

1. Maximum XOR of Two Non-Overlapping Subtrees

```
1st 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/1st 11.py (3.12.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

def get_subtree_xors(node):
    if not node:
        return 0, []
    left_xor, left_subtree_xors = get_subtree_xors(node.left)
    right_xor, right_subtree_xors = get_subtree_xors(node.right)
    current_xor = node.val ^ left_xor ^ right_xor
    all_xors = left_subtree_xors + right_subtree_xors + [current_xor]
    return current_xor, all_xors

def find_max_xor_of_two_subtrees(root):
    _, all_subtree_xors = get_subtree_xors(root)
    max_xor = 0
    n = len(all_subtree_xors)
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(i + 1, n):
            max_xor = max(max_xor, all_subtree_xors[i] ^ all_subtree_xors[j])
    return max_xor

root = TreeNode(1)
root.left = TreeNode(2)
root.right = TreeNode(3)
root.left.left = TreeNode(4)
root.left.right = TreeNode(5)
root.right.left = TreeNode(6)
root.right.right = TreeNode(7)

print(find_max_xor_of_two_subtrees(root))
```

```
IDLE Shell 3.12.3
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/1st 11.py
7
>>>
```

2. Form a Chemical Bond

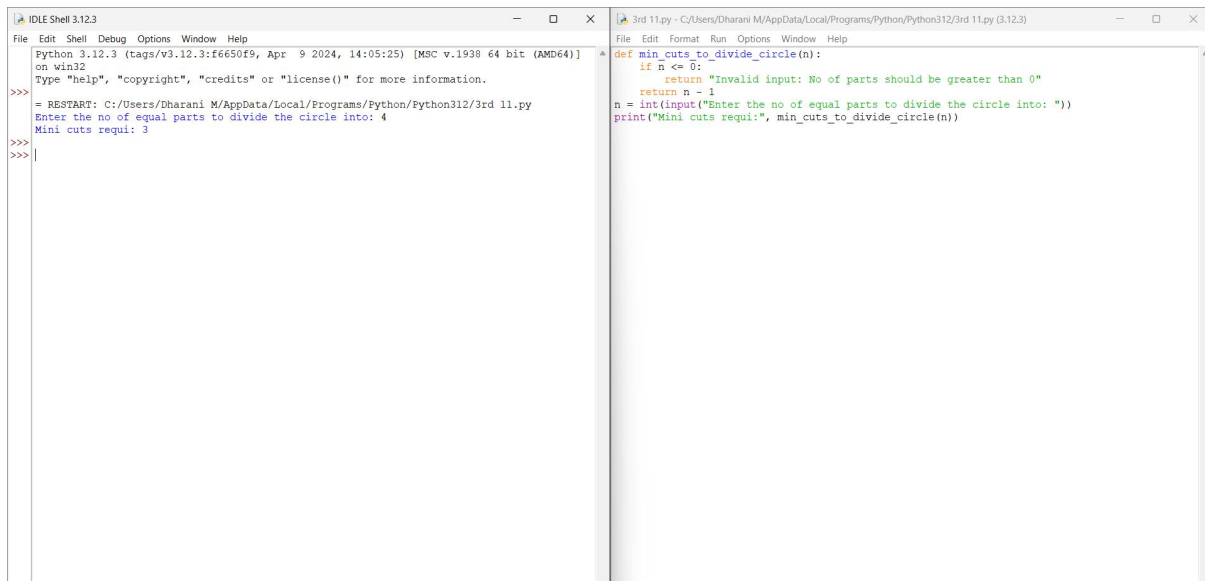
```
2nd 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/2nd 11.py (3.12.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

from tabulate import tabulate
chemical_elements = {
    "H": {"name": "Hydrogen"},
    "He": {"name": "Helium"},
    "Li": {"name": "Lithium"},
    "Be": {"name": "Beryllium"},
    "B": {"name": "Boron"},
}

def create_element_table(elements):
    table = [{"Symbol", "Name"}]
    for symbol, info in elements.items():
        table.append([symbol, info["name"]])
    return table

print(tabulate(create_element_table(chemical_elements), headers="firstrow", tablefmt="grid"))
```

3. Minimum Cuts to Divide a Circle

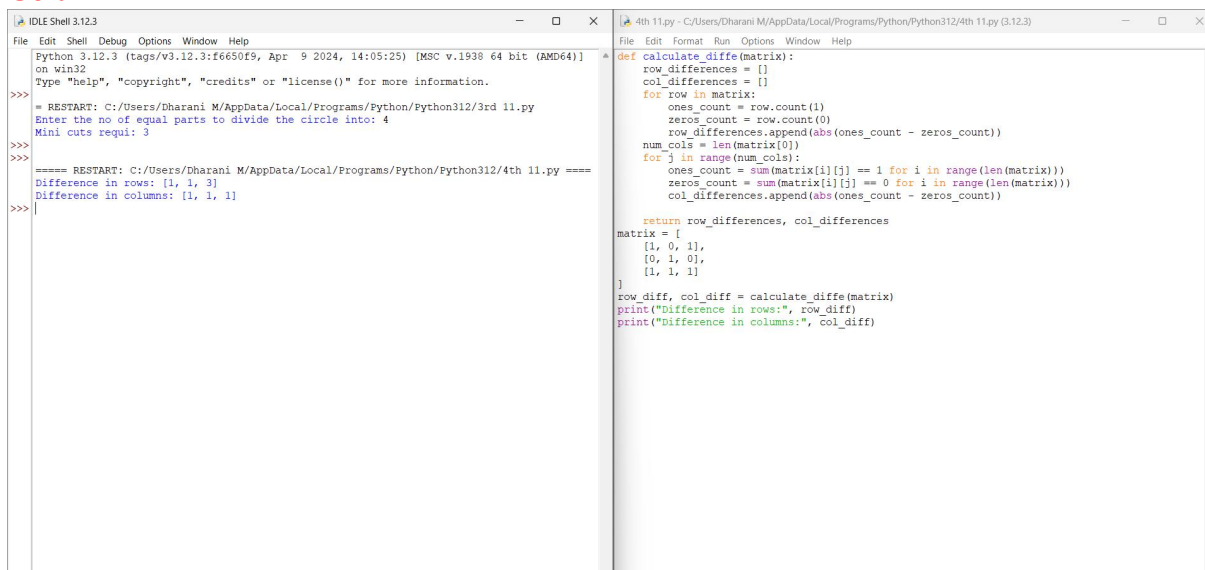


The screenshot shows two windows in a Python IDE. The left window is the IDLE Shell, and the right window is a script named '3rd 11.py'. The shell shows the execution of the script, which prompts the user to enter the number of equal parts to divide the circle into. The user enters 4, and the script outputs 'Mini cuts requi: 3'. The script in the right window defines a recursive function 'min_cuts_to_divide_circle(n)' that calculates the minimum cuts required to divide a circle into 'n' equal parts. The function uses a base case of 0 and a recursive case that iterates from 1 to n-1, calculating the minimum cuts for each possible division and returning the minimum value.

```
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
- RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/3rd 11.py
Enter the no of equal parts to divide the circle into: 4
Mini cuts requi: 3
>>>
```

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def min_cuts_to_divide_circle(n):
    if n <= 0:
        return "Invalid input: No of parts should be greater than 0"
    return n - 1
n = int(input("Enter the no of equal parts to divide the circle into: "))
print("Mini cuts requi:", min_cuts_to_divide_circle(n))
```

4. Difference Between Ones and Zeros in Row and Column



The screenshot shows two windows in a Python IDE. The left window is the IDLE Shell, and the right window is a script named '4th 11.py'. The shell shows the execution of the script, which prompts the user to enter the number of equal parts to divide the circle into. The user enters 4, and the script outputs 'Mini cuts requi: 3'. The script in the right window defines a function 'calculate_diff(matrix)' that calculates the difference between the number of ones and zeros in each row and column of a matrix. The function uses a base case of 0 and a recursive case that iterates from 1 to n-1, calculating the difference for each possible division and returning the minimum value.

```
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
- RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/4th 11.py
Enter the no of equal parts to divide the circle into: 4
Mini cuts requi: 3
>>>
===== RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/4th 11.py =====
Difference in rows: [1, 1, 3]
Difference in columns: [1, 1, 1]
>>>
```

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def calculate_diff(matrix):
    row_differences = []
    col_differences = []
    for row in matrix:
        ones_count = row.count(1)
        zeros_count = row.count(0)
        row_differences.append(abs(ones_count - zeros_count))
    num_cols = len(matrix[0])
    for j in range(num_cols):
        ones_count = sum(matrix[i][j] == 1 for i in range(len(matrix)))
        zeros_count = sum(matrix[i][j] == 0 for i in range(len(matrix)))
        col_differences.append(abs(ones_count - zeros_count))
    return row_differences, col_differences
matrix = [
    [1, 0, 1],
    [0, 1, 0],
    [1, 1, 1]
]
row_diff, col_diff = calculate_diff(matrix)
print("Difference in rows:", row_diff)
print("Difference in columns:", col_diff)
```

5. Minimum Penalty for a Shop

```
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/5th 11.py
Mini penalty for the shop: 1
>>>
```

```
def min_penalty(graph, start, end):
    num_shops = len(graph)
    INF = float('inf')
    dist = [[INF] * num_shops for _ in range(num_shops)]
    for i in range(num_shops):
        for j in range(num_shops):
            if i == j:
                dist[i][j] = 0
            elif graph[i][j] != -1:
                dist[i][j] = graph[i][j]
    for k in range(num_shops):
        for i in range(num_shops):
            for j in range(num_shops):
                dist[i][j] = min(dist[i][j], dist[i][k] + dist[k][j])
    return dist[start][end]

graph = [
    [-1, 2, 5, 1],
    [2, -1, 3, 2],
    [5, 3, -1, 1],
    [1, 2, 1, -1]
]

start = 0
end = 3
print("Mini penalty for the shop:", min_penalty(graph, start, end))
```

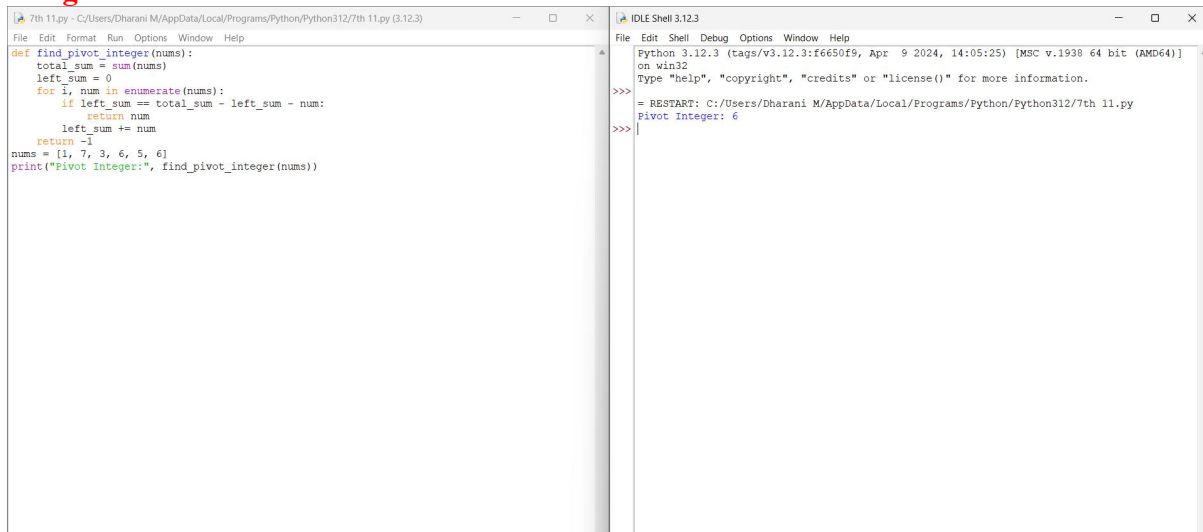
6. Count Palindromic Subsequences

```
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/6th 11.py
Number of palindrom subseq: 4
>>>
```

```
def count_palindrom_subseq(s):
    n = len(s)
    dp = [[0] * n for _ in range(n)]
    for i in range(n):
        dp[i][i] = 1
    for length in range(2, n + 1):
        for i in range(n - length + 1):
            j = i + length - 1
            if s[i] == s[j]:
                dp[i][j] = dp[i + 1][j] + dp[i][j - 1] + 1
            else:
                dp[i][j] = dp[i + 1][j] + dp[i][j - 1] - dp[i + 1][j - 1]
    return dp[0][n - 1]

s = "aabb"
print("Number of palindrom subseq:", count_palindrom_subseq(s))
```

7. Find the Pivot Integer

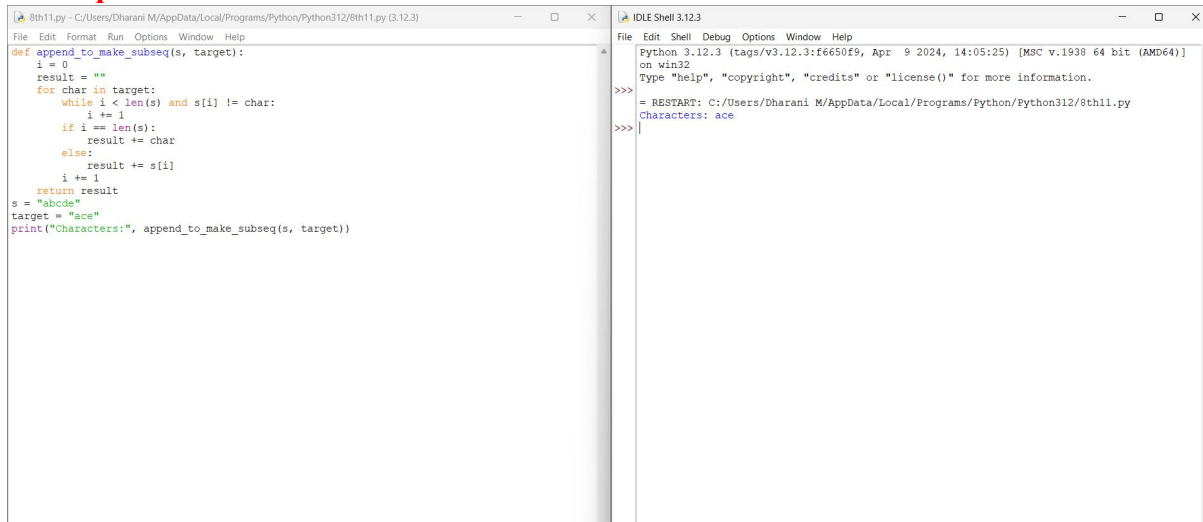


The screenshot shows a Python IDE with two windows. The left window displays a Python script for finding a pivot integer in a list. The right window shows the execution output.

```
7th 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/7th 11.py (3.12.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def find_pivot_integer(nums):
    total_sum = sum(nums)
    left_sum = 0
    for i, num in enumerate(nums):
        if left_sum == total_sum - left_sum - num:
            return num
        left_sum += num
    return -1
nums = [1, 7, 3, 6, 5, 6]
print("Pivot Integer:", find_pivot_integer(nums))

IDLE Shell 3.12.3
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/7th 11.py
Pivot Integer: 6
>>>
```

8. Append Characters to String to Make Subsequence



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with two windows. The left window displays a Python script for appending characters to a string to make it a subsequence of a target string. The right window shows the execution output.

```
8th 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/8th 11.py (3.12.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
def append_to_make_subseq(s, target):
    i = 0
    result = ""
    for char in target:
        while i < len(s) and s[i] != char:
            i += 1
        if i == len(s):
            result += char
        else:
            result += s[i]
            i += 1
    return result
s = "abcde"
target = "ace"
print("Characters:", append_to_make_subseq(s, target))

IDLE Shell 3.12.3
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/8th 11.py
Characters: ace
>>>
```

9. Remove Nodes From Linked List

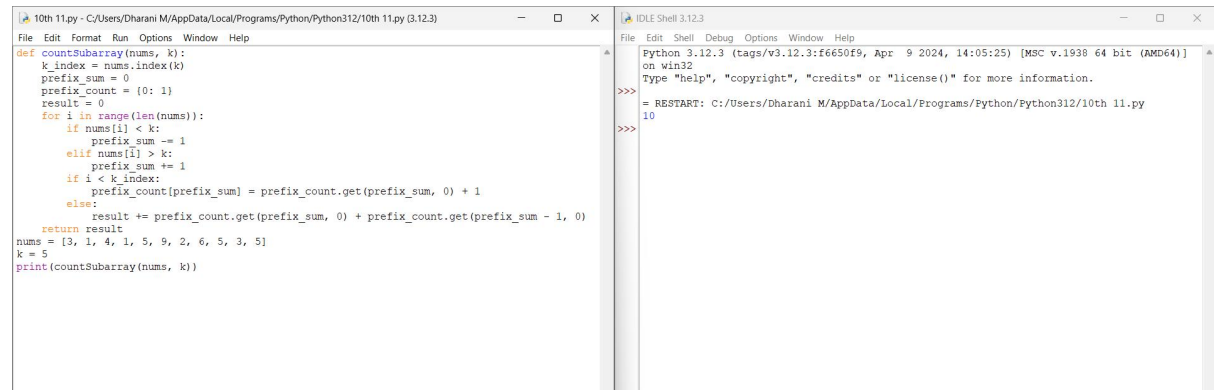
9th 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/9th 11.py (3.12.3)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
class ListNode:
    def __init__(self, value=0, next=None):
        self.value = value
        self.next = next
def removeNodes(head, val):
    dummy = ListNode(0)
    dummy.next = head
    current = dummy
    while current.next:
        if current.next.value == val:
            current.next = current.next.next
        else:
            current = current.next
    return dummy.next
def printList(head):
    while head:
        print(head.value, end=" -> ")
        head = head.next
    print("None")
def createLinkedList(values):
    if not values:
        return None
    head = ListNode(values[0])
    current = head
    for value in values[1:]:
        current.next = ListNode(value)
        current = current.next
    return head
values = [1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5, 6]
head = createLinkedList(values)
print("Original list:")
printList(head)
head = removeNodes(head, 6)
print("List after removing 6:")
printList(head)
```

10. Count Subarrays With Median

Kds



```
10th 11.py - C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/10th 11.py (3.12.3)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

def countSubarray(nums, k):
    k_index = nums.index(k)
    prefix_sum = 0
    prefix_count = {0: 1}
    result = 0
    for i in range(len(nums)):
        if nums[i] < k:
            prefix_sum -= 1
        elif nums[i] > k:
            prefix_sum += 1
        if i < k_index:
            prefix_count[prefix_sum] = prefix_count.get(prefix_sum, 0) + 1
        else:
            result += prefix_count.get(prefix_sum, 0) + prefix_count.get(prefix_sum - 1, 0)
    return result
nums = [3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5]
k = 5
print(countSubarray(nums, k))

IDLE Shell 3.12.3
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.12.3 (tags/v3.12.3:f6650f9, Apr 9 2024, 14:05:25) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)]
on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
- RESTART: C:/Users/Dharani M/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/10th 11.py
10
>>>
```