

**Ex. No. : 8.1**

**Date: 22.05.2024**

**Register No.: 231501045**

**Name: Ezhil Adhithya P**

## **Binary String**

Coders here is a simple task for you, Given string str. Your task is to check whether it is a binary string or not by using python set.

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010"

Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101" Output:

No

**For example:**

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
010101 10101	No

## **Program:**

```
a = input() try:
```

```
    c = int(a)
```

```
    print("Yes")
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("No")
```

# Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	01010101010	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	REC123	No	No	✓
✓	010101 10101	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.2

Date: 22.05.2024

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## Check Pair

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

## Program:

```
t = input()
```

```
k = int(input()) a
```

```
= t.split(",")
```

```
l = [int(x) for x in a]
```

```
count = 0
```

```
x = set()
```

```
for i in range(len(l)):
```

```

for j in range(i + 1, len(l)): if
    l[i] + l[j] == k:
        s = (l[i], l[j])
        if s not in x and (l[j], l[i]) not in x: count +=
            1
        x.add(s)

print(count)

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5,6,5,7,7,8 13	2	2	✓
✓	1,2,1,2,5 3	1	1	✓
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Ex. No. : 8.3

Date: 22.05.2024

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## DNA Sequence

The **DNA sequence** is composed of a series of nucleotides abbreviated as 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'T'.

For example, "ACGAATTCCG" is a **DNA sequence**.

When studying **DNA**, it is useful to identify repeated sequences within the DNA.

Given a string `s` that represents a **DNA sequence**, return all the **10-letter- long** sequences (substrings) that occur more than once in a DNA molecule. You may return the answer in **any order**.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"`

**Output:** `["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]`

### Example 2:

**Input:** `s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"`

**Output:** `["AAAAAAAAAA"]`

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

## Program:

```
s = input()
j = []
repeated = set()
for i in range(len(s) - 9):
    sequence = s[i:i+10]
    if sequence in j:
        repeated.add(sequence)
```

```
else:
    j.append(sequence)
l=list(repeated)
l=list(reversed(l))
for i in l:
    print(i)
```

## Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.4

Date: 22.05.2024

Register No.: 231501045

Name: Ezhil Adhithya P

## Print repeated no

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

## Program:

```
n=input().split(" ") n
= list(n)
for i in range(len(n)):
    for j in range(i+1,len(n)): if
        n[i] == n[j]:
            print(n[i])
            exit(0)
```

## Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 4 2	4	4	✓
✓	1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Ex. No. : 8.5

Date: 22.05.2024

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Name: Ezhil Adhithya P

## **Remove repeated**

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

**Program:**

```
a=input() d=[]  
  
b=input()  
  
c=input()  
  
b=tuple(b.split(" "))  
  
c=tuple(c.split(" "))  
  
for i in b:  
    if i not in c: d.append(i)  
  
for i in c:  
    if i not in b: d.append(i)  
  
for i in range(len(d)):  
    print(int(d[i]),end=' ')  
  
print()  
  
print(len(d))
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3	1 5 10 3	✓
✓	3 3 10 10 10 10 11 12	11 12 2	11 12 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.6

Date: 22.05.2024

Register No.: 231501045

Name: Ezhil Adhithya P

## Malfunctioning Keyboard

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

Program:

```
a=input()
b=input() c=set()
for i in a: for j
    in b:
        if j in i:
            c.add(i)
print(len(c))
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	hello world ad	1	1	✓
✓	Welcome to REC e	1	1	✓
✓	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.7

Date: 22.05.2024

Register No.: 231501045

Name: Ezhil Adhithya P

### American keyboard

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

## Program:

```
def findWords(words): row1 =  
    set('qwertyuiop') row2 =  
    set('asdfghjkl') row3 =  
    set('zxcvbnm')  
  
    result = []  
    for word in words:  
        w = set(word.lower())  
        if w.issubset(row1) or w.issubset(row2) or w.issubset(row3): result.append(word)  
    if len(result) == 0: print("No  
        words")  
    else:  
        for i in result:  
            print(i)  
  
a = int(input())  
arr = [input() for i in range(a)] findWords(arr)
```

## Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad	Alaska Dad	✓
✓	1 omk	No words	No words	✓
✓	2 adsfd afd	adsfd afd	adsfd afd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.