

# CS23336-Introduction to Python Programming

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Time taken	3 days 3 hours
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

### Question text

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 Gfg 17
Best 7 6 5 Best 18
```

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

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Falling back to raw text area.

```
n=int(input())
data={}
for i in range(n):
    en=input().split()
    key=en[0]
    val=[int(num) for
num in en[1:]]
    data[key]=val
sum1={}
for key in data:
    sum1[key]=sum(data[ke
y])
sorted_data=sorted(su
m1.items(),key=lambda
item:item[1])
for item in
```

## Feedback

### Input Expected Got

```
2
Gfg 6 7 4 Gfg 17 Gfg 17
Best 7 6 5 Best 18 Best 18
```

```
2
Gfg 6 6 Best 10 Best 10
Best 5 5 Gfg 12 Gfg 12
```

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

### Question text

Objective:

Develop a Python program that takes an input string from the user and counts the number of occurrences of each vowel (a, e, i, o, u) in the string. The program should be case-insensitive, meaning it should treat uppercase and lowercase vowels as the same.

### Description:

Vowels play a significant role in the English language and other alphabet-based languages. Counting vowels in a given string is a fundamental task that can be applied in various text processing applications, including speech recognition, linguistic research, and text analysis. The objective of this problem is to create a Python script that accurately counts and displays the number of times each vowel appears in a user-provided string.

**Program Requirements:**

**Input:**

First line reading String as input, The string can contain any characters, including letters, numbers, and special characters.

**Output:**

Display the number of occurrences of each vowel in the string.

The output should list each vowel followed by its count.

**Example:**

Consider the following example for better understanding:

- **Input:** "Python Programming"
- **Output**

a = 1  
e = 0  
i = 1  
o = 2  
u = 0

For example:

Input	Result
Hello World	a = 0
	e = 1
	i = 0
	o = 2
	u = 0
Python	a = 0
	e = 0
	i = 0
	o = 1
	u = 0

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)  
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Falling back to raw text area.

```
def vowel(s):
    vowel=
    {'a':0,'e':0,'i':0,'o
    ':0,'u':0}
    s=s.lower()
    for char in s:
        if char in
vowel:

vowel[char]+=1
    return vowel
s=input()
count=vowel(s)
for i in 'aeiou':
    print(f"{i} =
{count[i]}")
```

Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
Hello World	a = 0	a = 0
	e = 1	e = 1
	i = 0	i = 0
	o = 2	o = 2
	u = 0	u = 0
AEIOU aeio u	a = 2	a = 2
	e = 2	e = 2
	i = 2	i = 2
	o = 2	o = 2
	u = 2	u = 2
Python	a = 0	a = 0
	e = 0	e = 0
	i = 0	i = 0
	o = 1	o = 1
	u = 0	u = 0
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	a = 1	a = 1
	e = 1	e = 1
	i = 1	i = 1
	o = 1	o = 1
	u = 1	u = 1
12345!@#\$\$%AEIOU	a = 1	a = 1
	e = 1	e = 1
	i = 1	i = 1
	o = 1	o = 1
	u = 1	u = 1

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct

### Question text

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

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
st={}
n=int(input())
for i in range(n):

data=input().split()
    name=data[0]
    test=int(data[1])
    ass=int(data[2])
    lab=int(data[3])
    st[name]=
(test,ass,lab)
havg=float('-inf')
lavg=float('-inf')
hass=float('-inf')
llab=float('-inf')
havgst=[]
lavgst=[]
hassst=[]
```

## Feedback

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 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

### Question text

A sentence is a list of words that are separated by a single space with no leading or trailing spaces. Each word consists of lowercase and uppercase English letters.

A sentence can be shuffled by appending the 1-indexed word position to each word then rearranging the words in the sentence.

For example, the sentence "This is a sentence" can be shuffled as "sentence4 a3 is2 This1" or "is2 sentence4 This1 a3".

Given a shuffled sentence s containing no more than 9 words, reconstruct and return the original sentence.

Example 1:

**Input:**

is2 sentence4 This1 a3

**Output:**

This is a sentence

Explanation: Sort the words in s to their original positions "This1 is2 a3 sentence4", then remove the numbers.

Example 2:

**Input:**

Myself2 Me1 I4 and3

**Output:**

Me Myself and I

Explanation: Sort the words in s to their original positions "Me1 Myself2 and3 I4", then remove the numbers.

Constraints:

2 <= s.length <= 200

s consists of lowercase and uppercase English letters, spaces, and digits from 1 to 9.

The number of words in s is between 1 and 9.

The words in s are separated by a single space.

s contains no leading or trailing spaces.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
def fun():
    s=input()
    w=s.split()

sw=sorted(w, key=lambda
a w1:int('
'.join(filter(str.isdigit,w1))))
o='
'.join(''.join(filter
(str.isalpha,w1))for
w1 in sw)
    return o
print(fun())
```

### Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
is2 sentence4 This1 a3 This is a sentence	This is a sentence	This is a sentence

Passed all tests!

Correct  
 Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

### Question 5

Correct  
 Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
 Flag question

#### Question text

Given a number, convert it into corresponding alphabet.

Input	Output
1	A
26	Z
27	AA
676	YZ

#### Input Format

Input is an integer



Output Format

Print the alphabets

Constraints

1 <= num <= 4294967295

Sample Input 1

26

Sample Output 1

Z

For example:

Test	Result
print(excelNumber(26))	Z

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?  
Falling back to raw text area.

```
def excelNumber(n):
    res=[]
    while n>0:
        n-=1
        rem=n%26
    res.append(chr(rem+ord('A')))
    n//=26
    return
''.join(res[::-1])
```

## Feedback

### Test

### Expected Got

```
print(excelNumber(26)) Z
```

Z

```
print(excelNumber(27)) AA
```

AA

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

### Question text

You are given a string word. A letter is called **special** if it appears both in lowercase and uppercase in word.

Your task is to return the number of **special** letters in word.

### Constraints

- The input string word will contain only alphabetic characters (both lowercase and uppercase).
- The solution must utilize a dictionary to determine the number of special letters.
- The function should handle various edge cases, such as strings without any special letters, strings with only lowercase or uppercase letters, and mixed strings.

## Examples

### Example 1:

Input: word = "aaAbcBC"

Output: 3

Explanation:

The special characters in `word` are 'a', 'b', and 'c'.

### Example 2:

Input: word = "abc"

Output: 0

Explanation:

No character in `word` appears in uppercase.

For example:

### Test

### Result

```
print(count_special_letters("AaBbCcDdEe")) 5
```

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer](#)

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Falling back to raw text area.

```
def
count_special_letters
(word: str) -> int:
    count={}
    for char in word:

l=char.lower()
        if l in
count:

count[l].add(char)
        else:
            count[l]=
{char}
            count1=0
            for i in
count.values():
                if len(i)>1:
```

Feedback

Test	Expected Got	
print(count_special_letters("AaBbCcDdEe"))	5	5
print(count_special_letters("ABCDE"))	0	0
print(count_special_letters("abcde"))	0	0

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 7

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

Question text

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	sweet sour
this apple is sour	

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)  
Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?  
Falling back to raw text area.

```
def words(s1,s2):
    w1=s1.split()
    w2=s2.split()
    uncommon=[]
    for w in w1:
        if
w1.count(w)==1 and w
not in w2:

uncommon.append(w)
    for w in w2:
        if
w2.count(w)==1 and w
not in w1:

uncommon.append(w)
    return uncommon
s1=input()
```

Feedback

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

Passed all tests!  
Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 8

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

Question text

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 %)  
Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?  
Falling back to raw text area.

```

a={1:
["A","E","I","L","N",
"O","R","S","T","U"],
2:["D","G"],3:
["B","C","M","P"],4:
["F","H","V","W","Y"]
,5:['K'],8:
["J","X"],10:
["Q","Z"]}
def
letterscore(letter):
    for
points,letters in
a.items():
    if letter in
letters:
        return
points

```

### Feedback

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.

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

### Question 9

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

#### Question text

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

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)  
Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?  
Falling back to raw text area.

```

def find(v):
    count={}
    for v1 in v:
        if v1 in
count:
count[v1]+=1
    else:
count[v1]=1
mv=max(count.values()
)
    c=[c1 for c1,co
in count.items() if
co==mv]
    return min(c)
n=int(input())

```

## Feedback

### Input Expected Got

```

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

```

```

6
Ida
Ida
Ida Ida Ida
Kiruba
Kiruba
Kiruba

```

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 10

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
Flag question

### Question text

A company wants to send its quotation secretly to its client. The company decided to encrypt the amount they are sending to their client with some special symbols so that the equation amount will not be revealed to any external person. They used the special symbols !,@,#,\$,%,^,&,\*,>,< for 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 respectively. Write a python code to help the company to convert the amount to special symbols.



(Value rounded off to 2 decimal points)

Input

n: Float data type which reads amount to send

Output

s: : String data type which displays symbols

Sample Testcase 1

Input

10000

Output

@!!!!!!

Sample Testcase2

1234.56

Output

@#\$%^.&

For example:

Input	Result
-------	--------

1345.23	@\$%^.#\$
---------	-----------

15000.59	@^!!!!.^<
----------	-----------

156789	@^&*><...!!
--------	-------------

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Ace editor not ready. Perhaps reload page?

Falling back to raw text area.

```
a={ '!': '0', '@': '1', '#': '2', '$': '3', '%': '4', '^': '5', '&': '6', '*': '7', '>': '8', '<': '9', '.': '.' }
g=float(input())
h=f"{g:.2f}"
b=str(h)
f=''
for i in b:
    for char, val in a.items():
        if i in val:
            f=f+char
if len(b)==len(f):
    print(f)
```

Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
1345.23	@\$%^.#\$	@\$%^.#\$
15000.59	@^!!!!.^<	@^!!!!.^<
1234	@#\$%.!!	@#\$%.!!
156789	@^&*><.!!	@^&*><.!!

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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