the most suitable control to be used to make such program. Help her to choose correct option.

- ☐ a. if elif
- ☐ b. If
- ☒ c. if else ✓
- ☐ d. Nested if

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

if else

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Can we write if/else into one line in python?

- ☒ a. Yes ✓
- ☐ b. No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the given below program?**

```
if 1 + 3 == 7:  
    print("Hello")  
else:  
    print("Know Program")
```

- ☐ a. Compiled Successfully, No Output
- ☐ b. Error
- ☒ c. Know Program ✓
- ☐ d. Hello

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Know Program

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the code given below?

```
a = -10
b = -200
c = 2000
d = 4000
if( a*b >=d):
    if(d>c):
        if(d%c!=0):
            print(11)
        else:
            print(22)
else:
    if(b/a >0):
        if(a<b or d%c!=0):
            print(33)
        else:
            print(44)
```

- ☐ a. 11
- ☐ b. 33
- ☐ c. 22
- ☒ d. 44 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

44

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- ☐ a. else if
- ☒ b. elif ✓
- ☐ c. elseif

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

elif

[◀ Selection control structures](#)

Jump to...

[Week3\\_coding ▶](#)

<b>Started on</b>	Wednesday, 3 April 2024, 6:45 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Friday, 12 April 2024, 6:04 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	8 days 23 hours
<b>Overdue</b>	6 days 23 hours
<b>Marks</b>	10.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the sum of the series  $1 + 11 + 111 + 1111 + \dots + n$  terms (n will be given as input from the user and sum will be the output)

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

Output

1234

Test Case 2

Input

6

Output

123456

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 series_sum = 0
3 current_term = 1
4
5 for i in range(n):
6     series_sum += current_term
7     current_term = current_term * 10 + 1
8
9 print(series_sum)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4	1234	1234	✓
✓	6	123456	123456	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a positive integer N, check whether it can be represented as a product of single digit numbers.

Input Format:

Single Integer input.

Output Format:

Output displays Yes if condition satisfies else prints No.

Example Input:

14

Output:

Yes

Example Input:

13

Output:

No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 number = N
3 if number < 10:
4     print("Yes")
5 else:
6     while number % 2 == 0:
7         number //= 2
8     while number % 3 == 0:
9         number //= 3
10    while number % 5 == 0:
11        number //= 5
12    while number % 7 == 0:
13        number //= 7
14    if number == 1:
15        print("Yes")
16    else:
17        print("No")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	14	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	13	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that finds whether the given number N is Prime or not.

If the number is prime, the program should return 2 else it must return 1.

Assumption:  $2 \leq N \leq 5000$ , where N is the given number.

Example1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

For example:

Input	Result
7	2
10	1

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 is_prime = True
3 if N % 2 == 0 and N > 2:
4     is_prime = False
5 else:
6     for i in range(3, int(N**0.5) + 1, 2):
7         if N % i == 0:
8             is_prime = False
9             break
10 print(2 if is_prime else 1)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7	2	2	✓
✓	10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to return the nth number in the fibonacci series.

The value of N will be passed to the program as input.

NOTE: Fibonacci series looks like –

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, . . . and so on.

i.e. Fibonacci series starts with 0 and 1, and continues generating the next number as the sum of the previous two numbers.

- first Fibonacci number is 0,
- second Fibonacci number is 1,
- third Fibonacci number is 1,
- fourth Fibonacci number is 2,
- fifth Fibonacci number is 3,
- sixth Fibonacci number is 5,
- seventh Fibonacci number is 8, and so on.

**For example:**

Input	Result
1	0
4	2
7	8

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 a, b = 0,1
3 if N == 1:
4     nth_number = a
5 elif N == 2:
6     nth_number = b
7 else:
8     for _ in range(2,N):
9         nth_number = a + b
10        a, b = b, nth_number
11 print(nth_number)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	0	0	✓
✓	4	2	2	✓
✓	7	8	8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A Number is said to be Disarium number when the sum of its digit raised to the power of their respective positions becomes equal to the number itself. Write a program to print number is Disarium or not.

Input Format:

Single Integer Input from stdin.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

175

Output:

Yes

Explanation

$1^1 + 7^2 + 5^3 = 175$

Example Input:

123

Output:

No

**For example:**

Input	Result
175	Yes
123	No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 number = int(input())
2 n = number
3 num_digits = 0
4 while n > 0:
5     n //= 10
6     num_digits += 1
7 sum_of_powers = 0
8 n = number
9 while n > 0:
10    digit = n % 10
11    sum_of_powers += digit ** num_digits
12    num_digits -= 1
13    n //= 10
14 if sum_of_powers == number:
15    print("Yes")
16 else:
17    print("No")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	175	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	123	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the count of unique digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number  $\geq 1$  and  $\leq 25000$ .

For e.g.

If the given number is 292, the program should return 2 because there are only 2 unique digits '2' and '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 3 because there are 3 unique digits in this number, '1', '0', and '5'.

**For example:**

Input	Result
292	2
1015	3

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 unique_digit_count = 0
3 for digit_to_check in range(10):
4     has_digit = False
5     temp_N = N
6     while temp_N > 0:
7         if temp_N % 10 == digit_to_check:
8             has_digit = True
9             break
10        temp_N //= 10
11    if has_digit:
12        unique_digit_count += 1
13 print(unique_digit_count)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	292	2	2	✓
✓	1015	3	3	✓
✓	123	3	3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an integer N, check whether N the given number can be made a perfect square after adding to it.

Input Format:

Single integer input.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

24

Output:

Yes

Example Input:

26

Output:

No

**For example:**

Input	Result
24	Yes

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N=int(input())
2 N+=1
3 square_root=0
4 while square_root*square_root<N:
5     square_root+=1
6 if square_root*square_root==N:
7     print("Yes")
8 else:
9     print("No")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	24	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	26	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a number N, find the next perfect square greater than N.

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

Perfect square greater than N.

Example Input:

10

Output:

16

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 next_perfect_square = 0
3 candidate = 0
4 while next_perfect_square <= N:
5     candidate += 1
6     next_perfect_square = candidate * candidate
7 print(next_perfect_square)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10	16	16	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the count of non-repeated digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number  $\geq 1$  and  $\leq 25000$ .

Some examples are as below.

If the given number is 292, the program should return 1 because there is only 1 non-repeated digit '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 2 because there are 2 non-repeated digits in this number, '0', and '5'.

If the given number is 108, the program should return 3 because there are 3 non-repeated digits in this number, '1', '0', and '8'.

If the given number is 22, the function should return 0 because there are NO non-repeated digits in this number.

**For example:**

Input	Result
292	1
1015	2
108	3
22	0

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 non_repeated_count = 0
3 digit_occurrences = [0] * 10
4 temp_N = N
5 while temp_N > 0:
6     digit = temp_N % 10
7     digit_occurrences[digit] += 1
8     temp_N //= 10
9 temp_N = N
10 while temp_N > 0:
11     digit = temp_N % 10
12     if digit_occurrences[digit] == 1:
13         digit_occurrences[digit] = -1
14         non_repeated_count += 1
15     temp_N //= 10
16 print(non_repeated_count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	292	1	1	✓
✓	1015	2	2	✓
✓	108	3	3	✓
✓	22	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In mathematics, the factorial of a non-negative integer  $n$ , denoted by  $n!$ , is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to  $n$ . For example,

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$9! = 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 362880$$

Write a program to find the factorial of a given number.

The given number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

The program is expected to calculate the factorial of the given number and return it as an int type.

Assumptions for this program:

The given input number will always be greater than or equal to 1.

Due to the range supported by int. the input numbers will range from 1 to 12.

**For example:**

Input	Result
5	120
4	24
9	362880

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 factorial = 1
3 for i in range(1, n + 1):
4     factorial *= i
5 print(factorial)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	120	120	✓
✓	4	24	24	✓
✓	9	362880	362880	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Jump to...

**Started on** Sunday, 14 April 2024, 2:23 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Sunday, 14 April 2024, 2:38 PM

**Time taken** 14 mins 33 secs

Question **1**

Complete

Syntax of range()

- ☐ a. (stop, step, start)
- ☒ b. (start, stop, step)
- ☐ c. (step, stop, start)
- ☐ d. (start, step, stop)

Question **2**

Complete

Predict the output of the program?

```
for x in range(4):  
    if x == 3: break  
    print(x)  
else:  
    print("Finally finished!")
```

- ☐ a. 0  
1  
2  
3
- ☐ b. Finally Finished!
- ☒ c. 0  
1  
2
- ☐ d. 0  
1  
2  
3  
Finally Finished!

Question **3**

Complete

```
num =0
while num < 5:
    num = num + 1
    print('num = ', num)
Predict the output of the following?
```

- ☐ a. Runs correctly
- ☒ b. Indentation Error
- ☐ c. Prints no output
- ☐ d. Runtime error

Question **4**

Complete

**A while loop in python is used for what type of iteration?**

- ☐ a. **definite**
- ☐ b. **indiscriminant**
- ☐ c. **discriminant**
- ☒ d. **indefinite**

Question **5**

Complete

Syntax of range()

- ☒ a. (start, stop, step)
- ☐ b. (start, step, stop)
- ☐ c. (stop, step, start)
- ☐ d. (step, stop, start)

Question **6**

Complete

```
i = 1
while i < 4:
    print(i)
    if (i == 2):
        break
```

```
i += 1
```

Predict the output of the following?

- ☐ a. 2 3 4
- ☐ b. 1 2 3 4
- ☐ c. Compiler Error
- ☒ d. 1 2

Question **7**

Complete

**Which is a counter-controlled in python?**

- ☐ a. do-while
- ☒ b. for
- ☐ c. switch
- ☐ d. while

Question **8**

Complete

Which one of them is the correct syntax of for loop in python ?

- ☐ a. 

```
for[sequence] in [item]:
    loop body
```
- ☒ b. 

```
for [item] in [sequence]:
    loop body
```
- ☐ c. 

```
for [item] in [item]:
    loop body
```
- ☐ d. 

```
for[sequence] in [sequence]:
    loop body
```

Question **9**

Complete

While loop can execute a [set](#) of statements till

- ☐ a. The condition stops executing
- ☐ b. The condition starts executing
- ☒ c. The condition is True
- ☐ d. The condition is False

Question **10**

Complete

```
How many times it will print the statement?  
for i in range(102):  
    print(i)
```

Answer:

Question **11**

Complete

```
for x in [0, 1, 2]:  
    pass
```

Predict the output of the program?

- ☒ a. Prints nothing
- ☐ b. Prints 0,1,2
- ☐ c. Compilation Error
- ☐ d. Runtime Error

Question **12**

Complete

```
i=1  
while True:  
    if i%0o7==0:  
        break  
    print(i)  
    i+=1
```

Predict the output of the following?

- ☐ a. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- ☐ b. 7
- ☐ c. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- ☒ d. 1 2 3 4 5 6

Question **13**

Complete

Predict the output of the following

```
i = 2
while i < 4:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

- ☒ a. 2 3
- ☐ b. 3 4
- ☐ c. 1 2 3 4
- ☐ d. 2 3 4

Question **14**

Complete

A for loop can iterate over a

- ☒ a. [list](#)
- ☐ b. float
- ☐ c. integer
- ☐ d. bool

Question **15**

Complete

```
True= False
while(True):
    print(True)
    break
```

What is the output of the following?

- ☐ a. **No output**
- ☐ b. **True**
- ☐ c. **False**
- ☒ d. **Syntax Error**

[◀ Iteration control structures](#)

Jump to...

Started on	Thursday, 2 May 2024, 10:49 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 4 May 2024, 5:54 AM
Time taken	1 day 19 hours
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a string S which is of the format USERNAME@DOMAIN.EXTENSION, the program must print the EXTENSION, DOMAIN, USERNAME in the reverse order.

**Input Format:**

The first line contains S.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains EXTENSION.

The second line contains DOMAIN.

The third line contains USERNAME.

**Boundary Condition:**

1 <= Length of S <= 100

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

abcd@gmail.com

Output:

com

gmail

abcd

**For example:**

Input	Result
arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get user input for the string S
2 S = input()
3
4 # Split the input string to extract USERNAME, DOMAIN, and EXTENSION
5 username, domain_extension = S.split('@')
6 domain, extension = domain_extension.split('.', 1)
7
8 # Print EXTENSION, DOMAIN, and USERNAME in reverse order
9 print(extension)
10 print(domain)
11 print(username)
12
```



	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcd@gmail.com	com gmail abcd	com gmail abcd	✓
✓	arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

### Sample Input 1

Malayalam is my mother tongue

### Sample Output 1

is my mother tongue

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 text = input().lower()
2
3 words = text.split()
4
5 non_palindromes = []
6
7 for word in words:
8     if word != word[::-1]:
9         non_palindromes.append(word)
10
11 print(" ".join(non_palindromes))
12

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**Reverse** a string **without affecting special characters**

Given a string **S**, containing special characters and all the alphabets, reverse the string without affecting the positions of the special characters.

**Input:**

A&amp;B

**Output:**

B&amp;A

**Explanation:** As we ignore '&' and

As we ignore '&amp;' and then reverse, so answer is "B&amp;A".

**For example:**

Input	Result
A&x#	x&A#

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get input string
2 S = input()
3
4 # Convert the string to a list for easy manipulation
5 s_list = list(S)
6
7 # Initialize pointers for the start and end of the string
8 start = 0
9 end = len(s_list) - 1
10
11 # Loop until the pointers meet
12 while start < end:
13     # If the characters at both pointers are not alphabets, move the pointers
14     if not s_list[start].isalpha():
15         start += 1
16     elif not s_list[end].isalpha():
17         end -= 1
18     else:
19         # Swap the characters if both characters are alphabets
20         s_list[start], s_list[end] = s_list[end], s_list[start]
21         start += 1
22         end -= 1
23
24 # Convert the list back to string and print
25 print(''.join(s_list))
26
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A&B	B&A	B&A	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Assume that the given string has enough memory.

Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

**Sample Input 1**

a2b4c6

**Sample Output 1**

aabbbbcccccc

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get user input for the string
2 input_string = input()
3
4 # Initialize an empty string to store the result
5 output_string = ''
6
7 # Iterate through the string using index
8 i = 0
9 while i < len(input_string):
10     char = input_string[i]
11     i += 1
12
13     # Accumulate digits to form the full number after the character
14     number = 0
15     while i < len(input_string) and input_string[i].isdigit():
16         number = number * 10 + int(input_string[i])
17         i += 1
18
19     # Append the character 'number' times to the output string
20     output_string += char * number
21
22 # Output the transformed string
23 print(output_string)
24
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc	✓
✓	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that takes as input a string (sentence), and returns its second word in uppercase.

For example:

If input is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore" the function should return "TECHNOLOGIES"

If input is "Hello World" the function should return "WORLD"

If input is "Hello" the program should return "LESS"

NOTE 1: If input is a sentence with less than 2 words, the program should return the word "LESS".

NOTE 2: The result should have no leading or trailing spaces.

For example:

Input	Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES
Hello World	WORLD
Hello	LESS

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get user input for the string
2 input_string = input()
3
4 # Split the input string into words
5 words = input_string.split()
6
7 # Check if there are at least two words
8 if len(words) >= 2:
9     # Get the second word and convert it to uppercase
10    second_word_uppercase = words[1].upper()
11 else:
12     # If there are less than two words, set the result to "LESS"
13    second_word_uppercase = "LESS"
14
15 # Print the result without leading or trailing spaces
16 print(second_word_uppercase.strip())
17
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES	TECHNOLOGIES	✓
✓	Hello World	WORLD	WORLD	✓
✓	Hello	LESS	LESS	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to check if two [strings](#) are balanced. For example, [strings](#) s1 and s2 are balanced if all the characters in the s1 are present in s2. The character's position doesn't matter. If balanced display as "true", otherwise "false".

**For example:**

Input	Result
Yn PYnative	True

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get user input for the two strings
2 s1 = input()
3 s2 = input()
4
5 # Convert both strings to lowercase for case-insensitive comparison
6 s1 = s1.lower()
7 s2 = s2.lower()
8
9 # Convert the strings to sets to remove duplicate characters
10 set1 = set(s1)
11 set2 = set(s2)
12
13 # Check if all characters in set1 are present in set2
14 if set1.issubset(set2):
15     print("True")
16 else:
17     print("False")
18
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Yn PYnative	True	True	✓
✓	Ynf PYnative	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In this exercise, you will create a program that reads words from the user until the user enters a blank line. After the user enters a blank line your program should display each word entered by the user exactly once. The words should be displayed in the same order that they were first entered. For example, if the user enters:

first

second

first

third

second

then your program should display:

first

second

third

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 b=''
2 try:
3     while True:
4         a=input()
5         if a not in b:
6             print(a)
7             b+=a
8 except:
9     pass
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	first second first third second	first second third	first second third	✓
✓	rec cse it rec cse	rec cse it	rec cse it	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a python program to count all letters, digits, and special symbols respectively from a given string

For example:

Input	Result
rec@123	3 3 1

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 input_string = input()
2 count_letters = 0
3 count_digits = 0
4 count_special = 0
5 for char in input_string:
6     if char.isdigit():
7         count_digits += 1
8     elif char.isalpha():
9         count_letters += 1
10    else:
11        count_special += 1
12 print(count_letters)
13 print(count_digits)
14 print(count_special)
15
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	rec@123	3 3 1	3 3 1	✓
✓	P@#yn26at^&i5ve	8 3 4	8 3 4	✓
✓	abc@12&	3 2 2	3 2 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given two [Strings](#) s1 and s2, remove all the characters from s1 which is present in s2.

**Constraints**

1<= string length <= 200

**Sample Input 1**

experience  
enc

**Sample Output 1**

xpri

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Get user input for the two strings
2 s1 = input()
3 s2 = input()
4
5 # Initialize an empty string to store the result
6 result = ""
7
8 # Iterate over each character in s1
9 for char in s1:
10     # Check if the character is not present in s2
11     if char not in s2:
12         # If not present, add it to the result string
13         result += char
14
15 # Print the result string
16 print(result)
17
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two string values S1, S2 are passed as the input. The program must print first N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

**Input Format:**

The first line contains S1.

The second line contains S2.

The third line contains N.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains the N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

**Boundary Conditions:**

$2 \leq N \leq 10$

$2 \leq \text{Length of S1, S2} \leq 1000$

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

abcbde

cdefghbb

3

Output:

bcd

**Note:**

b occurs twice in common but must be printed only once.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 # Get user input for the two strings and N
2 S1 = input().strip()
3 S2 = input().strip()
4 N = int(input())
5
6 # Initialize a set to store characters present in S2
7 S2_set = set(S2)
8
9 # Initialize an empty string to store the result
10 result = ""
11
12 # Iterate over each character in S1 and add it to the result if it's present in S2
13 for char in S1:
14     if char in S2_set and char not in result:
15         result += char
16         # Break if the length of result is equal to N
17         if len(result) == N:
18             break
19
20 # Print the result
21 print(result)
22

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Jump to...

List ▶

**Started on** Thursday, 2 May 2024, 11:41 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 2 May 2024, 11:49 AM

**Time taken** 8 mins 20 secs

**Grade** 13.00 out of 15.00 (86.67%)

Question **1**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following will give "Vijay" as output?

```
str1="John,Vijay,Aryan"
```

- ☐ a. `print(str1[-7:-11])`
- ☐ b. `print(str1[-7:-12])`
- ☒ c. `print(str1[-11:-7])` ✖
- ☐ d. `print(str1[-11:-6])`

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

`print(str1[-11:-6])`

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following Code?

```
str1="arvijayakumar"
```

```
print(str1[::-1])
```

Answer:



The correct answer is: ramukayajivra

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
str1='vijayakumar'  
str2='.'  
str3='---'  
print(str1[-1:])
```

- ☐ a. ramukayajiv
- ☐ b. None of the above
- ☒ c. 'r' ✓
- ☐ d. vijayakuma

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

'r'

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following?

```
my_string = 'arvijayakumar'  
for i in range(len(my_string)):  
    my_string[i].upper()  
print (my_string)
```

- ☐ a. Error
- ☐ b. None
- ☒ c. arvijayakumar ✓
- ☐ d. ARVIJAYAKUMAR

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

arvijayakumar

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
print('Ab!2'.swapcase())
```

- ☒ a. aB!2 ✓
- ☐ b. aB1@
- ☐ c. AB!@
- ☐ d. ab12

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

aB!2

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of "hello"+1+2+3 ?

- ☐ a. hello6
- ☒ b. Error ✓ Cannot concatenate str and int objects.
- ☐ c. hello123
- ☐ d. hello

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following Code?

```
str1="arvijayakumar"  
print(str1[2:7])
```

Answer: vijay



The correct answer is: vijay

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = '2'
```

```
b = 4
```

```
print(a*b)
```

Answer: 2222



The correct answer is: 2222

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following are valid string manipulation [functions](#) in Python?

- ☐ a. strip()
- ☐ b. upper()
- ☒ c. All of the mentioned ✓ All of the above are valid string manipulation [functions](#) in Python.
- ☐ d. count()

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

All of the mentioned

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code ?

```
example = "arvijayakumar"  
example[0] = 'A'  
print example
```

- ☐ a. A
- ☐ b. arvijayakumar
- ☒ c. Error ✓ [Strings](#) cannot be modified
- ☐ d. Arvijayakumar

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
my_string = 'vijay'  
for i in range(len(my_string)):  
    print (my_string)  
    my_string = 'a'
```

- ☐ a. None
- ☐ b. Error
- ☐ c. vaaaaaaaaaaaa
- ☒ d. vijay a a a a ✓ String is modified only after 'vijay' has been printed once.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

vijay a a a a

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code ?

```
str = "Welcome"  
str[2] = 'a'  
print(str)
```

- ☐ a. aWelcome
- ☐ b. Weacome
- ☐ c. Welcomea
- ☒ d. Error ✓ [Strings](#) cannot be modified

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
str1="vijay"  
for i in range(len(str1)):  
    print(i, end="")
```

- ☐ a. vijay
- ☐ b. No output
- ☐ c. None of the above
- ☒ d. 01234 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

01234



Question **14**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Python considered the character enclosed in triple quotes as String.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✖

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
str1="vijay"
```

```
for i in range(len(str1),6):
```

```
    print(i)
```

- ☒ a. 5 ✔
- ☐ b. vijay
- ☐ c. None of the above
- ☐ d. y

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

5

[◀ Strings](#)

Jump to...

[Week5\\_Coding ▶](#)

<b>Started on</b>	Thursday, 2 May 2024, 11:51 AM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Sunday, 12 May 2024, 2:27 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	10 days 2 hours
<b>Overdue</b>	8 days 2 hours
<b>Marks</b>	10.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider a program to insert an element / item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in editable section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data is to be inserted.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

1  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
2

Output

ITEM to be inserted:2

After insertion array is:

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11

Test Case 2

Input

11  
22  
33  
55  
66  
77  
88  
99  
110  
120  
44

Output

ITEM to be inserted:44

After insertion array is:

11  
22  
33  
44

55  
66  
77  
88  
99  
110  
120

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 sorted_array = []
2 for _ in range(10):
3     sorted_array.append(int(input()))
4 item_to_insert = int(input())
5 print(f"ITEM to be inserted:{item_to_insert}")
6
7 # Start of editable section
8 position = 0
9 while position < len(sorted_array) and sorted_array[position] < item_to_insert:
10     position += 1
11 # End of editable section
12
13 sorted_array.insert(position, item_to_insert)
14 print("After insertion array is:")
15 for element in sorted_array:
16     print(element)
17
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	✓
✓	11 22 33 55 66 77 88 99 110 120 44	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the  $p^{\text{th}}$  element of the [list](#), sorted ascending. If there is no  $p^{\text{th}}$  element, return 0.

**Example** $n = 20$  $p = 3$ 

The factors of 20 in ascending order are {1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20}. Using 1-based indexing, if  $p = 3$ , then 4 is returned. If  $p > 6$ , 0 would be returned.

**Constraints** $1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$  $1 \leq p \leq 10^9$ 

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer  $p$ , the 1-based index of the factor to return.

**Sample Case 0****Sample Input 0**

10

3

**Sample Output 0**

5

**Explanation 0**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. Return the  $p = 3^{\text{rd}}$  factor, 5, as the answer.

**Sample Case 1****Sample Input 1**

10

5

**Sample Output 1**

0

**Explanation 1**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. There are only 4 factors and  $p = 5$ , therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

**Sample Case 2****Sample Input 2**

1

1

**Sample Output 2**

1

**Explanation 2**

Factoring  $n = 1$  results in {1}. The  $p = 1^{\text{st}}$  factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

For example:

Input	Result
10 3	5
10 5	0

Input	Result
1 1	1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | n = int(input())
2 | p = int(input())
3 |
4 | factor_list = []
5 | for i in range(1, n + 1):
6 |     if n % i == 0:
7 |         factor_list.append(i)
8 |
9 | if p <= len(factor_list):
10 |     print(factor_list[p - 1])
11 | else:
12 |     print(0)
13 |
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 3	5	5	✓
✓	10 5	0	0	✓
✓	1 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to print all the locations at which a particular element (taken as input) is found in a [list](#) and also print the total number of times it occurs in the [list](#). The location starts from 1.

For example, if there are 4 elements in the array:

5  
6  
5  
7

If the element to search is 5 then the output will be:

5 is present at location 1  
5 is present at location 3  
5 is present 2 times in the array.

## Sample Test Cases

## Test Case 1

## Input

4  
5  
6  
5  
7  
5

## Output

5 is present at location 1.  
5 is present at location 3.  
5 is present 2 times in the array.

## Test Case 2

## Input

5  
67  
80  
45  
97  
100  
50

## Output

50 is not present in the array.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 elements = []
3 for _ in range(n):
4     elements.append(int(input()))
5 search_element = int(input())
6 count = 0
7 locations = []
8 for index, element in enumerate(elements):
9     if element == search_element:
10         locations.append(index + 1)
11         count += 1
```

```

11         count += 1
12
13     if count > 0:
14         for location in locations:
15             print(f"{search_element} is present at location {location}.")
16             print(f"{search_element} is present {count} times in the array.")
17     else:
18         print(f"{search_element} is not present in the array.")
19

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 5 6 5 7 5	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	✓
✓	5 67 80 45 97 100 50	50 is not present in the array.	50 is not present in the array.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example

`arr=[1,2,3,4,6]`

- the sum of the first three elements,  $1+2+3=6$ . The value of the last element is 6.
- Using zero based indexing, `arr[3]=4` is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 3.

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$
- It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the size of the array `arr`.

Each of the next  $n$  lines contains an integer, `arr[i]`, where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

```
4
1
2
3
3
```

Sample Output 0

```
2
```

Explanation 0

- The sum of the first two elements,  $1+2=3$ . The value of the last element is 3.
- Using zero based indexing, `arr[2]=3` is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 2.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

```
3
1
2
1
```

Sample Output 1

```
1
```

Explanation 1

- The first and last elements are equal to 1.
- Using zero based indexing, `arr[1]=2` is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 1.

**For example:**

Input	Result
4 1 2 3 3	2
3 1 2 1	1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  n = int(input())
2  arr = []
3  for _ in range(n):
4      arr.append(int(input()))
5
6  total_sum = sum(arr)
7  left_sum = 0
8  pivot_index = -1
9  for i in range(n):
10     right_sum = total_sum - left_sum - arr[i]
11     if left_sum == right_sum:
12         pivot_index = i
13         break
14     left_sum += arr[i]
15 print(pivot_index)
16

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 2 3 3	2	2	✓
✓	3 1 2 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Complete the program to count frequency of each element of an array. Frequency of a particular element will be printed once.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

7  
23  
45  
23  
56  
45  
23  
40

Output

23 occurs 3 times  
45 occurs 2 times  
56 occurs 1 times  
40 occurs 1 times

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 elements = []
3 for _ in range(n):
4     elements.append(int(input()))
5
6 processed = []
7 for element in elements:
8     if element not in processed:
9         count = elements.count(element)
10        print(f"{element} occurs {count} times")
11        processed.append(element)
12

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 23 45 23 56 45 23 40	23 occurs 3 times 45 occurs 2 times 56 occurs 1 times 40 occurs 1 times	23 occurs 3 times 45 occurs 2 times 56 occurs 1 times 40 occurs 1 times	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to check if a given [list](#) is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, If removing only one element from the [list](#) results in a strictly increasing [list](#), we still consider the [list](#) true

Input:

n : Number of elements

List1: [List](#) of values

Output

Print "True" if [list](#) is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case

Input

7

1

2

3

0

4

5

6

Output

True

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 # Input
2 n = int(input())
3 arr = []
4 for _ in range(n):
5     arr.append(int(input()))
6
7 # Check if the list is strictly increasing
8 strictly_increasing = all(arr[i] < arr[i+1] for i in range(len(arr)-1))
9
10 # Check if the list is strictly decreasing
11 strictly_decreasing = all(arr[i] > arr[i+1] for i in range(len(arr)-1))
12
13 # Check if removing any single element would result in a strictly increasing or strictly decreasing list
14 removed_one = False
15 for i in range(len(arr)):
16     temp_arr = arr[:i] + arr[i+1:]
17     if all(temp_arr[j] < temp_arr[j+1] for j in range(len(temp_arr)-1)):
18         removed_one = True
19         break
20
21 # Output
22 if strictly_increasing or strictly_decreasing or removed_one:
23     print("True")
24 else:
25     print("False")
26
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 1 2 3 0 4 5 6	True	True	✓
✓	4 2 1 0 -1	True	True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to Zip two given lists of lists.

Input:

m : row size

n: column size

list1 and list 2 : Two lists

Output

Zipped List : List which combined both list1 and list2

Sample test case

Sample input

2

2

1

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

Sample Output

[[1, 3, 2, 4], [5, 7, 6, 8]]

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 m = int(input())
2 n = int(input())
3
4 list1 = []
5 for _ in range(m):
6     row = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
7     list1.append(row)
8
9 list2 = []
10 for _ in range(m):
11     row = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
12     list2.append(row)
13
14 zipped_list = []
15 for i in range(m):
16     combined_row = list1[i] + list2[i]
17     zipped_list.append(combined_row)
18
19 print(zipped_list)
20
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Output is a merged array without duplicates.

**Input Format**

N1 - no of elements in array 1

Array elements for array 1

N2 - no of elements in array 2

Array elements for array2

**Output Format**

Display the merged array

**Sample Input 1**

5  
1  
2  
3  
6  
9  
4  
2  
4  
5  
10

**Sample Output 1**

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n1 = int(input())
2 array1 = []
3 for _ in range(n1):
4     element = int(input())
5     array1.append(element)
6
7 n2 = int(input())
8 array2 = []
9 for _ in range(n2):
10    element = int(input())
11    array2.append(element)
12
13 merged_array = list(set(array1 + array2))
14 merged_array.sort()
15 print(' '.join(map(str, merged_array)))
16
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 3 6 9 4 2 4 5 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	✓
✓	7 4 7 8 10 12 30 35 9 1 3 4 5 7 8 11 13 22	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

Input Format:

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n.

Second line take n Integers which is inputs of array.

Output Format:

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space Separated

Example Input:

5

1

2

2

3

4

Output:

1 2 3 4

Example Input:

6

1

1

2

2

3

3

Output:

1 2 3

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 1 2 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
6 1 1 2 2 3 3	1 2 3

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 arr = []
3 for _ in range(n):
4     arr.append(int(input()))
5
6 distinct_elements = set(arr)
```

```
6 distinct_elements = set(arr),
7 print(' '.join(map(str, distinct_elements)))
8
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	✓
✓	6 1 1 2 2 3 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[i] - A[j] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Input Format

- 1. First line is number of test cases T. Following T lines contain:
- 2. N, followed by N integers of the array
- 3. The non-negative integer k

Output format

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn't.

Example

Input

1  
3  
1  
3  
5  
4

Output:

1

Input

1  
3  
1  
3  
5  
99

Output

0

For example:

Input	Result
1 3 1 3 5 4	1
1 3 1 3 5 99	0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 T = int(input())
2 results = []
3 for _ in range(T):
4     N = int(input())
5     A = []
6     for _ in range(N):
```

```

7      A.append(int(input()))
8      k = int(input())
9      found = False
10     start = 0
11     end = 1
12     while end < N:
13         if start == end:
14             end += 1
15         elif A[end] - A[start] == k:
16             results.append(1)
17             found = True
18             break
19         elif A[end] - A[start] < k:
20             end += 1
21         else:
22             start += 1
23             if start == end:
24                 end += 1
25     if not found:
26         results.append(0)
27
28     for result in results:
29         print(result)
30

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	1 3 1 3 5 99	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week6\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Tuples ▶](#)

**Started on** Sunday, 12 May 2024, 2:30 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Sunday, 12 May 2024, 2:45 PM

**Time taken** 15 mins 5 secs

**Grade** 14.00 out of 15.00 (93.33%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list3=[]
```

```
list1 ='REC_CSE_ECE'
```

```
list2= list1.split('_')
```

```
for i in list2:
```

```
    list3.extend(i)
```

```
print(list3)
```

- ☐ a. Error
- ☒ b. ['R', 'E', 'C', 'C', 'S', 'E', 'E', 'C', 'E'] ✓
- ☐ c. ['REC', 'CSE', 'ECE']
- ☐ d. ['REC\_CSE\_ECE']

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

['R', 'E', 'C', 'C', 'S', 'E', 'E', 'C', 'E']

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list1.append([5,6,7,8])
print(list1)
```

- ☐ a. [1,2,3,4][5,6,7,8]
- ☐ b. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
- ☒ c. [1,2,3,4,[5,6,7,8]] ✓
- ☐ d. [1,2,3,4]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[1,2,3,4,[5,6,7,8]]

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

L=['Amit','Anita','Zee','Longest Word']

print(max(L))

Answer: Zee



The correct answer is: Zee



Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1]
list2 = list1.copy()
list1.clear()
print(list2)
```

Find the output?

- ☐ a. []
- ☒ b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1] ✓
- ☐ c. [1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, ]
- ☐ d. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1]

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Answer:  ✓

The correct answer is: [44, 2, 3]

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
list1 = ["hi", "we", "are", "the", "elements", "in", "a", "list"]
for i in list1:
    print(list1[i])
```

- ☐ a. hi hi hi hi hi hi hi hi
- ☐ b. hi we are the elements in a [list](#)
- ☒ c. error ✓
- ☐ d. hi

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**error**

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
list1 = ["hi", "we", "are", "the", "elements", "in", "a", "list"]
for i in range(4):
    print(list1[i])
```

- ☐ a. hi we are
- ☒ b. hi we are the ✓
- ☐ c. hi we are the elements in a [list](#)
- ☐ d. hi we are the elements

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**hi we are the**

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4,1,2,3]
```

```
list1.reverse()
```

```
print(list1)
```

- ☐ a. [1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4]
- ☐ b. [4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1]
- ☐ c. [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3]
- ☒ d. [3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1] ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1]

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = list('REC_CSE_ECE')
```

```
print(list1.index('_'))
```

- ☐ a. AttributeError: '[list](#)' object has no attribute 'index'
- ☒ b. 3 ✓
- ☐ c. 4
- ☐ d. -4

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output after the following statements?

```
m = [45, 51, 67]
```

```
n = m[2]
```

```
print
```

- ☐ a. 45
- ☐ b. [45, 51, 67]
- ☒ c. 67 ✓
- ☐ d. 51

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

67

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output when we execute `list("welcome")`

- ☐ a. c) ['emoclew']
- ☐ b. b) ['welcome']
- ☒ c. a) ['w', 'e', 'l', 'c', 'o', 'm', 'e'] ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

a) ['w', 'e', 'l', 'c', 'o', 'm', 'e']

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = list('REC_CSE_ECE')  
print('r' not in list1)
```

- ☐ a. true
- ☒ b. True ✓
- ☐ c. false
- ☐ d. False

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
True

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output after the following statements?

```
m = [10, 25, 35]  
n = sum(m)  
print
```

- ☐ a. 25
- ☐ b. 35
- ☒ c. 70 ✓
- ☐ d. 10

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
70

Question **14**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

In the given program if extend() is used instead of append() than what will be the output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list1.append([5,6,7,8])
print(list1)
```

- ☒ a. [1,2,3,4,[5,6,7,8]] ❌
- ☐ b. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
- ☐ c. [1,2,3,4][5,6,7,8]
- ☐ d. [1,2,3,4]

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the data type of m after the following statement?

m = ['July', 'September', 'December']

- ☐ a. Tuple
- ☐ b. [Dictionary](#)
- ☐ c. String
- ☒ d. [List](#) ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

List

[◀ List](#)

Jump to...

[Week6\\_Coding ▶](#)

Started on	Monday, 20 May 2024, 2:47 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 22 May 2024, 2:47 PM
Time taken	2 days
Marks	4.00/5.00
Grade	80.00 out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of integers `nums` containing  $n + 1$  integers where each integer is in the range  $[1, n]$  inclusive. There is only **one repeated number** in `nums`, return *this repeated number*. Solve the problem using [set](#).

## Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,3,4,2,2]`

Output: 2

## Example 2:

Input: `nums = [3,1,3,4,2]`

Output: 3

## For example:

Input	Result
1 3 4 4 2	4

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
def dup_num(n):
    seen = set()
    for i in nums:
        if i in seen:
            return i
        seen.add(i)

input_string = input()
nums = list(input_string.split())

print(dup_num(nums))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 4 2	4	4	✓
✓	1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a tuple and a positive integer  $k$ , the task is to find the count of distinct pairs in the tuple whose sum is equal to  $K$ .

**Examples:**

**Input:**  $t = (5, 6, 5, 7, 7, 8)$ ,  $K = 13$

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:**

Pairs with sum  $K (= 13)$  are  $\{(5, 8), (6, 7), (6, 7)\}$ .

Therefore, distinct pairs with sum  $K (= 13)$  are  $\{(5, 8), (6, 7)\}$ .

Therefore, the required output is 2.

**For example:**

Input	Result
1,2,1,2,5 3	1
1,2 0	0

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
def count_distinct_pairs(t, K):
    pair_counts = set()
    for i in range(len(t)):
        for j in range(i + 1, len(t)):
            if t[i] + t[j] == K:
                pair_counts.add((min(t[i], t[j]), max(t[i], t[j])))
    return len(pair_counts)

t = tuple(map(int, input().split(' ')))
K = int(input())
print(count_distinct_pairs(t, K))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5,6,5,7,7,8 13	2	2	✓
✓	1,2,1,2,5 3	1	1	✓
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 3

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

There is a malfunctioning keyboard where some letter keys do not work. All other keys on the keyboard work properly.

Given a string text of words separated by a single space (no leading or trailing spaces) and a string brokenLetters of all distinct letter keys that are broken, return the number of words in text you can fully type using this keyboard.

Example 1:

Input: text = "hello world", brokenLetters = "ad"

Output:

1

Explanation: We cannot type "world" because the 'd' key is broken.

For example:

Input	Result
hello world ad	1
Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
# Input handling
text = input().strip()
brokenLetters = input().strip()

# Split the input text into words
words = text.split()

# Create a set of broken letters (case-sensitive)
broken_set = set(brokenLetters)

# Initialize a counter for fully typable words
count = 0

# Iterate over each word and check if it can be fully typed
for word in words:
    if all(char not in broken_set for char in word):
        count += 1
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	hello world ad	1	1	✓
✗	Welcome to REC e	1	2	✗
✓	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	✓

Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

Show differences

Incorrect

Marks for this submission: 0.00/1.00.

## Question 4

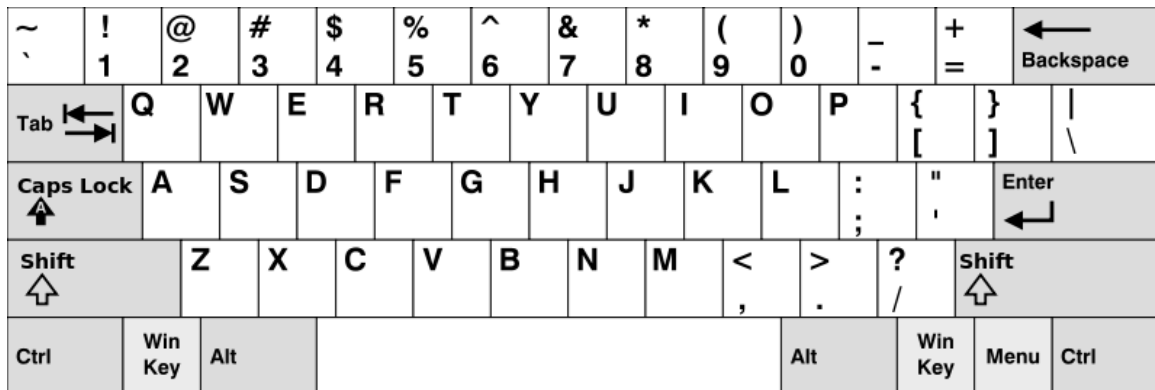
Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of [strings](#) words, return the words that can be typed using letters of the alphabet on only one row of American keyboard like the image below.

In the **American keyboard**:

- the first row consists of the characters "qwertyuiop",
- the second row consists of the characters "asdfghjkl", and
- the third row consists of the characters "zxcvbnm".



**Example 1:**

Input: words = ["Hello", "Alaska", "Dad", "Peace"]  
 Output: ["Alaska", "Dad"]

**Example 2:**

Input: words = ["omk"]  
 Output: []

**Example 3:**

Input: words = ["adsdf", "sfd"]  
 Output: ["adsdf", "sfd"]

**For example:**

Input	Result
4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad
2 adsfd afd afd	adsfd afd

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def find_words_in_one_row(words):
2     # Define the keyboard rows
3     row1 = set("qwertyuiopQWERTYUIOP")
4     row2 = set("asdfghjklASDFGHJKL")
5     row3 = set("zxcvbnmZXCVBNM")
6
7     result = []
8
9     for word in words:
10        word_set = set(word)
11        # Check if word can be typed using only one row
12        if word_set <= row1 or word_set <= row2 or word_set <= row3:

```

```

13         result.append(word)
14
15     return result
16
17 # Input handling
18 n = int(input())
19 words = [input().strip() for _ in range(n)]
20 output_words = find_words_in_one_row(words)
21
22 if output_words:
23     for word in output_words:
24         print(word)
25 else:
26     print("No words")
27

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad	Alaska Dad	✓
✓	1 omk	No words	No words	✓
✓	2 adsfd afd	adsfd afd	adsfd afd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to eliminate the common elements in the given 2 arrays and print only the non-repeating elements and the total number of such non-repeating elements.

Input Format:

The first line contains space-separated values, denoting the size of the two arrays in integer format respectively.

The next two lines contain the space-separated integer arrays to be compared.

[Sample](#) Input:

```
5 4
1 2 8 6 5
2 6 8 10
```

[Sample](#) Output:

```
1 5 10
3
```

[Sample](#) Input:

```
5 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
```

[Sample](#) Output:

```
NO SUCH ELEMENTS
```

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 size1, size2 = map(int, input().split())
2
3 arr1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
4 arr2 = list(map(int, input().split()))
5
6 set1 = set(arr1)
7 set2 = set(arr2)
8
9 non_repeating_elements = list(set1.symmetric_difference(set2))
10
11 if non_repeating_elements:
12     print(" ".join(map(str, sorted(non_repeating_elements))))
13     print(len(non_repeating_elements))
14 else:
15     print("NO SUCH ELEMENTS")
16
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3	1 5 10 3	✓
✓	3 3 10 10 10 10 11 12	11 12 2	11 12 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week7\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Dictionary ▶](#)



**Started on** Monday, 27 May 2024, 8:08 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Monday, 27 May 2024, 8:17 AM

**Time taken** 8 mins 39 secs

**Grade** 15.00 out of 15.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Select all the correct options to remove "ECE" from the [set](#).

```
sampleSet = {"ECE", "R&A", "MCT"}
```

- ☐ a. `remove.sampleSet("ECE")`
- ☐ b. `del.sampleSet("ECE")`
- ☒ c. `sampleSet.discard("ECE")` ✓
- ☐ d. `sampleSet.delete("ECE")`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`sampleSet.discard("ECE")`

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will the below Python code do?

```
set1={2,3}

set2={3,2}

set3={2,1}

if(set1==set2):

    print("yes")

else:

    print("no")

if(set1==set3):

    print("yes")

else:

    print("no")
```

- ☐ a. Yes, Yes
- ☐ b. No, No
- ☒ c. Yes, No ✓
- ☐ d. "==" is not supported for [set](#) in Python

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes, No

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the given below program?

```
t = (58, 47, 36, 25, 14, 3)
```

```
x = t[2:-1]
```

```
print(x)
```

- ☐ a. (3,14,25)
- ☒ b. (36, 25, 14) ✓
- ☐ c. Error
- ☐ d. (58,47,36,25)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(36, 25, 14)

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following options will not result in an error when performed on [tuples](#) in Python where tupl=(5,2,7,0,3)?

- ☐ a. tupl.append(2)
- ☒ b. tupl1=tupl+tupl ✓
- ☐ c. tupl[1]=2
- ☐ d. tupl.sort()

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

tupl1=tupl+tupl

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Select which is true for Python tuple?

- ☐ a. We can change the tuple once created
- ☒ b. A tuple maintains the order of items ✓
- ☐ c. None of these
- ☐ d. A tuple is unordered

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: A tuple maintains the order of items

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output of the given Python program?

```
>>>t = (1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9)
>>>[t[i] for i in range(0, len(t), 2)]
```

- ☒ a. [1, 4, 8] ✓
- ☐ b. [2, 3, 9]
- ☐ c. (1, 4, 8)
- ☐ d. [1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[1, 4, 8]

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the given below program?

```
my_t1 = (1, 2, 3, 4)
my_t1.append( (5, 6, 7) )
print(len(my_t1))
```

- ☐ a. 5
- ☐ b. 1
- ☒ c. Error ✓
- ☐ d. 2

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
Error

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be printed when the following code executes?

```
a = ("Python Programming")
```

```
print type(a)
```

- ☐ a. str
- ☐ b. <class 'int'>
- ☒ c. <class 'str'> ✓
- ☐ d. <class 'tuple'>

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
<class 'str'>

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output of the given Python program?

```
t = (11, 3)
```

```
x = 3 * t
```

```
print(x)
```

- ☐ a. (11,3)(11,3)(11,3)
- ☒ b. (11, 3, 11, 3, 11, 3) ✓
- ☐ c. [11,11,11,3,3,3]
- ☐ d. (11,3,11,11,3,11,11,11,3)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(11, 3, 11, 3, 11, 3)

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of below Python code?

```
tup1=("python", "programming", "Computer")  
print(tup1[-3:0])
```

- ☐ a. (Computer)
- ☐ b. Error
- ☐ c. Computer
- ☒ d. () ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

()

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the correct option.

- ☐ a. In Python, a tuple can contain only [strings](#) as its elements.
- ☐ b. In Python, a tuple can contain only integers as its elements.
- ☐ c. In Python, a tuple can contain either string or integer but not both at a time.
- ☒ d. In Python, a tuple can contain both integers and [strings](#) as its elements. ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

In Python, a tuple can contain both integers and [strings](#) as its elements.

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code

```
aSet = {1, 'rec', ('cse', 'ece'), True}
print(aSet)
```

- ☐ a. {'rec', True, ('cse', 'ece')}
- ☒ b. {'rec', 1, ('cse', 'ece')} ✓
- ☐ c. Error
- ☐ d. {'rec', 1, ('cse', 'ece'), True}

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

{'rec', 1, ('cse', 'ece')}

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- ☐ a. ("Wonder")
- ☐ b. {1,3,8,9,41}
- ☒ c. (1,4,5,6,7) ✓
- ☐ d. [1,2,3,4]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(1,4,5,6,7)

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will set1|set2 do?

```
If set1={"a","b",3}  
set2={3,7}
```

- ☐ a. Elements of set2 will get appended to set1
- ☐ b. A new [set](#) will be created with the unique elements of set1 and set2.
- ☐ c. Elements of set1 will get appended to set2
- ☒ d. A new [set](#) will be created with the elements of both set1 and set2 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

A new [set](#) will be created with the elements of both set1 and set2



Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following

```
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {6, 7, 1, 3, 4, 8, 2, 5}

print(set1.issubset(set2))
print(set2.issuperset(set1))
```

- ☐ a. False  
False
- ☒ b. True ✓  
True
- ☐ c. False  
True
- ☐ d. True  
False

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

True

True

[◀ Set](#)

Jump to...

[Week7\\_Coding ▶](#)

Started on	Tuesday, 28 May 2024, 7:59 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 28 May 2024, 8:19 PM
Time taken	19 mins 43 secs
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A sentence is a string of single-space separated words where each word consists only of lowercase letters. A word is uncommon if it appears exactly once in one of the sentences, and does not appear in the other sentence.

Given two sentences  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , return a [list](#) of all the uncommon words. You may return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

Input:  $s_1$  = "this apple is sweet",  $s_2$  = "this apple is sour"

Output: ["sweet", "sour"]

Example 2:

Input:  $s_1$  = "apple apple",  $s_2$  = "banana"

Output: ["banana"]

Constraints:

$1 \leq s_1.length, s_2.length \leq 200$

$s_1$  and  $s_2$  consist of lowercase English letters and spaces.

$s_1$  and  $s_2$  do not have leading or trailing spaces.

All the words in  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are separated by a single space.

Note:

Use [dictionary](#) to solve the problem

For example:

Input	Result
this apple is sweet this apple is sour	sweet sour

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 s1 = input().strip()
2 s2 = input().strip()
3
4 words1 = s1.split()
5 words2 = s2.split()
6
7 freq1 = {}
8 freq2 = {}
9
10 for word in words1:
11     if word in freq1:
12         freq1[word] += 1
13     else:
14         freq1[word] = 1
15
16 for word in words2:
17     if word in freq2:
18         freq2[word] += 1
19     else:
20         freq2[word] = 1
21
22 uncommon_words = []
23 for word in freq1:
24     if freq1[word] == 1 and word not in freq2:
25         uncommon_words.append(word)
26
27 for word in freq2:
28     if freq2[word] == 1 and word not in freq1:
29         uncommon_words.append(word)
30
31 print(" ".join(uncommon_words))
32
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	this apple is sweet this apple is sour	sweet sour	sweet sour	✓
✓	apple apple banana	banana	banana	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of names of candidates in an election. A candidate name in the array represents a vote cast to the candidate. Print the name of candidates received Max vote. If there is tie, print a lexicographically smaller name.

**Examples:**

```
Input : votes[] = {"john", "johnny", "jackie",  
                  "johnny", "john", "jackie",  
                  "jamie", "jamie", "john",  
                  "johnny", "jamie", "johnny",  
                  "john"};
```

Output : John

We have four Candidates with name as 'John', 'Johnny', 'jamie', 'jackie'. The candidates John and Johnny get maximum votes. Since John is alphabetically smaller, we print it. Use [dictionary](#) to solve the above problem

**Sample Input:**

```
10  
John  
John  
Johny  
Jamie  
Jamie  
Johny  
Jack  
Johny  
Johny  
Jackie
```

**Sample Output:**

Johny

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input().strip())  
2  
3 vote_count = {}  
4  
5 for _ in range(n):  
6     candidate = input().strip()  
7     if candidate in vote_count:  
8         vote_count[candidate] += 1  
9     else:
```

```

10     vote_count[candidate] = 1
11
12 max_votes = 0
13 winner = ""
14
15 for candidate, votes in vote_count.items():
16     if votes > max_votes or (votes == max_votes and candidate < winner):
17         max_votes = votes
18         winner = candidate
19
20 print(winner)
21

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 John John Johnny Jamie Jamie Johnny Jack Johnny Johnny Jackie	Johnny	Johnny	✓
✓	6 Ida Ida Ida Kiruba Kiruba Kiruba	Ida	Ida	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the game of Scrabble™, each letter has points associated with it. The total score of a word is the sum of the scores of its letters. More common letters are worth fewer points while less common letters are worth more points. The points associated with each letter are shown below:

Points Letters

1 A, E, I, L, N, O, R, S, T and U

2 D and G

3 B, C, M and P

4 F, H, V, W and Y

5 K

8 J and X

10 Q and Z

Write a program that computes and displays the Scrabble™ score for a word. Create a [dictionary](#) that maps from letters to point values. Then use the [dictionary](#) to compute the score.

A Scrabble™ board includes some squares that multiply the value of a letter or the value of an entire word. We will ignore these squares in this exercise.

[Sample Input](#)

REC

[Sample Output](#)

REC is worth 5 points.

**For example:**

Input	Result
REC	REC is worth 5 points.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 scrabble_points = {
2     'A': 1, 'E': 1, 'I': 1, 'L': 1, 'N': 1, 'O': 1, 'R': 1, 'S': 1, 'T': 1, 'U': 1,
3     'D': 2, 'G': 2,
4     'B': 3, 'C': 3, 'M': 3, 'P': 3,
5     'F': 4, 'H': 4, 'V': 4, 'W': 4, 'Y': 4,
6     'K': 5,
7     'J': 8, 'X': 8,
8     'Q': 10, 'Z': 10
9 }
10
11 word = input().strip().upper()
12
13 score = 0
14
15 for letter in word:
16     score += scrabble_points.get(letter, 0)
17
18 print(f"{word} is worth {score} points.")
19

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	GOD	GOD is worth 5 points.	GOD is worth 5 points.	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	REC	REC is worth 5 points.	REC is worth 5 points.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Create a student [dictionary](#) for n students with the student name as key and their test mark assignment mark and lab mark as values. Do the following computations and display the result.

1. Identify the student with the highest average score
2. Identify the student who has the highest Assignment marks
3. Identify the student with the Lowest lab marks
4. Identify the student with the lowest average score

Note:

If more than one student has the same score display all the student names

Sample input:

4

James 67 89 56

Lalith 89 45 45

Ram 89 89 89

Sita 70 70 70

Sample Output:

Ram

James Ram

Lalith

Lalith

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	Ram
James 67 89 56	James Ram
Lalith 89 45 45	Lalith
Ram 89 89 89	Lalith
Sita 70 70 70	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def compute_student_statistics(n, student_data):
2     students = {}
3
4     for data in student_data:
5         parts = data.split()
6         name, marks = parts[0], list(map(int, parts[1:]))
7         students[name] = marks + [sum(marks) / 3]
8
9     highest_avg, highest_assign, lowest_lab, lowest_avg = [], [], [], []
10    highest_avg_score = highest_assign_score = float('-inf')
11    lowest_lab_score = lowest_avg_score = float('inf')
12
13    for name, marks in students.items():
14        avg_score = marks[3]
15
16        if avg_score > highest_avg_score:
17            highest_avg, highest_avg_score = [name], avg_score
18        elif avg_score == highest_avg_score:
19            highest_avg.append(name)

```

```

20
21     if marks[1] > highest_assign_score:
22         highest_assign, highest_assign_score = [name], marks[1]
23     elif marks[1] == highest_assign_score:
24         highest_assign.append(name)
25
26     if marks[2] < lowest_lab_score:
27         lowest_lab, lowest_lab_score = [name], marks[2]
28     elif marks[2] == lowest_lab_score:
29         lowest_lab.append(name)
30
31     if avg_score < lowest_avg_score:
32         lowest_avg, lowest_avg_score = [name], avg_score
33     elif avg_score == lowest_avg_score:
34         lowest_avg.append(name)
35
36     print(' '.join(sorted(highest_avg)))
37     print(' '.join(sorted(highest_assign)))
38     print(' '.join(sorted(lowest_lab)))
39     print(' '.join(sorted(lowest_avg)))
40
41 n = int(input().strip())
42 student_data = [input().strip() for _ in range(n)]
43
44 compute_student_statistics(n, student_data)
45

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 James 67 89 56 Lalith 89 45 45 Ram 89 89 89 Sita 70 70 70	Ram James Ram Lalith Lalith	Ram James Ram Lalith Lalith	✓
✓	3 Raja 95 67 90 Aarav 89 90 90 Shadhana 95 95 91	Shadhana Shadhana Aarav Raja Raja	Shadhana Shadhana Aarav Raja Raja	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Give a [dictionary](#) with value lists, sort the keys by summation of values in value [list](#).

**Input :** test\_dict = {'Gfg' : [6, 7, 4], 'best' : [7, 6, 5]}

**Output :** {'Gfg': 17, 'best': 18}

**Explanation :** Sorted by sum, and replaced.

**Input :** test\_dict = {'Gfg' : [8,8], 'best' : [5,5]}

**Output :** {'best': 10, 'Gfg': 16}

**Explanation :** Sorted by sum, and replaced.

Sample Input:

2

Gfg 6 7 4

Best 7 6 5

Sample Output

Gfg 17

Best 18

**For example:**

Input	Result
2 Gfg 6 7 4 Best 7 6 5	Gfg 17 Best 18

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  n = int(input().strip())
2
3  test_cases = {}
4
5  for _ in range(n):
6      key, *values = input().strip().split()
7
8      values = list(map(int, values))
9
10     test_cases[key] = sum(values)
11
12 sorted_test_cases = dict(sorted(test_cases.items(), key=lambda item: item[1]))
13
14 for key, value in sorted_test_cases.items():
15     print(key, value)
16

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 Gfg 6 7 4 Best 7 6 5	Gfg 17 Best 18	Gfg 17 Best 18	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 Gfg 6 6 Best 5 5	Best 10 Gfg 12	Best 10 Gfg 12	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week8\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Functions ▶](#)

**Started on** Tuesday, 28 May 2024, 8:20 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Tuesday, 28 May 2024, 8:27 PM

**Time taken** 6 mins 45 secs

**Grade** 12.00 out of 15.00 (80%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Traversing a [dictionary](#) can be done using \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. None of the mentioned
- ☐ b. if statement
- ☒ c. loop ✓
- ☐ d. jump statement

The correct answer is: loop

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Dictionaries are flexible in nature, means elements can be added or removed from it.

- ☐ a. False
- ☒ b. True ✓

The correct answer is: True

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_ datatype fall under mapping.

- ☐ a. [List](#)
- ☐ b. Tuple
- ☐ c. String
- ☒ d. [Dictionary](#) ✓

The correct answer is: [Dictionary](#).

Question **4**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is used to delete an element from [Dictionary](#)?

- ☐ a. delete
- ☐ b. pop 🎨
- ☐ c. remove
- ☒ d. None of the mentioned ❌

The correct answer is: pop 🎨

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

To obtain the number of entries in [dictionary](#) which command is used?

- ☐ a. d.len()
- ☐ b. size(d)
- ☒ c. len(d) ✓
- ☐ d. d.size()

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
len(d)

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Following statement return values in the form of: D1.keys() # D1 is a [dictionary](#).

- ☒ a. [list](#) ✓
- ☐ b. [dictionary](#)
- ☐ c. tuple
- ☐ d. string


The correct answer is: [list](#)

Question **7**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Only values (without keys) can be printed in [dictionary](#)?

- ☐ a. True
- ☒ b. False 


The correct answer is: True

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The key-value pair in [dictionary](#) is called \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. paired value
- ☐ b. value
- ☐ c. pair item
- ☒ d. item 

The correct answer is: item


Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={}
a['a']=1
a['b']=[2,3,4]
print(a)
```

- ☐ a. Error
- ☐ b. {'b': [2], 'a': 1}
- ☒ c.   
{'b': [2, 3, 4], 'a': 1}
- ☐ d. {'b': [2], 'a': [3]}

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

{'b': [2, 3, 4], 'a': 1}

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which function helps to merge [dictionary](#) 'D1' and 'D2'?

- ☐ a. `get` 🎲
- ☐ b. `merge` 🎲
- ☒ c. `update` 🎲 ✓
- ☐ d. `append` 🎲

The correct answer is: `update` 🎲

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which statement is used to create an empty [dictionary](#)?

- ☐ a. `d1 = {}` 🎲
- ☐ b. `d1 = dict{ }` 🎲
- ☒ c. `d1 = { }` 🎲 ✓
- ☐ d. `d1 = [ ]` 🎲

The correct answer is: `d1 = { }`

Question **12**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

We can repeat the values of Key in [Dictionary](#)?

- ☐ a. True
- ☒ b. False ✗

The correct answer is: True



Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

1,2,3 are the \_\_\_\_ in the following [dictionary](#).  $D = \{1 : \text{"One"}, 2 : \text{"Two"}, 3 : \text{"Three"}\}$

- ☐ a. Items
- ☐ b. Values
- ☐ c. None of the mentioned
- ☒ d. Keys ✓

The correct answer is: Keys

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In Python, Dictionaries are immutable

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Keys of [dictionary](#) must be \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ a. unique ✓
- ☐ b. mutable
- ☐ c. antique
- ☐ d. integers

The correct answer is: unique

◀ [Dictionary](#)

Jump to...

[Week8\\_Coding](#) ▶

Started on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 9:23 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 4:58 PM
Time taken	7 hours 35 mins
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An abundant number is a number for which the sum of its proper divisors is greater than the number itself. Proper divisors of the number are those that are strictly lesser than the number.

Input Format:

Take input an integer from stdin

Output Format:

Return Yes if given number is Abundant. Otherwise, print No

Example input:

12

Output:

Yes

Explanation

The proper divisors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, whose sum is  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 16$ . Since sum of proper divisors is greater than the given number, 12 is an abundant number.

Example input:

13

Output:

No

Explanation

The proper divisors of 13 is: 1, whose sum is 1. Since sum of proper divisors is not greater than the given number, 13 is not an abundant number.

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(abundant(12))</code>	Yes
<code>print(abundant(13))</code>	No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def abundant(n):
2     c=0
3     for i in range(1,n):
4         if(n%i==0):
5             c+=i
6     if n<c:
7         return "Yes"
8     else:
9         return "No"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(abundant(12))	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	print(abundant(13))	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An e-commerce company plans to give their customers a special discount for Christmas.

They are planning to offer a flat discount. The discount value is calculated as the sum of all the prime digits in the total bill amount.

Write an algorithm to find the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Constraints

$1 \leq \text{orderValue} < 10^6$

Input

The input consists of an integer orderValue, representing the total bill amount.

Output

Print an integer representing the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Example Input

578

Output

12

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(christmasDiscount(578))</code>	12

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def christmasDiscount(n):
2     s=0
3     for i in str(n):
4         if i in '2357':
5             s+=int(i)
6     return s
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	<code>print(christmasDiscount(578))</code>	12	12	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a code to check whether product of digits at even places is divisible by sum of digits at odd place of a positive integer.

Input Format:

Take an input integer from stdin.

Output Format:

Print TRUE or FALSE.

Example Input:

1256

Output:

TRUE

Example Input:

1595

Output:

FALSE

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(productDigits(1256))	True
print(productDigits(1595))	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def productDigits(n):
2
3     s=str(n)
4     e=1
5     o=0
6     for i in range(len(s)):
7         if(i%2!=0):
8             e*=int(s[i])
9         else:
10            o+=int(s[i])
11     return e%o==0
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(productDigits(1256))	True	True	✓
✓	print(productDigits(1595))	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the number itself.

For example, 5 is an automorphic number because  $5 \times 5 = 25$ . The last digit is 5 which same as the given number.

If the number is not valid, it should display "Invalid input".

If it is an automorphic number display "Automorphic" else display "Not Automorphic".

Input Format:

Take a Integer from Stdin Output Format: Print Automorphic if given number is Automorphic number,otherwise Not Automorphic Example input: 5 Output: Automorphic Example input: 25 Output: Automorphic Example input: 7 Output: Not Automorphic

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1 def automorphic(n):
2     digit=len(str(n))
3     if(n==(n**2)%(10**digit)):
4         return "Automorphic"
5     else:
6         return "Not Automorphic"
7

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic	Automorphic	✓
✓	print(automorphic(7))	Not Automorphic	Not Automorphic	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

complete function to implement coin change making problem i.e. finding the minimum number of coins of certain denominations that add up to given amount of money.

The only available coins are of values 1, 2, 3, 4

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

return the minimum number of coins required to meet the given target.

Example Input:

16

Output:

4

Explanation:

We need only 4 coins of value 4 each

Example Input:

25

Output:

7

Explanation:

We need 6 coins of 4 value, and 1 coin of 1 value

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def coinChange(n):
2     c=0
3     c+=n//4
4     n=n%4
5     c+=n//3
6     n=n%3
7     c+=n//2
8     n=n%2
9     c+=n//1
10    n=n%1
11    return c
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(coinChange(16))	4	4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Jump to...

Searching ▶

**Started on** Sunday, 26 May 2024, 10:08 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Sunday, 26 May 2024, 10:16 AM

**Time taken** 8 mins 52 secs

**Grade** 15.00 out of 15.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The part of the program where a variable is accessible is known as the \_\_\_\_ of that variable

- ☐ a. module
- ☒ b. scope ✓
- ☐ c. none of the mentioned
- ☐ d. part

The correct answer is: scope

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def test(i,j):  
    if(i==0):  
        return j  
    else:  
        return test(i-1,i+j)  
print(test(4,7))
```

- ☐ a. 7
- ☐ b. Infinite loop
- ☒ c. 17 ✓
- ☐ d. 13

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

17

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
def maximum(x, y):  
    if x > y:  
        return x  
    elif x == y:  
        return 'The numbers are equal'  
    else:  
        return y  
print(maximum(2, 3))
```

- ☒ a. 3 ✓
- ☐ b. The numbers are equal
- ☐ c. None of the mentioned
- ☐ d. 2

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In a program, a function can be called \_\_\_\_ times.

- ☐ a. 3
- ☒ b. Multiple times ✓
- ☐ c. 2
- ☐ d. 5

The correct answer is: Multiple times

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

def cal(n1) : What is n1?

- ☐ a. Argument
- ☐ b. Keyword
- ☐ c. None of the mentioned
- ☒ d. Parameter ✓

The correct answer is: Parameter

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which keyword is used to begin the definition of a function?

- ☒ a. def ✓
- ☐ b. DEF
- ☐ c. Def
- ☐ d. Define

The correct answer is: def

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Function defined to achieve some task as per the programmer's requirement is called a \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. built in [functions](#)
- ☐ b. All of the mentioned
- ☒ c. user defined function ✓
- ☐ d. library function

The correct answer is: user defined function

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the incorrect statement.

- ☐ a. `print(pow(2, 3, 2))`
- ☐ b. `print(pow(2.3, 3.2))`
- ☒ c. None of the mentioned ✓
- ☐ d. `print(pow(2, 3))`

The correct answer is: None of the mentioned

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following number can never be generated by the following code: `random.randrange(0, 100)`

- ☐ a. 1
- ☐ b. 99
- ☒ c. 100 ✓
- ☐ d. 0

The correct answer is: 100

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following items are present in the function header?

- ☐ a. function name
- ☐ b. parameter [list](#)
- ☐ c. return value
- ☒ d. Both A and B ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Both A and B

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following display() function call?

```
def display(**kwargs):  
    for i in kwargs:  
        print(i)  
display(emp="Kelly", salary=9000)
```

- ☐ a. Kelly  
9000
- ☐ b. ('emp', 'Kelly')  
('salary', 9000)
- ☒ c. emp ✓  
salary
- ☐ d. TypeError

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

emp  
salary

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which module is to be imported for using randint🎡 function?

- ☐ a. randrange
- ☐ b. rand
- ☒ c. random ✓
- ☐ d. randomrange

The correct answer is: random

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A variable that is defined inside any function or a block is known as a \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. Global variable
- ☒ b. Local variable ✓
- ☐ c. Function Variable
- ☐ d. inside variable

The correct answer is: Local variable

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A function may return multiple values using \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ a. Tuple ✓
- ☐ b. String
- ☐ c. [Dictionary](#)
- ☐ d. [List](#)

The correct answer is: Tuple

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**Which of the following function headers is correct?**

- ☐ a. `def fun(a = 2, b, c = 3)`
- ☒ b. `def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)` ✓
- ☐ c. `def fun(a, b, c = 3, d)`
- ☐ d. `def fun(a = 2, b = 3, c)`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
`def fun(a, b = 2, c = 3)`

◀ [Functions](#)

Jump to...

Started on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 9:44 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 9:48 AM
Time taken	4 mins 20 secs
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to sort a [list](#) of elements using the merge sort algorithm.

For example:

Input	Result
5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def merge_sort(arr):
2     if len(arr) <= 1:
3         return arr
4     mid = len(arr) // 2
5     left_half = merge_sort(arr[:mid])
6     right_half = merge_sort(arr[mid:])
7     return merge(left_half, right_half)
8
9 def merge(left, right):
10    merged = []
11    while left and right:
12        merged.append(left.pop(0) if left[0] < right[0] else right.pop(0))
13    return merged + left + right
14
15 n = int(input())
16 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
17
18 print(*merge_sort(arr))
19
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8	3 4 5 6 8	✓
✓	9 14 46 43 27 57 41 45 21 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70	✓
✓	4 86 43 23 49	23 43 49 86	23 43 49 86	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

To find the frequency of numbers in a [list](#) and display in sorted order.

**Constraints:** $1 \leq n$ ,  $\text{arr}[i] \leq 100$ **Input:**

1 68 79 4 90 68 1 4 5

**output:**

1 2

4 2

5 1

68 2

79 1

90 1

**For example:**

Input	Result
4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
2
3 freq_dict = {}
4
5 for num in arr:
6     freq_dict[num] = freq_dict.get(num, 0) + 1
7
8 sorted_freq = sorted(freq_dict.items())
9
10 for num, freq in sorted_freq:
11     print(num, freq)
12
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2	3 2 4 2 5 2	✓
✓	12 4 4 4 2 3 5	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 5 4 6 5 7 3	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Bubble Sort is the simplest [sorting](#) algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order. You read an [list](#) of numbers. You need to arrange the elements in ascending order and print the result. The [sorting](#) should be done using bubble sort.

**Input Format:** The first line reads the number of elements in the array. The second line reads the array elements one by one.

**Output Format:** The output should be a sorted [list](#).

**For example:**

Input	Result
6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8
5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
3
4 for i in range(n - 1):
5     for j in range(n - i - 1):
6         if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
7             # Swap elements
8             arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
9
10 print(*arr)
11

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8	1 2 3 4 7 8	✓
✓	6 9 18 1 3 4 6	1 3 4 6 9 18	1 3 4 6 9 18	✓
✓	5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An [list](#) contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of [list](#)

The second line contains n space-separated integers, [list\[i\]](#).

The third line contains integer k.

**Output Format**

Print Yes or No.

**Sample Input**

```
7
0 1 2 4 6 5 3
1
```

**Sample Output**

Yes

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
3 K = int(input())
4
5 seen = set()
6
7 for num in arr:
8     if K - num in seen:
9         print("Yes")
10        break
11    seen.add(num)
12 else:
13     print("No")
14
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No	No	✓
✓	6 13 42 31 4 8 9 17	Yes	Yes	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an [list](#), find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element  $a[i]$  is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for middle elements.  $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$  for last element  $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for first element  $[i=0]$

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer  $n$ , the length of  $A$ .

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers,  $A[i]$ .

**Output Format**

**Print** peak numbers separated by space.

**Sample Input**

5

8 9 10 2 6

**Sample Output**

10 6

**For example:**

Input	Result
4 12 3 6 8	12 8

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
3
4 peaks = []
5
6 if n > 1 and arr[0] >= arr[1]:
7     peaks.append(arr[0])
8
9 for i in range(1, n - 1):
10     if arr[i - 1] <= arr[i] >= arr[i + 1]:
11         peaks.append(arr[i])
12
13 if n > 1 and arr[-1] >= arr[-2]:
14     peaks.append(arr[-1])
15
16 print(*peaks)
17

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6	✓
✓	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ [Week10\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

Sorting ▶

**Started on** Sunday, 26 May 2024, 10:02 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Sunday, 26 May 2024, 10:07 AM

**Time taken** 5 mins 18 secs

**Grade** 15.00 out of 15.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The average case occurs in the linear search algorithm

- ☐ a. Item is the last element in the array or item is not there at all
- ☐ b. When the item is not the array at all
- ☐ c. When the item is the last element in the array
- ☒ d. When the item is somewhere in the middle of the array ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

When the item is somewhere in the middle of the array

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Very slow way of [sorting](#) is\_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ a. Heap sort
- ☐ b. Bubble sort
- ☒ c. Insertion sort ✓
- ☐ d. Quick sort

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Insertion sort



Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array  $arr = \{45, 77, 89, 90, 94, 99, 100\}$  and  $key = 100$ ; What are the mid values (corresponding array elements) generated in the first and second iterations?

- ☒ a. 90 and 99 ✓
- ☐ b. 89 and 94
- ☐ c. 90 and 100
- ☐ d. 94 and 99

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
90 and 99

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ explain how an algorithm will perform when the input grows larger.

- ☐ a. Merging
- ☐ b. [Sorting](#)
- ☐ c. [Searching](#)
- ☒ d. Complexity ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
Complexity

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Finding the location of a given item in a collection of items is called

- ☐ a. Finding
- ☐ b. Mining
- ☒ c. [Searching](#) ✓
- ☐ d. Discovering

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
[Searching](#)

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array `arr = {45,77,89,90,94,99,100}` and `key = 99`; what are the mid values(corresponding array elements) in the first and second levels of recursion?

- ☐ a. 90 and 94
- ☐ b. 89 and 94
- ☒ c. 90 and 99 ✓
- ☐ d. 89 and 99

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
90 and 99

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

         sort is the simplest [sorting](#) algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements in case they are unordered in **n-1 passes**.

- ☐ a. Selection
- ☒ b. Bubble ✓
- ☐ c. Insertion
- ☐ d. Complexity

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Bubble

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ search takes a sorted/ordered [list](#) and divides it in the middle.

- ☐ a. Both (1) & (3)
- ☐ b. Hash
- ☐ c. Linear
- ☒ d. Binary ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Binary

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Algorithm design technique used in merge sort algorithm is

- ☐ a. Backtracking
- ☐ b. Greedy method
- ☐ c. Dynamic programming
- ☒ d. Divide and conquer ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Divide and conquer

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not the required condition for a binary search algorithm?

- ☐ a. There should be direct access to the middle element in any sublist
- ☐ b. Number values should only be present  
Number values should only be present
- ☒ c. There must be a mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in the [list](#) ✓
- ☐ d. The [list](#) must be sorted

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

There must be a mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in the [list](#)

Question **11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not a limitation of binary search algorithm?

- ☐ a. Requirement of sorted array is expensive when a lot of insertion and deletions are needed
- ☒ b. Binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements more than 1500 ✓
- ☐ c. There must be a mechanism to access middle element directly
- ☐ d. Must use a sorted array

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements more than 1500

Question **12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is mean by stable [sorting](#) algorithm?

- ☐ a. A [sorting](#) algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of non-duplicate keys
- ☒ b. A [sorting](#) algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of duplicate keys ✓
- ☐ c. A [sorting](#) algorithm is stable if it doesn't preserve the order of duplicate keys
- ☐ d. A [sorting](#) algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of all keys

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

A [sorting](#) algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of duplicate keys

Question **13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ is putting an element in the appropriate place in a sorted [list](#) yields a larger sorted order [list](#).

- ☐ a. Distribution
- ☐ b. Selection
- ☐ c. Extraction
- ☒ d. Insertion ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Insertion

Question **14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two-way merge sort algorithm is used to sort the following elements in ascending order.

200,470,150,80,90,40,400,300,120,70

What is the order of these elements after second pass of the merge sort algorithm?

- ☐ a. 40,70,80,90,120,150,200,300,400,470
- ☒ b. 80,150,200,470,40,90,300,400,70,120 ✓
- ☐ c. 40,80,90,150,200,300,400,470,70,120
- ☐ d. 200,470,80,150,40,90,300,400,70,120

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

80,150,200,470,40,90,300,400,70,120

Question **15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not an in-place [sorting](#) algorithm?

- ☐ a. Heap sort
- ☐ b. Selection sort
- ☒ c. Merge sort ✓
- ☐ d. Quick sort

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Merge sort

[◀ Searching](#)

Jump to...

[Week10\\_Coding ▶](#)