

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Strings and its operations.](#) / [Week5 Coding](#)

Started on	Saturday, 27 April 2024, 8:35 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 27 April 2024, 8:41 AM
Time taken	5 mins 37 secs
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that takes as input a string (sentence), and returns its second word in uppercase.

For example:

If input is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore" the function should return "TECHNOLOGIES"

If input is "Hello World" the function should return "WORLD"

If input is "Hello" the program should return "LESS"

NOTE 1: If input is a sentence with less than 2 words, the program should return the word "LESS".

NOTE 2: The result should have no leading or trailing spaces.

For example:

Input	Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES
Hello World	WORLD
Hello	LESS

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
sentence = input().strip()
words = sentence.split()
if len(words) >= 2:
    result = words[1].upper()
else:
    result = "LESS"
print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES	TECHNOLOGIES	✓
✓	Hello World	WORLD	WORLD	✓
✓	Hello	LESS	LESS	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to check if two [strings](#) are balanced. For example, [strings](#) s1 and s2 are balanced if all the characters in the s1 are present in s2. The character's position doesn't matter. If balanced display as "true" ,otherwise "false".

For example:

Input	Result
Yn PYnative	True

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
s1 = input().strip()
s2 = input().strip()
is_balanced = all(char in s2 for char in s1)
print("True" if is_balanced else "False")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Yn PYnative	True	True	✓
✓	Ynf PYnative	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a python program to count all letters, digits, and special symbols respectively from a given string

For example:

Input	Result
rec@123	3 3 1

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
string = input().strip()
letter_count = 0
digit_count = 0
special_count = 0
for char in string:
    if char.isalpha():
        letter_count += 1
    elif char.isdigit():
        digit_count += 1
    else:
        special_count += 1
print(letter_count)
print(digit_count)
print(special_count)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	rec@123	3 3 1	3 3 1	✓
✓	P@#yn26at^&i5ve	8 3 4	8 3 4	✓
✓	abc@12&	3 2 2	3 2 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Assume that the given string has enough memory.

Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

Sample Input 1

a2b4c6

Sample Output 1

aabbbbcccccc

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
def expand_string(s):
    expanded = ""
    i = 0
    while i < len(s):
        char = s[i]
        expanded += char
        i += 1
        if i < len(s) and s[i].isdigit():
            count_str = ""
            while i < len(s) and s[i].isdigit():
                count_str += s[i]
                i += 1
            count = int(count_str)
            expanded += char * (count - 1)
    return expanded
user_input = input("")
expanded_result = expand_string(user_input)
print(expanded_result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc	✓
✓	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two string values S1, S2 are passed as the input. The program must print first N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Input Format:

The first line contains S1.
The second line contains S2.
The third line contains N.

Output Format:

The first line contains the N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Boundary Conditions:

2 <= N <= 10
2 <= Length of S1, S2 <= 1000

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:
abcbde
cdefghbb
3

Output:
bcd

Note:

b occurs twice in common but must be printed only once.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
S1 = input().strip()
S2 = input().strip()
N = int(input())

common_chars = []
for char in S1:
    if char in S2 and char not in common_chars:
        common_chars.append(char)
        if len(common_chars) == N:
            break
print(''.join(common_chars))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

Sample Input 1

Malayalam is my mother tongue

Sample Output 1

is my mother tongue

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
def remove_palindromes(sentence):  
    return [word for word in sentence.lower().split() if word != word[::-1]]  
sentence = input()  
print(*remove_palindromes(sentence))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a string S which is of the format USERNAME@DOMAIN.EXTENSION, the program must print the EXTENSION, DOMAIN, USERNAME in the reverse order.

Input Format:

The first line contains S.

Output Format:

The first line contains EXTENSION.
The second line contains DOMAIN.
The third line contains USERNAME.

Boundary Condition:

1 <= Length of S <= 100

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

abcd@gmail.com

Output:

com

gmail

abcd

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
a=input("")
if not 1<=len(a)<=100:
    exit()
parts=a.split('@')
if len(parts)!=2:
    exit()
username=parts[0]
domainpart=parts[1].split('.')
if len(domainpart)<2:
    exit()
domain=domainpart[0]
extension='.'.join(domainpart[1:])
print(extension)
print(domain)
print(username)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcd@gmail.com	com gmail abcd	com gmail abcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given two [Strings](#) s1 and s2, remove all the characters from s1 which is present in s2.

Constraints

1<= string length <= 200

Sample Input 1

experience
enc

Sample Output 1

xpri

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
s1 = input().strip()
s2 = input().strip()
result = ''.join(char for char in s1 if char not in s2)
print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In this exercise, you will create a program that reads words from the user until the user enters a blank line. After the user enters a blank line your program should display each word entered by the user exactly once. The words should be displayed in the same order that they were first entered. For example, if the user enters:

first
second
first
third
second

then your program should display:

first
second
third

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
words = []
while True:
    try:
        word = input().strip()
        if not word:
            break
        if word not in words:
            words.append(word)
    except EOFError:
        break
print(*words, sep='\n')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	first second first third second	first second third	first second third	✓
✓	rec cse it rec cse	rec cse it	rec cse it	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Reverse a string **without affecting special characters**

Given a string **S**, containing special characters and all the alphabets, reverse the string without affecting the positions of the special characters.

Input:

A&B

Output:

B&A

Explanation: As we ignore '&' and
As we ignore '&' and then reverse, so answer is "B&A".

For example:

Input	Result
A&x#	x&A#

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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```
S = input().strip()
S_list = list(S)
left = 0
right = len(S_list) - 1
while left < right:
    if S_list[left].isalpha() and S_list[right].isalpha():
        S_list[left], S_list[right] = S_list[right], S_list[left]
        left += 1
        right -= 1
    elif not S_list[left].isalpha():
        left += 1
    elif not S_list[right].isalpha():
        right -= 1
result = ''.join(S_list)
print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A&B	B&A	B&A	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.