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<b>Started on</b>	Wednesday, 19 June 2024, 9:47 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Wednesday, 19 June 2024, 9:53 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	6 mins 21 secs
<b>Marks</b>	0.00/5.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>0.00</b> out of 100.00

## Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 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 a=input().split()
2 b=input().split()
3 s=[]
4 if a[0]!=b[0]:
5     for i in b:
6         print(i,end=" ")
7 else:
8     for i in b:
9         if i not in b:
10            s.append(i)
11     for i in b:
12         if i not in a:
13            s.append(i)
14     for i in s:
15         print(i,end=" ")

```

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

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

Show differences

Incorrect

Marks for this submission: 0.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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 Johny get maximum votes. Since John is alphabetically smaller, we print it. Use [dictionary](#) to solve the above problem

**Sample Input:**

```
10  
John  
John  
Johnny  
Jamie  
Jamie  
Johnny  
Jack  
Johnny  
Johnny  
Jackie
```

**Sample Output:**

Johnny


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

1 | |



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## Question 3

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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

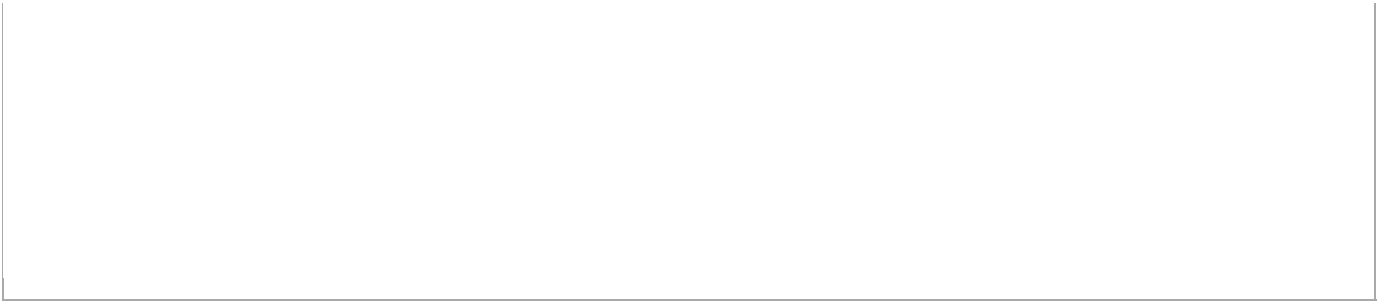
Lalith

**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 | |



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## Question 4

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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 | |



## Question 5

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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 ||

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