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## Module 5: Practice Exercises

### Exercise 1

Exercise to create a tool that computes the cartesian product of input iterables. It is equivalent to nested for-loops. For example, `product(A, B)` returns the same as `((x,y) for x in A for y in B)`. [See Hacker Rank Problem \(https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-product/problem\)](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-product/problem)

What is a **cartesian product**?

In mathematics, specifically set theory, the Cartesian product of two sets A and B, denoted  $A \times B$ , is the set of all ordered pairs where a is in A and b is in B.

`itertools.product()`

#### Sample Code

```
>>> from itertools import product >>> >>> print list(product([1,2,3],repeat = 2)) [(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)] >>> >>> print list(product([1,2,3],[3,4])) [(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 3), (3, 4)] >>> >>> A = [[1,2,3],[3,4,5]] >>> print list(product(*A)) [(1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5)] >>> >>> B = [[1,2,3],[3,4,5],[7,8]] >>> print list(product(*B)) [(1, 3, 7), (1, 3, 8), (1, 4, 7), (1, 4, 8), (1, 5, 7), (1, 5, 8), (2, 3, 7), (2, 3, 8), (2, 4, 7), (2, 4, 8), (2, 5, 7), (2, 5, 8), (3, 3, 7), (3, 3, 8), (3, 4, 7), (3, 4, 8), (3, 5, 7), (3, 5, 8)]
```

#### Task

You are given a two lists A and B. Your task is to compute their cartesian product  $A \times B$ .

#### Example

```
In [1]: A = [1, 2]
        B = [3, 4]

        AxB = [(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4)]
```

Note: and are sorted lists, and the cartesian product's tuples should be output in sorted order.

## Input Format

The first line contains the space separated elements of list A. The second line contains the space separated elements of list B.

Both lists have no duplicate integer elements.

## Constraints

$0 < A < 30$

$0 < B < 30$

## List Lengths

- Copy two or three of the lists you made from the previous exercises, or make up two or three new lists.
- Print out a series of statements that tell us how long each list is.

## Sample Input

1 2 3 4

## Sample Output

(1, 3) (1, 4) (2, 3) (2, 4)

```
In [2]: somelists = [  
        [1, 2],  
        [3, 4]]
```

```
In [3]: import itertools  
for element in itertools.product(*somelists):  
    print(element)
```

```
(1, 3)  
(1, 4)  
(2, 3)  
(2, 4)
```

```
In [4]: from itertools import product
A = input("Input space-separated numbers for list A: ").split()
A = list(map(int,A))
B = input("Input space-separated numbers for list B: ").split()
B = list(map(int,B))

for i in product(A,B):
    print (i, end=' ')
```

```
Input space-separated numbers for list A: 5 4
Input space-separated numbers for list B: 8 9
(5, 8) (5, 9) (4, 8) (4, 9)
```

[Submit Solution to Hacker Rank \(https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-product/submissions\)](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-product/submissions)

## Exercise 2

Exercise wants you to create a tool returns successive  $r$  length permutations of elements in an iterable. If  $r$  is not specified or is None, then  $r$  defaults to the length of the iterable, and all possible full length permutations are generated. Permutations are printed in a lexicographic sorted order. So, if the input iterable is sorted, the permutation tuples will be produced in a sorted order. [See Hacker Rank Problem \(https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-permutations/problem\)](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-permutations/problem)

`itertools.permutations(iterable[, r])`

### Sample Code

```
>>> from itertools import permutations >>> print permutations(['1','2','3']) >>> >>> print list(permutations(['1','2','3']))
[('1', '2', '3'), ('1', '3', '2'), ('2', '1', '3'), ('2', '3', '1'), ('3', '1', '2'), ('3', '2', '1')] >>> >>> print list(permutations(['1','2','3'],2))
[('1', '2'), ('1', '3'), ('2', '1'), ('2', '3'), ('3', '1'), ('3', '2')] >>> >>> print list(permutations('abc',3)) [('a', 'b', 'c'), ('a', 'c', 'b'),
('b', 'a', 'c'), ('b', 'c', 'a'), ('c', 'a', 'b'), ('c', 'b', 'a')]
```

### Task

You are given a string **S**.

Your task is to print all possible permutations of size  $k$  of the string in lexicographic sorted order.

### Input Format

A single line containing the space separated string **S** and the integer value  $k$ .

### Constraints

$0 < k \leq \text{len}(S)$

The string contains only UPPERCASE characters.

### Output Format

Print the permutations of the string **S** on separate lines.

### Sample Input

HACK 2

### Sample Output

AC AH AK CA CH CK HA HC HK KA KC KH

### Explanation

All possible size 2 permutations of the string "HACK" are printed in lexicographic sorted order.

```
In [5]: from itertools import permutations
p = permutations('HACK',2)
print(*p)

('H', 'A') ('H', 'C') ('H', 'K') ('A', 'H') ('A', 'C') ('A', 'K') ('C', 'H')
('C', 'A') ('C', 'K') ('K', 'H') ('K', 'A') ('K', 'C')
```

```
In [9]: from itertools import permutations

s, k = input().split()
for i in permutations(sorted(s), int(k)):
    print(*i, sep = "")
```

4 7

[Submit Solution To Hacker Rank \(https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-permutations/submissions\)](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/itertools-permutations/submissions)

## Exercise 3

This tool returns *r* length subsequences of elements from the input iterable allowing individual elements to be repeated more than once.

Combinations are emitted in lexicographic sorted order. So, if the input iterable is sorted, the combination tuples will be produced in sorted order.

`itertools.combinations_with_replacement(iterable, r)`

## Sample Code

```
# >>> from itertools import combinations_with_replacement >>> >>> print
list(combinations_with_replacement('12345',2)) [('1', '1'), ('1', '2'), ('1', '3'), ('1', '4'), ('1', '5'), ('2', '2'), ('2', '3'), ('2', '4'),
('2', '5'), ('3', '3'), ('3', '4'), ('3', '5'), ('4', '4'), ('4', '5'), ('5', '5')] >>> >>> A = [1,1,3,3,3] >>> print list(combinations(A,2))
[(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3), (1, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3), (3, 3)]
```

## Task

You are given a string **S**.

Your task is to print all possible size **k** replacement combinations of the string in lexicographic sorted order.

## Input Format

A single line containing the string **S** and integer value **k** separated by a space.

## Constraints

$$0 < k \leq \text{len}(S)$$

The string contains only UPPERCASE characters.

## Output Format

Print the combinations with their replacements of string **S** on separate lines.

## Sample Input

HACK 2

## Sample Output

AA AC AH AK CC CH CK HH HK KK

```
In [8]: from itertools import combinations_with_replacement
combinations_with_replacement('ABC', 2)
```

```
Out[8]: <itertools.combinations_with_replacement at 0x193c6ae2310>
```

```
In [9]: import itertools as it
```

```
In [11]: bills = [20, 20, 20, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 5, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
```

```
In [12]: list(it.combinations(bills, 3))  
list(it.combinations_with_replacement([1, 2], 2))
```

```
Out[12]: [(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2)]
```

```
In [14]: bills = [50, 20, 10, 5, 1]  
makes_100 = []  
for n in range(1, 101):  
    for combination in it.combinations_with_replacement(bills, n):  
        if sum(combination) == 100:  
            makes_100.append(combination)
```

```
In [15]: len(makes_100)  
print(makes_100)
```

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