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Started on	Friday, 7 June 2024, 6:39 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 7 June 2024, 9:34 PM
Time taken	2 hours 54 mins
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 bubble_sort(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     for i in range(n):
4         for j in range(0, n-i-1):
5             if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
6                 arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
7     return arr
8
9 num_elements = int(input().strip())
10 array = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
11
12 sorted_array = bubble_sort(array)
13
14 print(" ".join(map(str, sorted_array)))
```

	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! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

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 def check_sum_exists(n, numbers, k):
2     seen_numbers = set()
3
4     for number in numbers:
5         if k - number in seen_numbers:
6             print("Yes")
7             return
8         seen_numbers.add(number)
9
10    print("No")
11
12
13 n = int(input())
14 numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
15 k = int(input())
16
17
18 check_sum_exists(n, numbers, k)
```

	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 3

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 def find_peak_elements(n, arr):
2     peaks = []
3
4     if n == 1:
5         peaks.append(arr[0])
6     elif 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 arr[n - 1] >= arr[n - 2]:
14        peaks.append(arr[n - 1])
15
16    return peaks
17
18
19 n = int(input())
20 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
21
22
23 peak_elements = find_peak_elements(n, arr)
24 print(*peak_elements)

```

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

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 def bubble_sort(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     for i in range(n):
4         for j in range(0, n-i-1):
5             if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
6                 arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
7     return arr
8
9 # Reading input
10 num_elements = int(input())
11 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
12
13 # Sorting the array
14 sorted_arr = bubble_sort(arr)
15
16 # Printing the sorted array
17 print(" ".join(map(str, sorted_arr)))

```

	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 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an listof integers, sort the array in ascending order using the *Bubble Sort* algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

1. [List](#) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort: a=[6,4,1]. It took 3 swaps to sort the array. Output would be

Array is sorted in 3 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 6

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer,  $n$ , the size of the [list](#)  $a$ .

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

**Constraints**

- $2 \leq n \leq 600$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 2 \times 10^6$ .

**Output Format**

You must print the following three lines of output:

1. [List](#) is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted [list](#).
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted [list](#).

**Sample Input 0**

3  
1 2 3

**Sample Output 0**

[List](#) is sorted in 0 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 3

**For example:**

Input	Result
3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3
5 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9

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

```

1 def bubbleSort(arr):
2     count=0
3     n = len(arr)
4     for i in range(n-1):
5         for j in range(0, n-i-1):
6             if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
7                 count+=1
8                 arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
9     return count
10 n=int(input())
11 s=input().split()
```

```
12 s=[int(e) for e in s]
13 print("List is sorted in",bubbleSort(s),"swaps.")
14 print("First Element:",s[0])
15 print("Last Element:",s[-1])
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	✓
✓	5 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Sorting ▶