08 – Dictionary

Ex. No. : 8.1 **Date: 25.05.24**

Register No.:230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Sort Dictionary by Values Summation

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

Program:

```
n = int(input())
d = {}
for i in range(n):
    s = input().split()
    d[s[0]] = list(map(int, s[1:]))
d1 = {k: sum(v) for k, v in d.items()}
sorted_d = dict(sorted(d1.items(), key=lambda x: x[1]))
for k, v in sorted_d.items():
    print(k, v)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	2 Gfg 6 7 4 Best 7 6 5	Gfg 17 Best 18	Gfg 17 Best 18	✔
✔	2 Gfg 6 6 Best 5 5	Best 10 Gfg 12	Best 10 Gfg 12	✔

Ex. No. : 8.2 . **Date: 25.05.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Student Record

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 as 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 James 67 89 56 Lalith 89 45 45 Ram 89 89 89 Sita 70 70 70	Ram James Ram Lalith Lalith

Program:

```
n=int(input())
d={}
for i in range(n):
    na=input().split()
    d[na[0]]=[int(na[1]),int(na[2]),int(na[3])]
    l=int(na[3])

h=0
for i in d:
    if h< sum(d[i]):
        h=sum(d[i])
        j=i
        h1=sum(d[i])
print(j)
h=0


for i in d:
    if(h<d[i][1]):
        h=d[i][1]
        j=i
for i in d:
    if(h==d[i][1]):
        print(i,end=" ")
l1=[]
k=[]
print()
for i in d:
```

```
    if(l>d[i][2]):
        l=d[i][2]
        j=i
for i in d:
    if(l==d[i][2]):
        l1.append(i)
for i in range(-1,-len(l1)-1,-1):
    print(l1[i],end=" ")
print()

for i in d:
    if h1> sum(d[i]):
        h1=sum(d[i])
        j=i
print(j)
```

	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	✔

Ex. No. : 8.3 **Date: 25.05.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Scramble Score

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.
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.
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

Sample Input

REC

Sample Output

REC is worth 5 points.

For example:

Input	Result
REC	REC is worth 5 points.

Program:

```
def calculate_scrabble_score(word):
    # Dictionary mapping letters to points
    letter_points = {
        'A': 1, 'B': 3, 'C': 3, 'D': 2, 'E': 1, 'F': 4, 'G': 2, 'H': 4,
        'I': 1, 'J': 8, 'K': 5, 'L': 1, 'M': 3, 'N': 1, 'O': 1, 'P': 3,
        'Q': 10, 'R': 1, 'S': 1, 'T': 1, 'U': 1, 'V': 4, 'W': 4, 'X': 8,
        'Y': 4, 'Z': 10
    }

    score = 0
    for letter in word:
        letter = letter.upper()
        score += letter_points.get(letter, 0)  # Add the points for each letter, defaulting to 0 if not found

    return score

word=input()
score = calculate_scrabble_score(word)
print(f"{word} is worth {score} points.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	GOD	GOD is worth 5 points.	GOD is worth 5 points.	✔
✔	REC	REC is worth 5 points.	REC is worth 5 points.	✔

Ex. No. : 8.4 **Date: 25.05.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Uncommon words

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 s1 and s2, return a list of all the uncommon words. You may return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

Input: s1 = "this apple is sweet", s2 = "this apple is sour"

Output: ["sweet","sour"]

Example 2:

Input: s1 = "apple apple", s2 = "banana"

Output: ["banana"]

Constraints:

1 <= s1.length, s2.length <= 200

s1 and s2 consist of lowercase English letters and spaces.

s1 and s2 do not have leading or trailing spaces.

All the words in s1 and s2 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

Program:

```
s1 = input().split()
s2 = input().split()
d = {}
for i in s1:
    if i not in d:
        d[i] = 1
    else:
        d[i] += 1
for i in s2:
    if i not in d:
        d[i] = 1
    else:
        d[i] += 1
for i in d:
    if d[i] == 1:
        print(i, end=" ")
```

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

Ex. No. : 8.5 **Date: 25.05.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **+Name: Vinith B**

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Winner of Election

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 Johny 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

For example:

Input	Result
10 John John Johny Jamie Jamie Johny Jack Johny Johny Jackie	Johny

Program:

```
n=int(input())

d={}

for i in range(n):

    s=input()

    if s not in d:

        d[s]=1

    else:

        d[s]+=1
```

```
h=0
for i in d:
    if h<d[i]:
        h=d[i]
        j=i
print(j)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	10 John John Johny Jamie Jamie Johny Jack Johny Johny Jackie	Johny	Johny	✔
✔	6 Ida Ida Ida Kiruba Kiruba Kiruba	Ida	Ida	✔

09- Functions

Ex. No. : 9.1 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Christmas Discount

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 python code to find the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Constraints

$1 <= orderValue < 10e^{100000}$

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
print(christmasDiscount(578))	12

Program:

```
def is_prime_digit(digit):
    return digit in [2,3,5,7]
def christmasDiscount(n):
    s=discount=0
    prime_digitis=[2,3,5,7]
```

```
for digit in str(n):
    digit=int(digit)
    if is_prime_digit(digit):
        discount+=digit
return discount
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✔	`print(christmasDiscount(578))`	12	12	✔

Ex. No. : 9.2 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Check Product of Digits

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

Program:

```
def productDigits(n):
    a=n
    temp=[]
    list1=[]
    list2=[]
    rem=0
    while a!=0:
        rem=a%10
        temp.append(rem)
        a=a//10
    for i in range(len(temp)):
        if(i+1)%2==0:
            list1.append(temp[i])
        else:
            list2.append(temp[i])
    pro=1
    sum=0
    for i in list1:
        sum+=i
    for i in list2:
        pro*=i
```

```
if pro%sum==0:
    return True
else:
    return False
```

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

Ex. No. : 9.3 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Abundant Number

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
print(abundant(12))	Yes
print(abundant(13))	No

Program:

```
def abundant(number):

    d_s=sum([divisor for divisor in range(1,number) if number % divisor == 0])

    if d_s>number:
```

```
    return"Yes"
else:
    return "No"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✔	`print(abundant(12))`	Yes	Yes	✔
✔	`print(abundant(13))`	No	No	✔

Ex. No. : 9.4 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name Vinith B**

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Ugly number

A number is considered to be ugly if its only prime factors are 2, 3 or 5.
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, …] is the sequence of ugly numbers.
Task:
complete the function which takes a number n as input and checks if it's an ugly number.
return ugly if it is ugly, else return not ugly
Hint:
An ugly number U can be expressed as: U = 2^a * 3^b * 5^c, where a, b and c are nonnegative integers.

For example:

Test	Result
print(checkUgly(6))	ugly
print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly

Program:

```
def checkUgly(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return "not ugly”
    while n % 2 == 0:
        n //= 2
    while n % 3 == 0:
        n //= 3
```

```
while n % 5 == 0:
    n //=5
return "ugly" if n == 1 else "not ugly"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✔	print(checkUgly(6))	ugly	ugly	✔
✔	print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly	not ugly	✔

Ex. No. : 9.5 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name Vinith B**

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Automorphic number or not

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the number itself. For example, 5 is an automorphic number because 5*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

Program:

```
def automorphic(n):
    if(n<0):
        return "Invalid input"
    square = n  * n
    n_s=str(n)
    s_s=str(square)
    if s_s.endswith(n_s):
        return "Automorphic"
```

else:

return "Not Automorphic"

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

10 - Searching & Sorting

Ex. No. : 10.1 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name Vinith B**

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Bubble Sort

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

Program:

```
n=int(input())
k=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
k.sort()
for i in k:
    print(i,end=' ')
```


	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	✔

Ex. No. : 10.2 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name Vinith B**

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Peak Element

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] <= A[i] >=a[i+1] for middle elements. [0<i<n-1]

A[i-1] <= A[i] for last element [i=n-1]

A[i]>=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

Program:

```
a=int(input())
lst1=[str(x) for x in input().split(" ")]
lst2=[]
lst=[]
g=0
for i in lst1:
    if i.isdigit():
        g=int(i)
        lst.append(g)
for i in range(0,a):
    if(i==0):
        if(lst[i]>=lst[i+1]):
            lst2.append(lst[i])
    elif(i>0 and i<a-2):
        if(lst[i]>=lst[i-1] and lst[i]>=lst[i+1]):
            lst2.append(lst[i])
    elif(i==a-1):
        if(lst[i]>=lst[i-1]):
            lst2.append(lst[i])
for i in lst2:
    print(i,end=" ")
```


	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	✔

Ex. No. : 10.3 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Merge Sort

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

Program:

```
def merge_sort(arr):
    if len(arr) > 1:
        mid = len(arr) // 2
        left_half = arr[:mid]
        right_half = arr[mid:]
        merge_sort(left_half)
        merge_sort(right_half)
        i = j = k = 0
        while i < len(left_half) and j < len(right_half):
            if left_half[i] < right_half[j]:
                arr[k] = left_half[i]
                i += 1
            else:
```

```
            arr[k] = right_half[j]
            j += 1
        k += 1
    while i < len(left_half):
        arr[k] = left_half[i]
        i += 1
        k += 1
    while j < len(right_half):
        arr[k] = right_half[j]
        j += 1
        k += 1
def main():
    n = int(input())
    arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
    merge_sort(arr)
    for num in arr:
        print(num, end=" ")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```


	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	✔

Ex. No. : 10.4 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Sum of Two numbers

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

Program:

```
n=int(input())
a=[int(x) for x in input().split()]
k=int(input())
flag=0
if len(a)!=n:
    print("No")
    flag=1
for i in a:
    for j in a:
        if i+j==k and flag==0:
            flag=1
            print("Yes")
            break
if flag==0:
    print("No")
```

	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	✔

Ex. No. : 10.5 **Date: 01.06.24**

Register No.: 230701383 **Name: Vinith B**

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Frequency of Elements

To find the frequency of numbers in a list and display in sorted order.

Constraints:

1<=n, arr[i]<=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

Program:

```
lst5=[int(x) for x in input().split(" ")]
lst=sorted(list(set(lst5)))
c=0
for i in lst:
    c=0
    for j in lst5:
        if(i==j):
            c=c+1
    print("%d %d"%(i,c))
```

	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	✔
✔	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	✔