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Started on	Sunday, 9 June 2024, 5:16 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 10 June 2024, 11:43 PM
Time taken	1 day 6 hours
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an [list](#), find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element $a[i]$ is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$ for middle elements. $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$ for last element $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$ for first element $[i=0]$

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of A .

The second line contains n space-separated integers, $A[i]$.

Output Format

Print peak numbers separated by space.

Sample Input

```
5
8 9 10 2 6
```

Sample Output

```
10 6
```

For example:

Input	Result
4 12 3 6 8	12 8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n=int(input())
2 l=input()
3 l1=l.split(" ")
4 l2=[]
5 for i in l1:
6     if i=='':
7         l1.remove(i)
8 for i in l1:
9     l2.append(int(i))
10 for i in range(len(l2)):
11     if i==0:
12         if l2[i]>l2[i+1]:
13             print(l2[i],end=' ')
14     elif i==len(l2)-1:
15         if l2[i]>l2[i-1]:
16             print(l2[i],end=' ')
17     else:
18         if l2[i]>l2[i-1] and l2[i]>l2[i+1]:
19             print(l2[i],end=' ')
20
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6	✓
✓	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An [list](#) contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of [list](#)

The second line contains n space-separated integers, [list\[i\]](#).

The third line contains integer k.

Output Format

Print Yes or No.

Sample Input

```
7
0 1 2 4 6 5 3
1
```

Sample Output

```
Yes
```

For example:

Input	Result
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def check_sum(arr, k):
2     seen = set()
3     for num in arr:
4         complement = k - num
5         if complement in seen:
6             return "Yes"
7         seen.add(num)
8     return "No"
9
10 n = int(input())
11 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
12 k = int(input())
13
14 print(check_sum(arr, k))
15
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No	No	✓
✓	6 13 42 31 4 8 9 17	Yes	Yes	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Bubble Sort is the simplest [sorting](#) algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order. You read an [list](#) of numbers. You need to arrange the elements in ascending order and print the result. The [sorting](#) should be done using bubble sort.

Input Format: The first line reads the number of elements in the array. The second line reads the array elements one by one.

Output Format: The output should be a sorted [list](#).

For example:

Input	Result
6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8
5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def bubble_sort(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     for i in range(n):
4         swapped = False
5         for j in range(0, n-i-1):
6             if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
7                 arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
8                 swapped = True
9         if not swapped:
10            break
11
12 num_elements = int(input())
13 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
14 bubble_sort(arr)
15 print(*arr)
16

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8	1 2 3 4 7 8	✓
✓	6 9 18 1 3 4 6	1 3 4 6 9 18	1 3 4 6 9 18	✓
✓	5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to sort a [list](#) of elements using the merge sort algorithm.

For example:

Input	Result
5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 a=int(input())
2 s=input()
3 l=(s.split(' '))
4 l.sort()
5 for i in l:
6     print(i,end=' ')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 6 5 4 3 8	3 4 5 6 8	3 4 5 6 8	✓
✓	9 14 46 43 27 57 41 45 21 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70	14 21 27 41 43 45 46 57 70	✓
✓	4 86 43 23 49	23 43 49 86	23 43 49 86	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

To find the frequency of numbers in a [list](#) and display in sorted order.

Constraints:
 $1 \leq n, \text{arr}[i] \leq 100$
Input:

1 68 79 4 90 68 1 4 5

output:

1 2

4 2

5 1

68 2

79 1

90 1

For example:

Input	Result
4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
2 def count_frequency(arr):
3     freq_dict = {}
4     for num in arr:
5         freq_dict[num] = freq_dict.get(num, 0) + 1
6     return freq_dict
7 freq_dict = count_frequency(arr)
8 sorted_freq = sorted(freq_dict.items())
9 for num, freq in sorted_freq:
10    print(num, freq)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2	3 2 4 2 5 2	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	12 4 4 4 2 3 5	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	✓
✓	5 4 5 4 6 5 7 3	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Sorting ▶