Curriculum

SE Foundations ^ Average: 137.49%

You have a captain's log due before 2024-04-21 (in 1 day)! Log it now! (/captain logs/5596018/edit)

0x04. Python - More Data Structures: Set, **Dictionary**

Python

- Weight: 1
- An auto review will be launched at the deadline

In a nutshell...

- Auto QA review: 139.0/139 mandatory & 23.0/48 optional
- Altogether: 147.92%
 - Mandatory: 100.0%
 - o Optional: 47.92%
 - Calculation: 100.0% + (100.0% * 47.92%) == 147.92%

Resources

Read or watch:

- Data structures (/rltoken/GmgoSUtBbHBW8suWkws51g)
- Lambda, filter, reduce and map (/rltoken/53f4kKVT0-jyzrJstOSJWg)
- Learn to Program 12 Lambda Map Filter Reduce (/rltoken/v9eyFryhkYmxDl13iTx2VA)

man or help:







Learning Objectives

At the end of this project, you are expected to be able to explain to anyone (/rltoken/nbatZmfQyeB03w9ipyFhSw), without the help of Google:

General

- Why Python programming is awesome
- · What are sets and how to use them
- · What are the most common methods of set and how to use them
- When to use sets versus lists
- · How to iterate into a set
- What are dictionaries and how to use them
- · When to use dictionaries versus lists or sets
- · What is a key in a dictionary
- How to iterate over a dictionary
- · What is a lambda function
- · What are the map, reduce and filter functions

Copyright - Plagiarism

- You are tasked to come up with solutions for the tasks below yourself to meet with the above learning objectives.
- You will not be able to meet the objectives of this or any following project by copying and pasting someone else's work.
- You are not allowed to publish any content of this project.
- Any form of plagiarism is strictly forbidden and will result in removal from the program.

Requirements

General

- Allowed editors: vi , vim , emacs
- All your files will be interpreted/compiled on Ubuntu 20.04 LTS using python3 (version 3.8.5)
- All your files should end with a new line
- The first line of all your files should be exactly #!/usr/bin/python3
- A README.md file, at the root of the folder of the project, is mandatory
- Your code should use the pycodestyle (version 2.8.*)
- All your files must be executable
- The length of your files will be tested using wc

Q

Quiz questions

(Great! You've completed the quiz successfully! Keep going! (Show quiz)

Tasks

0. Squared simple

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that computes the square value of all integers of a matrix.

- Prototype: def square_matrix_simple(matrix=[]):
- matrix is a 2 dimensional array
- · Returns a new matrix:
 - Same size as matrix
 - o Each value should be the square of the value of the input
- Initial matrix should not be modified
- You are not allowed to import any module
- You are allowed to use regular loops, map, etc.

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 0-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
square_matrix_simple = __import__('0-square_matrix_simple').square_matrix_simple

matrix = [
    [1, 2, 3],
    [4, 5, 6],
    [7, 8, 9]
]

new_matrix = square_matrix_simple(matrix)
print(new_matrix)
print(matrix)

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./0-main.py
[[1, 4, 9], [16, 25, 36], [49, 64, 81]]
[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

Q

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 0-square_matrix_simple.py

1. Search and replace

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that replaces all occurrences of an element by another in a new list.

- Prototype: def search_replace(my_list, search, replace):
- my_list is the initial list
- search is the element to replace in the list
- replace is the new element
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 1-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
search_replace = __import__('1-search_replace').search_replace

my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 89]
new_list = search_replace(my_list, 2, 89)

print(new_list)
print(my_list)

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./1-main.py
[1, 89, 3, 4, 5, 4, 89, 1, 1, 4, 89]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 89]
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 1-search replace.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

2. Unique addition

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that adds all unique integers in a list (only once for each integer).

Prototype: def uniq_add(my_list=[]):

• You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 2-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
uniq_add = __import__('2-uniq_add').uniq_add

my_list = [1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5]
result = uniq_add(my_list)
print("Result: {:d}".format(result))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./2-main.py
Result: 15
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 2-uniq_add.py

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

3. Present in both

☑ Done!

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Check your code

Write a function that returns a set of common elements in two sets.

- Prototype: def common_elements(set_1, set_2):
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 3-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
common_elements = __import__('3-common_elements').common_elements

set_1 = { "Python", "C", "Javascript" }
set_2 = { "Bash", "C", "Ruby", "Perl" }
c_set = common_elements(set_1, set_2)
print(sorted(list(c_set)))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./3-main.py
['C']
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

• GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming

```
Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures(/)File: 3-common_elements.py
```

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

4. Only differents

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that returns a set of all elements present in only one set.

- Prototype: def only_diff_elements(set_1, set_2):
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 4-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
only_diff_elements = __import__('4-only_diff_elements').only_diff_elements

set_1 = { "Python", "C", "Javascript" }
set_2 = { "Bash", "C", "Ruby", "Perl" }
od_set = only_diff_elements(set_1, set_2)
print(sorted(list(od_set)))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./4-main.py
['Bash', 'Javascript', 'Perl', 'Python', 'Ruby']
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 4-only_diff_elements.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

5. Number of keys

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)



Write a function that returns the number of keys in a dictionary.

- Prototype: def number_keys(a_dictionary):
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

number_keys = __import__('5-number_keys').number_keys

a_dictionary = { 'language': "C", 'number': 13, 'track': "Low level" }

nb_keys = number_keys(a_dictionary)

print("Number of keys: {:d}".format(nb_keys))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./5-main.py

Number of keys: 3

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 5-number_keys.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

6. Print sorted dictionary

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that prints a dictionary by ordered keys.

- Prototype: def print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary):
- You can assume that all keys are strings
- Keys should be sorted by alphabetic order
- Only sort keys of the first level (don't sort keys of a dictionary inside the main dictionary)
- Dictionary values can have any type
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 6-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
print_sorted_dictionary = __import__('6-print_sorted_dictionary').print_sorted_dictionary

a_dictionary = { 'language': "C", 'Number': 89, 'track': "Low level", 'ids': [1, 2, 3] }
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./6-main.py
Number: 89
ids: [1, 2, 3]
language: C
track: Low level
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 6-print_sorted_dictionary.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

7. Update dictionary

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that replaces or adds key/value in a dictionary.

- Prototype: def update_dictionary(a_dictionary, key, value):
- key argument will be always a string
- value argument will be any type
- If a key exists in the dictionary, the value will be replaced
- If a key doesn't exist in the dictionary, it will be created
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
pyillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 7-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
update_dictionary = __import__('7-update_dictionary').update_dictionary
print_sorted_dictionary = __import__('6-print_sorted_dictionary').print_sorted_dictionary
a_dictionary = { 'language': "C", 'number': 89, 'track': "Low level" }
new_dict = update_dictionary(a_dictionary, 'language', "Python")
print sorted dictionary(new dict)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
print("--")
print("--")
new dict = update dictionary(a dictionary, 'city', "San Francisco")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./7-main.py
language: Python
number: 89
track: Low level
language: Python
number: 89
track: Low level
--
city: San Francisco
language: Python
number: 89
track: Low level
city: San Francisco
language: Python
number: 89
track: Low level
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 7-update_dictionary.py

Q

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that deletes a key in a dictionary.

- Prototype: def simple_delete(a_dictionary, key=""):
- key argument will be always a string
- If a key doesn't exist, the dictionary won't change
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 8-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
simple_delete = __import__('8-simple_delete').simple_delete
print_sorted_dictionary = \
    __import__('6-print_sorted_dictionary').print_sorted_dictionary
a_dictionary = { 'language': "C", 'Number': 89, 'track': "Low", 'ids': [1, 2, 3] }
new_dict = simple_delete(a_dictionary, 'track')
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
print("--")
print("--")
new_dict = simple_delete(a_dictionary, 'c_is_fun')
print sorted dictionary(a dictionary)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./8-main.py
Number: 89
ids: [1, 2, 3]
language: C
- -
Number: 89
ids: [1, 2, 3]
language: C
Number: 89
ids: [1, 2, 3]
language: C
Number: 89
ids: [1, 2, 3]
language: C
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 8-simple delete.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

9. Multiply by 2

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that returns a new dictionary with all values multiplied by 2

- Prototype: def multiply_by_2(a_dictionary):
- You can assume that all values are only integers
- Returns a new dictionary
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 9-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
multiply_by_2 = __import__('9-multiply_by_2').multiply_by_2
print_sorted_dictionary = \
    __import__('6-print_sorted_dictionary').print_sorted_dictionary
a dictionary = {'John': 12, 'Alex': 8, 'Bob': 14, 'Mike': 14, 'Molly': 16}
new_dict = multiply_by_2(a_dictionary)
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./9-main.py
Alex: 8
Bob: 14
John: 12
Mike: 14
Molly: 16
Alex: 16
Bob: 28
John: 24
Mike: 28
Molly: 32
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

• GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming

```
Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures(/)File: 9-multiply_by_2.py
```

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

10. Best score

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that returns a key with the biggest integer value.

- Prototype: def best_score(a_dictionary):
- You can assume that all values are only integers
- If no score found, return None
- You can assume all students have a different score
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 10-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
best_score = __import__('10-best_score').best_score

a_dictionary = {'John': 12, 'Bob': 14, 'Mike': 14, 'Molly': 16, 'Adam': 10}
best_key = best_score(a_dictionary)
print("Best score: {}".format(best_key))

best_key = best_score(None)
print("Best score: {}".format(best_key))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./10-main.py
Best score: Molly
Best score: None
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 10-best_score.py

☑ Done!

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

Q

11. Multiply by using map

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

(/)
Write a function that returns a list with all values multiplied by a number without using any loops.

- Prototype: def multiply_list_map(my_list=[], number=0):
- · Returns a new list:
 - Same length as my_list
 - Each value should be multiplied by number
- · Initial list should not be modified
- You are not allowed to import any module
- You have to use map
- Your file should be max 3 lines

```
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 11-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3
multiply_list_map = __import__('11-multiply_list_map').multiply_list_map

my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
new_list = multiply_list_map(my_list, 4)
print(new_list)
print(my_list)

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./11-main.py
[4, 8, 12, 16, 24]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more data structures
- File: 11-multiply_list_map.py

12. Roman to Integer

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Technical interview preparation:

- You are not allowed to google anything
- Whiteboard first

Create a function def roman_to_int(roman_string): that converts a Roman numeral (/rltoken/oSuwqUrLOBL_hi4VqVvs_g) to an integer.

- You can assume the number will be between 1 to 3999.
- def roman to int(roman string) must return an integer

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04\$ cat 12-main.py #!/usr/bin/python3 """ Roman to Integer test file roman_to_int = __import__('12-roman_to_int').roman_to_int roman_number = "X" print("{} = {}".format(roman_number, roman_to_int(roman_number))) roman_number = "VII" print("{} = {}".format(roman_number, roman_to_int(roman_number))) roman_number = "IX" print("{} = {}".format(roman_number, roman_to_int(roman_number))) roman number = "LXXXVII" print("{} = {}".format(roman_number, roman_to_int(roman_number))) roman number = "DCCVII" print("{} = {}".format(roman_number, roman_to_int(roman_number))) guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04\$./12-main.py X = 10VII = 7IX = 9LXXXVII = 87DCCVII = 707 guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04\$

Repo:

• GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming

If the roman string is not a string or None, return 0

- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 12-roman_to_int.py

13. Weighted average!

#advanced

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that returns the weighted average of all integers tuple (<score>, <weight>)

- Prototype: def weight_average(my_list=[]):
- Returns ø if the list is empty
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
weight_average = __import__('100-weight_average').weight_average

my_list = [(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 10), (4, 2)]
# = ((1 * 2) + (2 * 1) + (3 * 10) + (4 * 2)) / (2 + 1 + 10 + 2)
result = weight_average(my_list)
print("Average: {:0.2f}".format(result))

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./100-main.py
Average: 2.80
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 100-weight_average.py

 QA Review

14. Squared by using map

#advanced

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write a function that computes the square value of all integers of a matrix using map

- Prototype: def square matrix map(matrix=[]):
- matrix is a 2 dimensional array
- Returns a new matrix:
 - Same size as matrix
 - Each value should be the square of the value of the input
- · Initial matrix should not be modified
- You are not allowed to import any module
- You have to use map
- You are not allowed to use for or while
- Your file should be max 3 lines

```
millaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ cat 101-main.py
#!/usr/bin/python3

square_matrix_map = \
    __import__('101-square_matrix_map').square_matrix_map

matrix = [
      [1, 2, 3],
      [4, 5, 6],
      [7, 8, 9]
]

new_matrix = square_matrix_map(matrix)
print(new_matrix)
print(matrix)

guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./101-main.py
[[1, 4, 9], [16, 25, 36], [49, 64, 81]]
[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

☑ Done!

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 101-square_matrix_map.py

Check your code

QA Review

15. Delete by value

#advanced

Score: 9.09% (Checks completed: 9.09%)

Write a function that deletes keys with a specific value in a dictionary.

>_ Get a sandbox

- Prototype: def complex_delete(a_dictionary, value):
- If the value doesn't exist, the dictionary won't change
- All keys having the searched value have to be deleted
- You are not allowed to import any module

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
complex_delete = __import__('102-complex_delete').complex_delete
print_sorted_dictionary = \
    __import__('6-print_sorted_dictionary').print_sorted_dictionary
a_dictionary = {'lang': "C", 'track': "Low", 'pref': "C", 'ids': [1, 2, 3]}
new_dict = complex_delete(a_dictionary, 'C')
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
print("--")
print("--")
new dict = complex delete(a dictionary, 'c is fun')
print_sorted_dictionary(a_dictionary)
print("--")
print_sorted_dictionary(new_dict)
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$ ./102-main.py
ids: [1, 2, 3]
track: Low
guillaume@ubuntu:~/0x04$
```

- GitHub repository: alx-higher_level_programming
- Directory: 0x04-python-more_data_structures
- File: 102-complex delete.py

□ Done? Check your code Ask for a new correction > Get a sandbox QA Review

16. CPython #1: PyBytesObject



Score: 0.0% (Checks completed: 0.0%)

Create two C functions that print some basic info about Python lists and Python bytes objects. (/)



Python lists:

- Prototype: void print_python_list(PyObject *p);
- Format: see example

Python bytes:

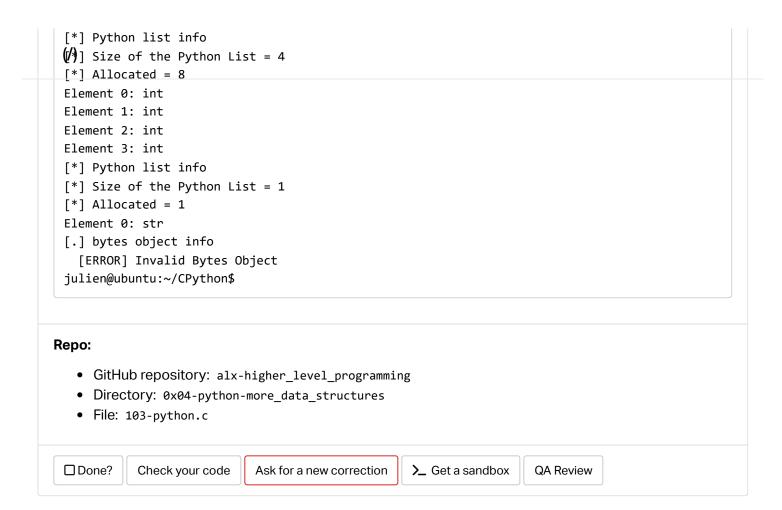
- Prototype: void print_python_bytes(PyObject *p);
- Format: see example
- Line "first X bytes": print a maximum of 10 bytes
- If p is not a valid PyBytesObject, print an error message (see example)
- Read /usr/include/python3.4/bytesobject.h

About:

- Python version: 3.4
- Your shared library will be compiled with this command line: gcc -Wall -Werror -Wextra -pedantic std=c99 -shared -Wl,-soname,libPython.so -o libPython.so -fPIC -I/usr/include/python3.4 103-python.c
- You are not allowed to use the following macros/functions:
 - Py_SIZE
 - Py_TYPE
 - PyList_GetItem
 - PyBytes_AS_STRING
 - PyBytes_GET_SIZE

```
jylien@ubuntu:~/CPython$ python3 --version
Python 3.4.3
julien@ubuntu:~/CPython$ gcc -Wall -Werror -Wextra -pedantic -std=c99 -shared -Wl,-soname,li
bPython.so -o libPython.so -fPIC -I/usr/include/python3.4 103-python.c
julien@ubuntu:~/CPython$ cat 103-tests.py
import ctypes
lib = ctypes.CDLL('./libPython.so')
lib.print_python_list.argtypes = [ctypes.py_object]
lib.print_python_bytes.argtypes = [ctypes.py_object]
s = b"Hello"
lib.print_python_bytes(s);
b = b' \times ff \times f8 \times 00 \times 00 \times 00 \times 00 \times 00';
lib.print python bytes(b);
b = b'What does the \'b\' character do in front of a string literal?';
lib.print_python_bytes(b);
1 = [b'Hello', b'World']
lib.print_python_list(1)
del 1[1]
lib.print_python_list(1)
1 = 1 + [4, 5, 6.0, (9, 8), [9, 8, 1024], b"Holberton", "Betty"]
lib.print_python_list(1)
1 = []
lib.print_python_list(1)
1.append(0)
lib.print_python_list(1)
1.append(1)
1.append(2)
1.append(3)
1.append(4)
lib.print_python_list(1)
1.pop()
lib.print_python_list(1)
1 = ["Holberton"]
lib.print_python_list(1)
lib.print python bytes(1);
julien@ubuntu:~/CPython$ python3 103-tests.py
[.] bytes object info
  size: 5
  trying string: Hello
  first 6 bytes: 48 65 6c 6c 6f 00
[.] bytes object info
  size: 8
  trying string: �
  first 9 bytes: ff f8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
[.] bytes object info
  size: 60
  trying string: What does the 'b' character do in front of a string literal?
  first 10 bytes: 57 68 61 74 20 64 6f 65 73 20
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 2
[*] Allocated = 2
```

```
Element 0: bytes
(/)] bytes object info
  size: 5
  trying string: Hello
 first 6 bytes: 48 65 6c 6c 6f 00
Element 1: bytes
[.] bytes object info
  size: 5
  trying string: World
  first 6 bytes: 57 6f 72 6c 64 00
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 1
[*] Allocated = 2
Element 0: bytes
[.] bytes object info
  size: 5
  trying string: Hello
 first 6 bytes: 48 65 6c 6c 6f 00
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 8
[*] Allocated = 8
Element 0: bytes
[.] bytes object info
  size: 5
  trying string: Hello
  first 6 bytes: 48 65 6c 6c 6f 00
Element 1: int
Element 2: int
Element 3: float
Element 4: tuple
Element 5: list
Element 6: bytes
[.] bytes object info
  size: 9
  trying string: Holberton
  first 10 bytes: 48 6f 6c 62 65 72 74 6f 6e 00
Element 7: str
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 0
[*] Allocated = 0
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 1
[*] Allocated = 4
Element 0: int
[*] Python list info
[*] Size of the Python List = 5
[*] Allocated = 8
Element 0: int
Element 1: int
Element 2: int
Element 3: int
Element 4: int
```



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