Lab: Tuples and Sets

Problems for in-class lab for the Python Advanced Course @SoftUni.
Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1832.

1. Count Same Values

You will be given **numbers separated by a space**. Write a program that **prints the number of occurrences** of each number in the format **"{number} - {count} times"**. The **number** must be **formatted** to the **first decimal point**.

Examples

Input	Output
-2.5 4 3 -2.5 -5.5 4 3 3 -2.5 3	-2.5 - 3 times 4.0 - 2 times 3.0 - 4 times -5.5 - 1 times
2 4 4 5 5 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 3 2 5 4 3	2.0 - 3 times 4.0 - 6 times 5.0 - 4 times 3.0 - 7 times

2. Students' Grades

Write a program that reads students' names and their grades and adds them to the student record.
On the **first line,** you will receive **the number of students** – **N**. On the following **N** lines, you will be receiving a student's **name** and **grade**.
For **each student** print **all his/her grades** and finally his/her **average grade**, **formatted to the second decimal point** in the format: **"{student's name} -> {grade1} {grade2} ... {gradeN} (avg: {average_grade})"**.

The **order** in which we **print** the result does not matter.

Examples

Input	Output
7 Peter 5.20 Mark 5.50 Peter 3.20 Mark 2.50 Alex 2.00 Mark 3.46 Alex 3.00	Mark -> 5.50 2.50 3.46 (avg: 3.82) Peter -> 5.20 3.20 (avg: 4.20) Alex -> 2.00 3.00 (avg: 2.50)
4 Scott 4.50 Ted 3.00 Scott 5.00 Ted 3.66	Ted -> 3.00 3.66 (avg: 3.33) Scott -> 4.50 5.00 (avg: 4.75)
5 Lee 6.00 Lee 5.50	Peter -> 4.40 (avg: 4.40) Lee -> 6.00 5.50 6.00 (avg: 5.83) Kenny -> 3.30 (avg: 3.30)

Lee 6.00 Peter 4.40 Kenny 3.30	

3. Record Unique Names

Write a program, which will take a list of **names** and print **only** the **unique** names in the list.

The **order** in which we **print** the result does not matter.

Examples

Input	Output
8 Lee Joey Lee Joe Alan Alan Peter Joey	Alan Joey Lee Joe Peter

Input	Output
7 Lyle Bruce Alice Easton Shawn Alice Shawn	Easton Lyle Alice Bruce Shawn

Input	Output
6 Adam Adam Adam Adam Adam Adam	Adam

4. Parking Lot

Write a program that:

- Records a **car number** for every car that enters the **parking lot**
- Removes a **car number** when the car leaves the **parking lot**

On the first line, you will receive the number of commands - **N**. On the following **N** lines, you will receive the direction and car's number in the format: **`"{direction}, {car_number}"`**. The direction could only be **`"IN"`** or **`"OUT"`**. Print the car numbers which are still in the parking lot. Keep in mind that **all car numbers** must be **unique**. If the parking lot is empty, print **`"Parking Lot is Empty"`**.

Note: The **order** in which we **print** the result does not matter.

Examples

Input	Output
10 IN, CA2844AA IN, CA1234TA OUT, CA2844AA IN, CA9999TT IN, CA2866HI OUT, CA1234TA IN, CA2844AA OUT, CA2866HI IN, CA9876HH IN, CA2822UU	CA2844AA CA9999TT CA2822UU CA9876HH
4 IN, CA2844AA IN, CA1234TA OUT, CA2844AA	Parking Lot is Empty

OUT, CA1234TA	

5. SoftUni Party

There is a party at SoftUni. Many guests are invited, and there are two types of them: **Regular** and **VIP**. When a guest comes, check if they exist on any of the two reservation lists.

On the **first line,** you will receive the number of guests – **N**. On the following **N** lines, you will be receiving their reservation codes. All reservation codes are **8 characters long**, and all **VIP** numbers will start with a **digit**. Keep in mind that **all reservation numbers** must be **unique**.

After that, you will be receiving **guests who came to the party** until you read the **"END"** command.

In the end, print the **number of guests who did not come** to the party and **their reservation numbers**:

- **The VIP guests must be first.**
- Both the **VIP** and the **Regular** guests must be **sorted** in **ascending** order.

Examples

Input	Output	Input	Output
5 7IK9Yo0h 9NoBUajQ Ce8vwPmE SVQXQCbc tSzE5t0p 9NoBUajQ Ce8vwPmE SVQXQCbc END	2 7IK9Yo0h tSzE5t0p	6 m8rfQBvl fc1oZCE0 UgffRkOn 7ugX7bm0 9CQBGUeJ 2FQZT3uC 2FQZT3uC 9CQBGUeJ fc1oZCE0 END	3 7ugX7bm0 UgffRkOn m8rfQBvl

6. Summation Pairs

The task is not included in the Judge system.

You will receive a sequence of numbers (unique integers) separated by space on the first line. On the second line, you'll receive a **target** number. Your task is to **find** the **pairs of numbers** whose **sum equals** the **target number**. For each found pair print **"{number} + {number} = {target_number}"**. You should **NOT** use the **same element twice to fulfill the condition above**.

Can you come up with an algorithm that has less time complexity?

Examples

Input	Output
1 5 4 2 3 0 4	1 + 3 = 4 4 + 0 = 4
11 8 5 6 9 2 7 3 4 11	5 + 6 = 11 9 + 2 = 11 8 + 3 = 11 7 + 4 = 11

Hints

First, we read the sequence of numbers and the target number from the console:

```
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
target = int(input())
```

Then, we write nested for-loops to loop through the list of numbers and check the sum of each two numbers with the target:

```
for i in range(len(numbers)):
    for j in range(i + 1, len(numbers)):
        if numbers[i] + numbers[j] == target:
            print(f'{numbers[i]} + {numbers[j]} = {target}')
```

That is not enough. When we find a matching pair of numbers, we should find a way to eliminate them from the following summation. One way to do that is by changing the value of the element and continuing the loop when we hit that value:

```
for i in range(len(numbers)):
    if numbers[i] == '':
        continue
    for j in range(i + 1, len(numbers)):
        if numbers[j] == '':
            continue
        if numbers[i] + numbers[j] == target:
            print(f'{numbers[i]} + {numbers[j]} = {target}')
            numbers[i] = ''
            numbers[j] = ''
            break
```

This is an example solution to our problem.

However, is it possible to improve the solution, so the result is found faster? We can use just one loop to iterate over the sequence and an additional set, where we will keep the difference between the target and each of the numbers in the list. Then we will continue to look for exactly that number from the following numbers in the given sequence.

First, let us create the set to keep the numbers as described above. Then, create an empty dictionary that will keep the same number (as added in the set) as a key, and the list's number (that we subtracted from the target) as a value:

```
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
target = int(input())

targets = set()
values_map = {}
```

Next, iterate over the sequence of numbers and start subtracting each of them from the target number. The resulting number should be added to the set, and the value should be added in the dictionary mapped to the resulting number (as key):

```
6   for value in numbers:
7       resulting_number = target - value
8       targets.add(resulting_number)
9       values_map[resulting_number] = value
```

To create a match where the sum of two numbers should be equal to the target number, we should check if any of the next numbers are in the target set. If the condition is met, print the value and its pair (the value from the dictionary mapping the same key). Do not forget to remove the found pair from the set and the dictionary:

```
6   for value in numbers:
7       if value in targets:
8           targets.remove(value)
9           pair = values_map[value]
10          del values_map[value]
11          print(f'{pair} + {value} = {target}')
12      else:
13          resulting_number = target - value
14          targets.add(resulting_number)
15          values_map[resulting_number] = value
```

This is a faster way to solve the problem. 😊

You can check this by wrapping the solution in a time range using the time.time() method:

```
import time

numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
target = int(input())

start = time.time()
targets = set()
values_map = {}
for value in numbers:
    if value in targets:
        targets.remove(value)
        pair = values_map[value]
        del values_map[value]
        print(f'{pair} + {value} = {target}')
    else:
        resulting_number = target - value
        targets.add(resulting_number)
        values_map[resulting_number] = value
end = time.time()
print(f"Time range: {end-start}")
```