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Started on	Wednesday, 5 June 2024, 1:36 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 7 June 2024, 1:36 PM
Time taken	2 days
Marks	0.00/5.00
Grade	0.00 out of 100.00

Question **1**

Not answered

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 %)

1 | |

Question **2**

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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 %)

1 | |

Question 3

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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
5 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	NO SUCH ELEMENTS

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 ||
```

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Question 4

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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".

~ ,	1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	(9) 0	- _	+ =	Backspace
Tab	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{ [}]	 \ _
Caps Lock	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	" '	Enter	
Shift	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	< ,	> .	? /	Shift		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

Example 1:

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

Output: ["Alaska", "Dad"]

Example 2:

Input: words = ["omk"]

Output: []

Example 3:

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

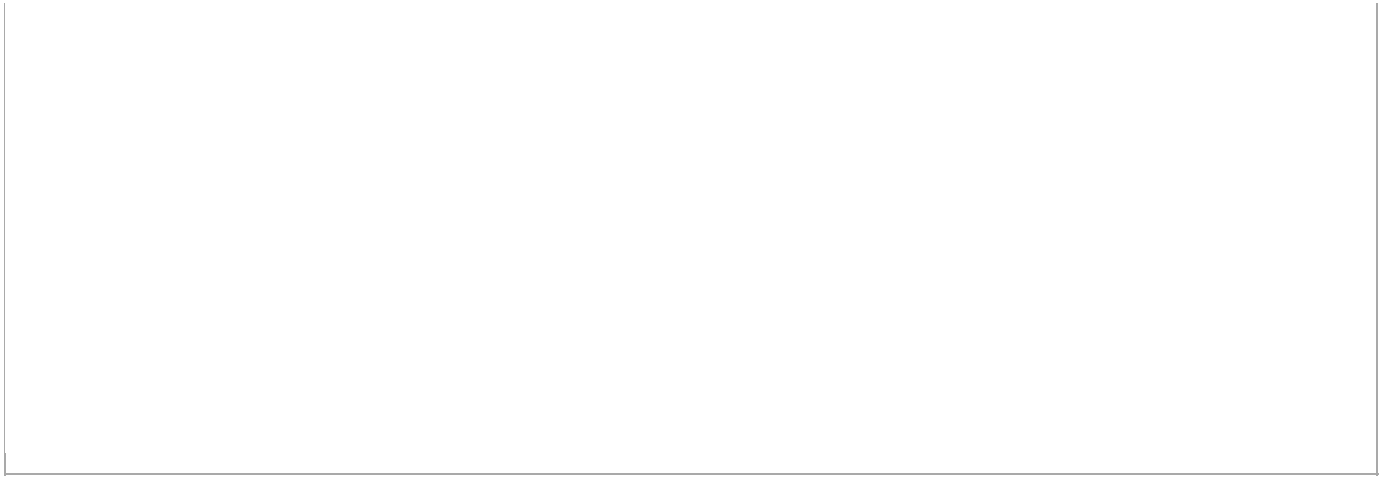
Output: ["adsdf", "sfd"]

For example:

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

1 | |



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Question 5

Not answered

Mark 0.00 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 %)

1 | |

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