07 – Tuple/Set

Ex. No. : 7.1 **Date:**

Register No.: 230701128 **Name: Jayan A**

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")
```

Ex. No. : 7.2 **Date:**

Register No.: 230701128 **Name: Jayan A**

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 = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"
Output: ["AAAAACCCCC","CCCCCAAAAA"]

Example 2:

Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"
Output: ["AAAAAAAAAA"]

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA

Program:

```
deffindRepeatedSequences(s):
    sequences = {}
    result = []
    for i in range(len(s) - 9):
seq = s[i:i+10]
        sequences[seq] = sequences.get(seq, 0) + 1
        if sequences[seq] == 2:
result.append(seq)
    return result
s1 = input()
for i in findRepeatedSequences(s1):
    print(i)
```

Ex. No. : 7.3 **Date:**

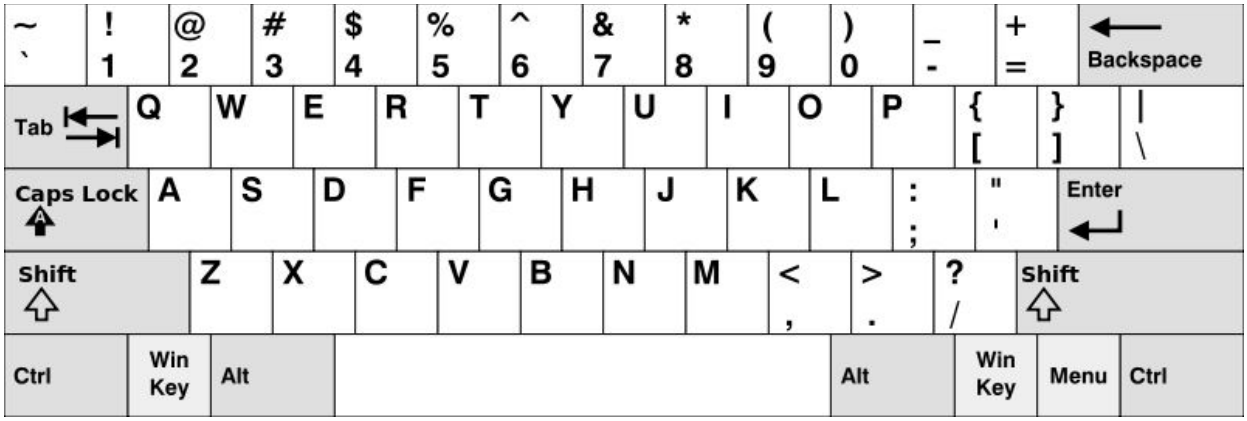
Register No.:230701128 **Name: Jayan A**

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".
-



-
- **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:

```
deffindWords(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)
```

Ex. No. : 7.4 **Date:**

Register No.: 230701128 **Name: Jayan A**

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)
```

Ex. No. : 7.5 **Date:**

Register No.:230701128 **Name: Jayan A**

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:

```
defcount_distinct_pairs(t, K):
```

```
distinct_pairs = set()
    for i in range(len(t)):
        for j in range(i + 1, len(t)):
            if t[i] + t[j] == K:
distinct_pairs.add((min(t[i], t[j]), max(t[i], t[j])))
    return len(distinct_pairs)
t_input = input()
t = tuple(map(int, t_input.split(',')))
K = int(input())
print(count_distinct_pairs(t, K))
```