

05 -Listin Python

Ex. No. : 5.1

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

BalancedArray

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example

arr=[1,2,3,4,6]

- thesumofthe firstthree elements, $1+2+3=6$. Thevalueofthelastelementis6.
- Usingzerobasedindexing, $\text{arr}[3]=4$ isthepivotbetweenthe twosubarrays.
- Theindexofthepivotis3.

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$, where $0 \leq i < n$
- Itisguaranteedthatasolutionalwaysexists.

Thefirstlinecontainsanintegern,thesizeofthearrayarr.

Eachofthenextnlinescontainsan integer, $\text{arr}[i]$, where $0 \leq i < n$. Sample Case

0

SampleInput0

4

1

2

3

3

SampleOutput0

2

Explanation0

Thesumofthefirsttwoelements, $1+2=3$. The value ofthelastelementis3 Using zerobased indexing, $\text{arr}[2]=3$ isthepivot between the twosubarrays The index of the pivot is 2

SampleCase1

SampleInput1

3

1

2

1

SampleOutput1

1

Explanation1

The first and last elements are equal to 1

Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays. The index of the pivot is 1.

For example:

Input	Result
4 1 2 3 3	2
3 1 2 1	1

Program:

```
a=int(input()) l=[]
```

```
for i in range(a):
```

```
    c=int(input())
```

```
    l.append(c)
```

```
for i in range(1,a):
```

```
    d=sum(l[0:i])
```

```
    r=sum(l[i+1:])
```

```
    if(d==r):
```

```
        print(i)
```



Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 2 3 3	2	2	✓
✓	3 1 2 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Ex. No. : 5.2

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

Checkpairwithdifference k

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non-negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[i] - A[j] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format

1. First line is number of test cases T. Following T lines contain:
2. N, followed by N integers of the array
3. The non-negative integer k

Output format

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn't

Input

1

3

1

3

5

4

Output:

1

Input

1

3

1

3

5

99

Output

0

For example:

Input	Result
1	1
3	
1	
3	
5	
4	
Input	Result

1	0
3	
1	
3	
5	
99	

Program:

```

a=int(input())
while(a!=0):
    b=int(input())
    l=[]
    f=0
    for i in range(b):
        c=int(input())
        l.append(c)
    k=int(input())
    a-=1
    for i in range(b):
        for j in range(b):
            if(l[i]-l[j]==k and i!=j): f=1
            break
    if(f==1):
        print(1)
    else:
        print(0)

```



Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	1 3 1 3 5 99	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Ex. No. : 5.3

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

CountElements

Complete the program to count frequency of each element of an array. Frequency of a particular element will be printed once.

SampleTestCases Test

Case 1

Input 7

23

45

23

56

45

23

40

Output

23occurs3times

45occurs2times

56occurs1times

40occurs1times

Program:

```
importcollections
```

```
defCountFrequency(arr):
```

```
    returncollections.Counter(arr)
```



```
if __name__ == "__main__": # Input size
    n = int(input())

    # Input elements in array
    arr = []
    for _ in range(n):
        ele = int(input())
        arr.append(ele)

    # Calculate frequency of each element
    freq = CountFrequency(arr)

    for key, value in freq.items():
        print(f"{key} occurs {value} times")
```



Output:

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	7	23 occurs 3 times	23 occurs
	23	45 occurs 2 times	45 occurs
	45	56 occurs 1 times	56 occurs
	23	40 occurs 1 times	40 occurs
	56		
	45		
	23		
	40		

Passed all tests! ✓

Ex. No. : 5.4

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

DistinctElementsinanArray

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

Input Format:

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n. Second line take n Integers which are inputs of array.

Output Format:

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space separated

Example Input: 5

1
2
2
3
4

Output:

1234

Example Input: 6

1
1
2
2
3
3

Output:

123

For example:

Input Result 5

1
2
2
3
4
1234
6
1



1
2
2
3
3
123

Program:

```
def merge_arrays_without_duplicates(arr1, arr2):  
    # Combine the arrays and convert to a set to remove duplicates  
    result_set = set(arr1 + arr2)  
    # Convert the set back to a sorted list  
    merged_sorted_array = sorted(result_set)  
    return merged_sorted_array  
  
# Input read and processing  
def process_input():  
    # Reading number of elements and the elements for the first array  
    n1 = int(input())  
    array1 = []  
    for _ in range(n1):  
        element = int(input())  
        array1.append(element)  
    # Reading number of elements and the elements for the second array  
    n2 = int(input())  
    array2 = []  
    for _ in range(n2):  
        element = int(input())
```



```

array2.append(element)

#Merge the arrays without duplicates

result=merge_arrays_without_duplicates(array1,array2) # Print the
result
print("".join(map(str,result)))

```

Output:

	Input	Expected
✓	5 1 2 3 6 9 4 2 4 5 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10
✓	7 4 7 8 10 12 30 35 9 1 3 4 5 7 8 11 13 22	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35
Passed all tests! ✓		

Ex. No. : 5.5

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

Element Insertion

Consider a program to insert an element/item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in editable section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data to be inserted.

Sample Test Cases Test	22
Case 1	33
Input	55
1	66
3	77
4	88
5	99
6	110
7	120
8	44
9	
10	Output
11	
2	ITEM to be inserted:44
	After insertion array is: 11
Output	22
ITEM to be inserted:2	33
After insertion array is: 1	44
2	55
3	66
4	77
5	88
6	99
7	110
8	120
9	
10	
11	
TestCase2 Input	
11	

Program:

```
def insert_sorted(list, n):  
    list.append(n)  
    sorted_list = sorted(list)  
    print("After insertion array is:")  
    for i in range(11):  
        print(sorted_list[i])  
  
sorted_list = [int(input()) for i in range(10)]  
  
new_element = int(input())  
  
print("Item to be inserted:",  
      new_element, sep="")  
  
insert_sorted(sorted_list,  
              new_element)
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2	ITEM to be inserted: 2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	IT Af 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
✓	11 22 33 55 66 77 88 99 110 120 44	ITEM to be inserted: 44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	IT Af 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 11 12
Passed all tests! ✓			



Ex. No. : 5.6

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

FindtheFactor

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the p^{th} element of the [list](#), sorted ascending. If there is no p^{th} element, return 0.

Constraints

$$1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$$

$$1 \leq p \leq 10^9$$

The first line contains an integer n , the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer p , the 1-based index of the factor to return.

SampleCase0

SampleInput0

10

3

SampleOutput0

5

Explanation0

Factoring $n=10$ results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. Return the $p=3^{\text{rd}}$ factor, 5, as the answer.

SampleCase1

SampleInput1

10

5

SampleOutput1

0

Explanation1

Factoring $n=10$ results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. There are only 4 factors and $p=5$, therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

SampleCase2

SampleInput2

1

1

SampleOutput2

1

Explanation2

Factoring $n=1$ results in $\{1\}$. The $p=1^{\text{st}}$ factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

For example:



Input	Result
10 3	5
10 5	0
1 1	1

Program:

```
import sys
```

```
import math
```

```
def find_factors(n):
```

```
    factors=[]
```

```
    for i in range(1,int(math.sqrt(n))+1):
        if n % i == 0:
```

```
            factors.append(i)
            if
```

```
            i != n // i:
```

```
                factors.append(n//i)
    return
```

```
sorted(factors)
```

```
def get_nth_factor(n, p):
```

```
    factors=find_factors(n)
    if p
```

```
<= len(factors):
        return
```

```
factors[p - 1]
    else:
```

```
        return 0
```



```
#Readinginputdirectly fromthestandardinput(typicallyforcompetitive programming)
```

```
input=sys.stdin.read data
```

```
= input().split()n =
```

```
int(data[0])
```

```
p=int(data[1])
```

```
#Calculateandprintthep-thfactor
```

```
print(get_pth_factor(n, p))
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 3	5	5	✓
✓	10 5	0	0	✓
✓	1 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Ex. No. : 5.7

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

MergeList

Write a Python program to zip two given lists of lists.

Input:

m : row

size: column size

e

list1 and list2: Two lists Output

ZipList: List which combined both list1 and list2 Sample test case

Sample input

2

2

1

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

Sample Output

[[1,3,2,4],[5,7,6,8]]

Program:

```
def zip_lists(list1, list2):
```

```
    return [row1 + row2 for row1, row2 in zip(list1, list2)]
```

```
def main():
```

```
    m = int(input())
```



```
n = int(input())
```

```
list1=[[int(input())for_inrange(n)]for_inrange(m)]
```

```
list2=[[int(input())for_inrange(n)]for_inrange(m)]
```

```
zipped_list=zip_lists(list1,list2) print(zipped_list)
```

```
if name ____=="main":
```

```
    main()
```

Output:

	Input	Expected
✓	2 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]
Passed all tests! ✓		

Ex. No. : **5.8**

Date:

RegisterNo.:

Name:

,

MergeTwoSortedArraysWithoutDuplication

Output is a merged array without duplicates. Input Format

N1-no of elements in array1 Array

elements for array 1 N2-

no of elements in array2 Array

elements for array2 Output

Format

Display the merged array Sample

Input 1

5
1
2
3
6
9
4
2
4
5
10

Sample Output 1

123456910

Program:

```
def merge_arrays_without_duplicates(arr1, arr2):
```

```
    # Combine the arrays and convert to a set to remove duplicates
    result_set = set(arr1 + arr2)
```

```
    # Convert the set back to a sorted list
```

```
    merged_sorted_array = sorted(result_set) return
```

```
    merged_sorted_array
```

```
# Input read and processing
```



```

def process_input():
    #Reading number of elements and the elements for the first array n1 = int(input())
    array1 = []
    for _ in range(n1):
        element = int(input())
        array1.append(element)

    #Reading number of elements and the elements for the second array n2 = int(input())
    array2 = []
    for _ in range(n2):
        element = int(input())
        array2.append(element)

    #Merge the arrays without duplicates
    result = merge_arrays_without_duplicates(array1, array2)

    #Print the result
    print("".join(map(str, result)))

```

Output:



	Input	Expected
✓	5 1 2 3 6 9 4 2 4 5 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10
✓	7 4 7 8 10 12 30 35 9 1 3 4 5 7 8 11 13 22	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30
Passed all tests! ✓		

Ex. No. : 5.9

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

PrintElementLocation

Write a program to print all the locations at which a particular element (taken as input) is found in a list and also print the total number of times it occurs in the list. The location starts from 1.

For example, if there are 4 elements in the array: 5

6

5

7

If the element to search is 5 then the output will be: 5 is present at location 1

5 is present at location 3

5 is present 2 times in the array. Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

5

6

5

7

5

Output

5 is present at location 1.

5 is present at location 3.

5 is present 2 times in the array.

Test Case 2

Input

5

67

80

45

97

100

50

Output

50 is not present in the array.

Program:




```

def find_element_locations(lst, target):
    locations = []
    count = 0
    for i in range(len(lst)):
        if lst[i] == target:
            locations.append(i+1)
            count += 1

    return locations, count

def main():
    n = int(input())
    lst = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
    target = int(input())

    locations, count = find_element_locations(lst, target)

    if count == 0:
        print(f"{target} is not present in the array.")
    else:
        for loc in locations:
            print(f"{target} is present at location {loc}.")
        print(f"{target} is present {count} times in the array.")

if name == "main":
    main()

```



Output:

	Input	Expected
✓	4 5 6 5 7 5	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array
✓	5 67 80 45 97 100 50	50 is not present in the array

Passed all tests! ✓

Ex. No. : 5.10

Date: 28-03-2024

RegisterNo.: 2116231501072

Name: Kanishka P

Strictlyincreasing

Write a Python program to check if a given list is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, If removing only one element from the list results in a strictly increasing list, we still consider the list true

Input:

n: Number of elements List1:

List of values Output

Print "True" if list is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case Input

7

1

2

3

0

4

5

6

Output True

Program:

```
n=int(input())
```

```
arr=[int(input()) for i in range(n)] l =
```

```
arr.copy()
```



```

g=0
size = len(arr)
arr_asc=sorted(arr)
arr_des=sorted(arr[::-1])
if arr==arr_asc or arr==arr_des: print('True')
    g=1 else:
    for i in arr: l.remove(i)
        arr_asc.remove(i)
        arr_des.remove(i)
        if l==arr_asc or l==arr_des: print('True')
            g=1
            break
    l=arr.copy()
    arr_asc = sorted(arr)
    arr_des=sorted(arr[::-1])
if g==0:
    print('False')

```

Output:



	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 1 2 3 0 4 5 6	True	True	✓
✓	4 2 1 0 -1	True	True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓