

**SAVEETHA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTERSCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**CSA0889 – Python Programming**

**Assignment – 4**

1. Given an integer  $n$ , return the number of strings of length  $n$  that consist only of vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and are lexicographically sorted. A string  $s$  is lexicographically sorted if for all valid  $i$ ,  $s[i]$  is the same as or comes before  $s[i+1]$  in the alphabet.

**Test Cases:**

1. Input:  $n = 1$  Output: 5

Explanation: The 5 sorted strings that consist of vowels only are ["a", "e", "i", "o", "u"].

2. Input:  $n = 2$  Output: 15

Explanation: The 15 sorted strings that consist of vowels only are ["aa", "ae", "ai", "ao", "au", "ee", "ei", "eo", "eu", "ii", "io", "iu", "oo", "ou", "uu"].

Note that "ea" is not a valid string since 'e' comes after 'a' in the alphabet.

3. Input:  $n = 33$  Output: 66045

4.  $n = -5$  5.  $n = 10$

```
countvowels.py C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/countvowels.py (n: 1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def countVowelStrings(n):
    return (n + 4) * (n + 3) * (n + 2) * (n + 1) // 24
n = int(input("Enter the length of the string: "))
result = countVowelStrings(n)
print("Number of strings of length", n, result)

IDLE Shell 3.11.4
Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.4 (tags/v3.11.4:d2340ef, Jun 7 2023, 05:45:37) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

= RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/countvowels.py
Enter the length of the string: 2
Number of strings of length 2 15
|
Ln: 7 Col: 0
```

2. Given two binary strings a and b, return their sum as a binary string.

- a and b consist only of '0' or '1' characters.
- Each string does not contain leading zeros except for the zero itself.

**Test cases:**

1.Input: a = "11", b = "1" Output: "100"

2.Input: a = "1010", b = "1011" Output: "10101"

3.a= "1111", b= "1010"

4.a= "101101", b= "1100"

5.a= "1011" b= "1111"

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def addBinary(a, b):
    return bin(int(a, 2) + int(b, 2))[2:]
a = input("Enter the first binary string: ")
b = input("Enter the second binary string: ")
result = addBinary(a, b)
print("The sum of the binary strings is:", result)

IDLE Shell 3.11.4
Python 3.11.4 (tags/v3.11.4:d2340ef, Jun 7 2023, 05:45:37) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/addbinary.py
Enter the first binary string: 11
Enter the second binary string: 1
The sum of the binary strings is: 100
>> |
Ln: 8 Col: 0
```

3. Basic Calculator II Given a string *s* which represents an expression, evaluate this expression and return its value. The integer division should truncate toward zero. You may assume that the given expression is always valid. All intermediate results will be in the range of  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$ .

- *s* consists of integers and operators ('+', '-', '\*', '/') separated by some number of spaces.
- *s* represents a valid expression.
- All the integers in the expression are non-negative integers in the range  $[0, 2^{31} - 1]$ .

The answer is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit integer.

Note: You are not allowed to use any built-in function which evaluates strings as mathematical expressions, such as `eval()`.

**Test cases:**

1. Input: *s* = "3+2\*2" Output: 7
2. Input: *s* = " 3/2 " Output: 1
3. Input: *s* = " 3+5 / 2 " Output: 5
4. *s* = "-1+5"
5. *s* = "2+3+5"

```
calculate.py - C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/calculate.py (3.11.4)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def calculate(s):
    stack = []
    num = 0
    sign = '+'
    for i in range(len(s)):
        if s[i].isdigit():
            num = num * 10 + int(s[i])
        if (not s[i].isdigit() and s[i] != ' ') or i == len(s) - 1:
            if sign == '+':
                stack.append(num)
            elif sign == '-':
                stack.append(-num)
            elif sign == '*':
                stack.append(stack.pop() * num)
            elif sign == '/':
                stack.append(int(stack.pop() / num))
            sign = s[i]
            num = 0
    return sum(stack)
```

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.4
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.4 (tags/v3.11.4:d2340ef, Jun 7 2023, 05:45:37) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> = RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/calculate.py
>>> 3+2*2
7
>>> |
```

4. Raju, has again started troubling people in your city. The people have turned on to you for getting rid of Raju. Raju presents to you a number consisting of numbers from 0 to 9 characters. He wants you to reverse it from the final answer such that the number becomes Mirror number. A Mirror is a number which equals its reverse. The hope of people are on you so you have to solve the riddle. You have to tell if some number exists which you would reverse to convert the number into Mirror .

**Sample input:**

Enter the number: 123456

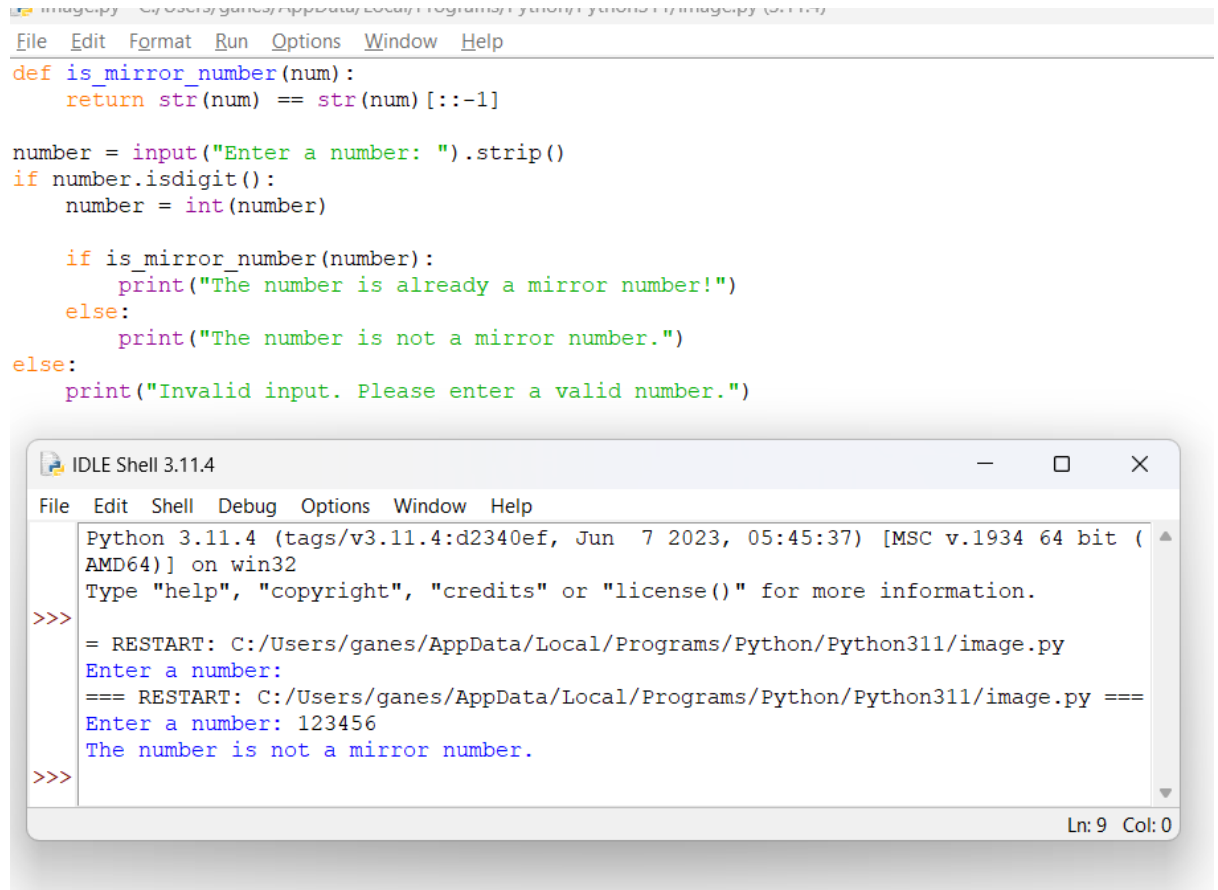
**Sample output:**

Mirror image: 654321

**Test cases:**

1. Sell123

2. 5489236
3. Abc-abc
4. %\$\$\$\$^&
5. -123456



The image shows a Python script in a text editor and its execution in the IDLE Shell. The script defines a function `is_mirror_number` that checks if a number is a mirror number (palindrome). It then prompts the user to enter a number and checks if it is a mirror number. The execution shows the user entering 123456, which is not a mirror number.

```

def is_mirror_number(num):
    return str(num) == str(num)[::-1]

number = input("Enter a number: ").strip()
if number.isdigit():
    number = int(number)

    if is_mirror_number(number):
        print("The number is already a mirror number!")
    else:
        print("The number is not a mirror number.")
else:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid number.")

```

Execution output in IDLE Shell:

```

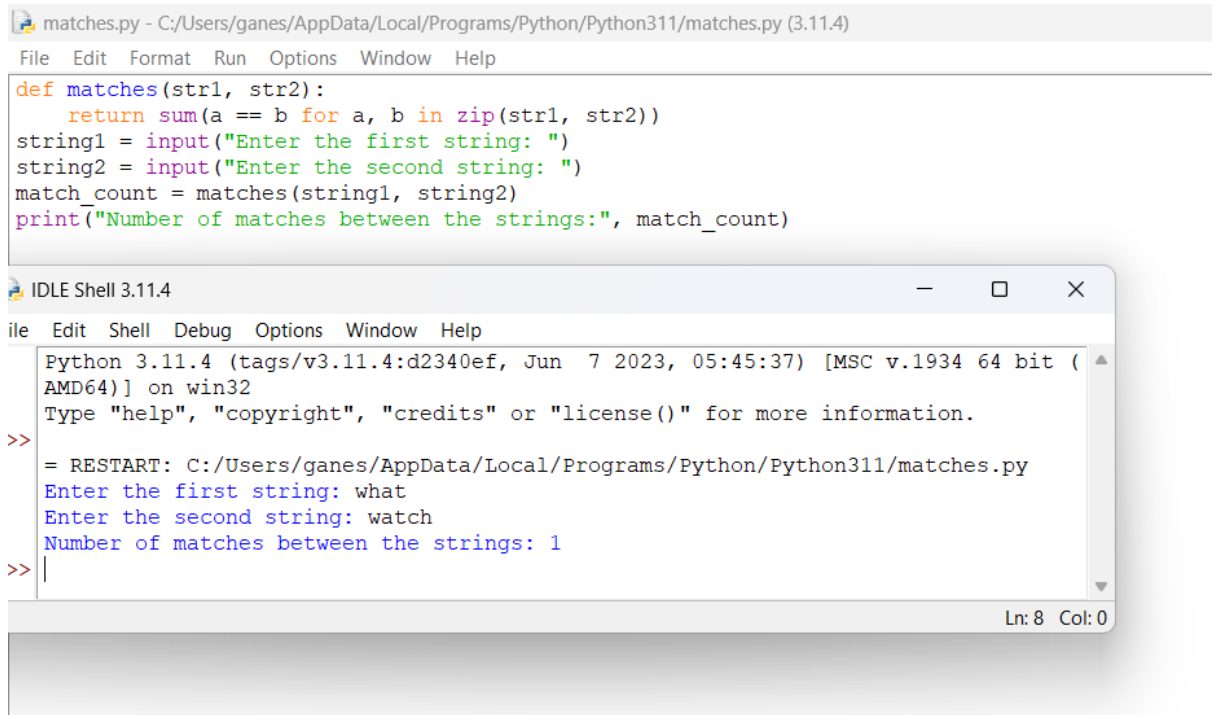
Python 3.11.4 (tags/v3.11.4:d2340ef, Jun 7 2023, 05:45:37) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/image.py
Enter a number:
=== RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/image.py ===
Enter a number: 123456
The number is not a mirror number.
>>>

```

5. Write a python function called `matches` that takes two strings as arguments and returns how many matches there are between the strings. A match is where the two strings have the same character at the same index.

**Test Cases:**

1. Input: `s1= "what" s2= "watch"` Output: 1
2. Input: `s1= " ran" s2= "van"`
3. Input : `s1 = " rain" s2 = " turn"`
4. Input : `s1 = " python" s2 = "py"`
5. Inpput: `s1= "man" s2= "women"`



The image shows a screenshot of the Python IDLE environment. The top window, titled 'matches.py - C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/matches.py (3.11.4)', contains the following Python code:

```
def matches(str1, str2):  
    return sum(a == b for a, b in zip(str1, str2))  
string1 = input("Enter the first string: ")  
string2 = input("Enter the second string: ")  
match_count = matches(string1, string2)  
print("Number of matches between the strings:", match_count)
```

The bottom window, titled 'IDLE Shell 3.11.4', shows the execution of the script. The shell output is as follows:

```
Python 3.11.4 (tags/v3.11.4:d2340ef, Jun 7 2023, 05:45:37) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.  
>>> = RESTART: C:/Users/ganes/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/matches.py  
Enter the first string: what  
Enter the second string: watch  
Number of matches between the strings: 1  
>>> |
```

The status bar at the bottom right of the shell window indicates 'Ln: 8 Col: 0'.