


CS23336-Introduction to Python Programming

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State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 3 November 2024, 7:17 PM
Time taken	4 days
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
☐  Flag question

Question text

Given an array of integers `nums` which is sorted in ascending order, and an integer `target`, write a function to search `target` in `nums`. If `target` exists, then return its index. Otherwise, return `-1`.

You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [-1,0,3,5,9,12]`, `target = 9`
Output: `4`
Explanation: 9 exists in `nums` and its index is 4

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-1,0,3,5,9,12]`, `target = 2`
Output: `-1`
Explanation: 2 does not exist in `nums` so return `-1`

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^4$
- $-10^4 < \text{nums}[i], \text{target} < 10^4$
- All the integers in `nums` are **unique**.
- `nums` is sorted in ascending order.

For example:

Test	Result
<code>print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],9))</code>	<code>4</code>

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

1 *
2
3 *
4
5 *
6
7 *
8
9 *
10
11
12

```
def search(nums, target):  
    l,r=0,len(nums)-1  
    while l<=r:  
        m=l+(r-l)//2  
        if nums[m]==target:  
            return m  
        elif nums[m]<target:  
            l=m+1  
        else:  
            r=m-1  
    return -1
```


Feedback

Test	Expected Got
<code>print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],9))</code>	<code>4</code>
<code>print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],2))</code>	<code>-1</code>

Passed all tests!

Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 2

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
☐  Flag question

Question text

An list contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of list
The second line contains n space-separated integers, list[i].
The third line contains integer k.

Output Format

Print Yes or No.

Sample Input

7
0 1 2 4 6 5 3
1

Sample Output

Yes

For example:

Input	Result
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def fun(n,arr,k):
2     seen=set()
3     for num in arr:
4         if (k-num)in seen:
5             return "Yes"
6         seen.add(num)
7     return "No"
8 n=int(input())
9 arr=list(map(int,input().split()))
10 k=int(input())
11 print(fun(n,arr,k))
```

Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No	No


6
13 42 31 4 8 9 Yes Yes
17

Passed all tests!

Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐  Flag question

Question text

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 %)

```
1 * def fun(s1,s2,n):
2     res=[]
3     seen=set()
4 *     for char in s1:
5 *         if char in s2 and char not in seen:
6             res.append(char)
7             seen.add(char)
8 *         if len(res)==n:
9             break
10    return ''.join(res)
11 s1=input()
12 s2=input()
13 n=int(input())
14 print(fun(s1,s2,n))
```

Feedback

Input Expected Got


abcbde		
cdefghbb bcd	bcd	
3		

Passed all tests!

Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 4

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐  Flag question

Question text

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 %)

```
1 * def isPalindrome(word):
2     i=0
3     j=len(word)-1
4 *     while i<j:
5 *         if word[i]!=word[j]:
6             return False
7         i+=1
8         j-=1
9     return True
10 words=input().lower().split(" ")
11 * for word in words:
12 *     if not isPalindrome(word):
13         print(word,end=" ")
14
```

Feedback


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 5

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐  Flag question

Question text

You are given an $m \times n$ integer matrix `matrix` with the following two properties:

- Each row is sorted in non-decreasing order.
- The first integer of each row is greater than the last integer of the previous row.

Given an integer `target`, return `True` *if target is in matrix* or `False` *otherwise*.

You must write a solution in $O(\log(m * n))$ time complexity.

Example 1:



Input: matrix = [[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], target = 3
Output: True

Example 2:



Input: matrix = [[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], target = 13
Output: False

For example:

Test	Result
print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 13))	False
print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 3))	True

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def searchMatrix(m,t):
2     if not m or not m[0]:
3         return False
4     r,c=len(m),len(m[0])
5     l,r=0,r*c-1
6     while l<=r:
7         mid=(l+r)//2
8         mid1=m[mid//c][mid%c]
9         if mid1==t:
10            return True
11        elif mid1<t:
12            l=mid+1
13        else:
14            r=mid-1
15    return False
```

Feedback

Test	Expected	Got
print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 13))	False	False
print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 3))	True	True

Passed all tests!

Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 6

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐ Flag question

Question text

Balanced strings are those that have an equal quantity of 'L' and 'R' characters.

Given a balanced string s, split it in the maximum amount of balanced strings.

Return the maximum amount of split balanced strings.

Example 1:

Input:
RLRRLRLRL

Output:

4

Explanation: s can be split into "RL", "RRLL", "RL", "RL", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 2:

Input:
RLLLLRRRLR

Output:
3
Explanation: s can be split into "RL", "LLLR", "LR", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 3:

Input:
LLLLRRRR

Output:
1
Explanation: s can be split into "LLLLRRRR".

Constraints:

1 <= s.length <= 1000
s[i] is either 'L' or 'R'.
s is a balanced string.

For example:

Test	Result
print(BalancedStrings('RLRRLRLRL'))	4
print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRRRLR'))	3

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def BalancedStrings(s):
2     b=0
3     c=0
4     for char in s:
5         if char=='L':
6             b+=1
7         else:
8             b-=1
9         if b==0:
10             c+=1
11     return c
```

Feedback

Test	Expected Got
print(BalancedStrings('RLRRLRLRL'))	4
print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRRRLR'))	3

Passed all tests!
Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 7

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
☐ Flag question

Question text

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.
An element a[i] is a peak element if
A[i-1] <= A[i] >=a[i+1] for middle elements. [0<i<n-1]

A[i-1] <= A[i] for last element [i=n-1]

A[i]>=A[i+1] for first element [i=0]

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of A .
The second line contains n space-separated integers,A[i].

Output Format

Print peak numbers separated by space.

Sample Input

5
8 9 10 2 6

Sample Output

10 6

For example:

Input Result

4 12 8
12 3 6 8

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def find(n,arr):
2     peaks=[]
3     for i in range(n):
4         if i==0:
5             if n==1 or arr[i]>=arr[i+1]:
6                 peaks.append(arr[i])
7             elif i==n-1:
8                 if arr[i]>=arr[i-1]:
9                     peaks.append(arr[i])
10            else:
11                if arr[i]>=arr[i-1] and arr[i]>=arr[i+1]:
12                    peaks.append(arr[i])
13        return peaks
14 n=int(input())
15 arr=list(map(int,input().split()))
16 peaks=find(n,arr)
17 print(" ".join(map(str,peaks)))
```

Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6
4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8

Passed all tests!
Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 8

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
☐ Flag question

Question text

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 %)

```
1 def remove(s1,s2):
2     res=''
3     for char in s1:
4         if char not in s2:
5             res+=char
6     return res
7
8 s1=input()
9 s2=input()
10 print(remove(s1,s2))
```

Feedback

Input Expected Got

experience	xpri	xpri
enc		

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐ Flag question

Question text

Given an array `nums` containing `n` distinct numbers in the range `[0, n]`, return *the only number in the range that is missing from the array*.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,0,1]`
Output: `2`
Explanation: `n = 3` since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,3]`. `2` is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1]`
Output: `2`
Explanation: `n = 2` since there are 2 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,2]`. `2` is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [9,6,4,2,3,5,7,0,1]`
Output: `8`
Explanation: `n = 9` since there are 9 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,9]`. `8` is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

For example:

Test	Result
<code>print(missingNumber([3,0,1]))</code>	<code>2</code>
<code>print(missingNumber([0,1]))</code>	<code>2</code>

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def missingNumber(nums):
2     n=len(nums)
3     s=n*(n+1)//2
```



```
4 s1=sum(nums)
5 return s-s1
6
```

Feedback

Test	Expected Got	
print(missingNumber([3,0,1]))	2	2
print(missingNumber([0,1]))	2	2
print(missingNumber([9,6,4,2,3,5,7,0,1]))	8	8

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

☐  Flag question

Question text

Write a Python program for binary search.

For example:

Input	Result
1,2,3,5,8 6	False
3,5,9,45,42 42	True

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def search(arr,t):
2     arr.sort()
3     l,r=0,len(arr)-1
4     while l<=r:
5         m=(l+r)//2
6         if arr[m]==t:
7             return True
8         elif arr[m]<t:
9             l=m+1
10        else:
11            r=m-1
12        return False
13 arr=list(map(int,input().split(' ')))
14 t=int(input())
15 print(search(arr,t))
```

Feedback

Input	Expected Got	
1,2,3,5,8 6	False	False
3,5,9,45,42 42	True	True

Passed all tests!

Correct
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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