1) It takes data from the user as a sting and then converts it into a list. Then it counts the occurrence of each color (1,2,3). At last, it edits the existing list by writing 1 the times it occurs, then 2, and at last, 3

3) Firstly, we initialize an empty list to represent the queue. We insert elements into the empty queue using append. To delete elements firstly, we check if it is empty, and if not then we delete the element at 0 index number using pop(0). To find the front element, firstly, we check if it is empty, and if not, then we print the number at index 0. To find the rear element firstly we check if it is empty and if not then we print the number at index -1. To check if the queue is empty, we check if the length of the queue is 0 or not, and accordingly, it returns the value as TRUE or FALSE. To find the size we use the len method

4) The function iterates through each element in the array arr. It maintains a deque (max_deque) that stores indices of elements within the current window. In each iteration, the algorithm updates the deque by removing indices that are no longer in the window and removing elements from the back of the deque that are smaller than the current element. The index of the current element is added to the deque. If the window size k is reached or surpassed, the maximum element in the current window (at the front of the deque) is appended to the result list. The final result is a list containing the maximum elements in each subarray