Started on	Saturday, 27 April 2024, 1:20 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 13 May 2024, 11:19 AM
Time taken	15 days 21 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
a=input()
b=input()
p=""
for char in a:
    if char not in b:
        p=p+char
print(p)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Given a string S, which contains several words, print the count C of the words whose length is atleast L. (You can include punctuation marks like comma, full stop also as part of the word length. Space alone must be ignored)

Input Format:

The first line contains S.
The second line contains L.

Output Format:

The first line contains C

Boundary Conditions:

2 <= Length of S <= 1000

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

During and after Kenyattas inauguration police elsewhere in the capital, Nairobi, tried to stop the opposition from holding peaceful demonstrations.
5

Output:

13

Explanation:

The words of minimum length 5 are
During
after
Kenyattas
inauguration
police
elsewhere
capital,
Nairobi,
tried
opposition
holding
peaceful
demonstrations.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
a=input()
b=int(input())
c=a.split()
count=0
for i in c:
    if(len(i)>=b):
        count+=1
print(count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	During and after Kenyattas inauguration police elsewhere in the capital, Nairobi, tried to stop the opposition from holding peaceful demonstrations. 5	13	13	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **3**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
ww=[]
while True:
    w=input()
    if w==" ":
        break
    elif w not in ww:
        ww.append(w)
for w in ww:
    print(w)
```

	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! ✔

Question **4**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
a=input()
b=0
c=0
d=0
for char in a:
    if(char.isdigit()):
        b+=1
    elif(char.isalpha()):
        c+=1
    else:
        d+=1
print(c)
print(b)
print(d)

```

	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! ✔

Question **5**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
a=input()
b=input()
if a in b or b in a:
    print("True")
else:
    print("False")
```

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

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **6**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
a=input()
s=a.split()
if(len(s)>=2):
    sw=s[1].upper()
else:
    sw="LESS"
print(sw)
```

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

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **7**

Correct

Marked 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

For example:

Input	Result
arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
a=input()
u,e=a.split('@')
f,e=e.split('.',1)
print(e)
print(f)
print(u)
```

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

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **8**

Correct

Marked 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 %)

```
a=input()
b=input()
n=int(input())
cc=""
count=0
for char in a:
    if char in b and char not in cc:
        cc+=char
        if(len(cc)==n):
            break
print(cc)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **9**

Correct

Marked 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

aabbbbccccc

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
def expand_string(s):
    result = ''
    i = 0
    while i < len(s):
        char = s[i]
        i += 1
        num = ''
        while i < len(s) and s[i].isdigit():
            num += s[i]
            i += 1
        result += char * int(num)
    return result

s = input()
print(expand_string(s))

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	a2b4c6	aabbbbccccc	aabbbbccccc	✔
✔	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd	aaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Question **10**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Robert is having 2 strings consist of uppercase & lowercase english letters. Now he want to compare those two strings lexicographically. The letters' case does not matter, that is an uppercase letter is considered equivalent to the corresponding lowercase letter.

Input

The first line contains **T**. Then **T** test cases follow.

Each test case contains a two lines contains a string. The strings' lengths range from 1 to 100 inclusive. It is guaranteed that the strings are of the same length and also consist of uppercase and lowercase Latin letters.

Output

If the first string is less than the second one, print "-1".
If the second string is less than the first one, print "1".
If the strings are equal, print "0".
Note that the letters' case is not taken into consideration when the strings are compared.

Constraints

1≤T≤50

String length≤100

For example:

Input	Result
3 aaaa aaaA abs Abz abcdefg AbCdEfF	0 -1 1

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
t=int(input())
for i in range(t):
    str1=input().upper()
    str2=input().upper()
    if(str1<str2):
        print("-1")
    elif(str1>str2):
        print("1")
    else:
        print("0")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	3 aaaa aaaA abs Abz abcdefg AbCdEfF	0 -1 1	0 -1 1	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

◄ Week4_Coding

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