ANSWER NO : 01

```
inp = input()
sum = 0
s = ""
ans = []
for i in range(len(inp)):
    if inp[i] == "L":
        sum -= 1
        s += "L"
    else:
        sum += 1
        s += "R"
    if sum == 0:
        ans.append(s)
        s = ""

print(len(ans))
for i in ans:
    print(i)
```

ANSWER NO : 02

```
n = int(input())
digits = list(map(int, input().split()))
new_digits = {}

for i in range(n):
    x = digits[i]
    if x not in new_digits:
        new_digits[x] = 1
    else:
        new_digits[x] += 1

sum = 0
for x, y in new_digits.items():
```

```
    if y >= x:
        sum += x

print(n - sum)
```

ANSWER NO : 03

A)

1. List support slicing but Dictionary does not support slicing.
2. In list data store with hidden index, but in Dictionary we can set random key as index and its value.
3. Dictionary store data pair-wise whereas, list store data singly.
4. List support Reverse method but Dictionary doesn't.
5. List data can be accessed by index, in dictionary we can accessed value by its key.

B)

***args :**

1. When we use a parameter with one " * " asterisk sign, it will be consider as *args.
2. args means Arbitrary Positional Arguments.
3. The parameter used as args passed arguments as a tuple. So it will return as a tuple.
4. It is used when the parameter we pass has no fixed length or we can't determine the size of the argument.

   Example :

```
def sum(*numbers):
    return numbers
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print(sum(numbers))
```

This will show the output like this : (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
So *args return a tuple.

****kwargs :**

1. When we use a parameter with double ” ** ” asterisk sign, it will be consider as **kwargs.
2. **kwargs means Arbitrary Keyword Arguments.
3. The parameter used as args passed arguments as a dictionary. So it will return as a dictionary.
4. It is used when the parameter we pass has no fixed length or we can’t determine the size of the argument. We pass parameter with pair-wise, like this : key = value. For this kind of arguments we need to pass the parameter in a key with value.

Example :

```
def data(**kwargs):
    return kwargs
print(data(“name”= “Mofiz”, “age”= 34))
```

This will return as a dictionary. The output will look like this

{“name”: “Mofiz”, “age”: 34}

ANSWER NO : 04

```
t = int(input())
num = list(map(int, input().split()))

idx = 0
while True:
    check = filter(lambda x : x%2==0, num)
    if(len(list(check)) == t):
        num = list(map(lambda y : y//2, num))
        idx += 1
    else:
        break

print(idx)
```

ANSWER NO : 05

```
import pyautogui as py
from time import sleep

n = int(input())
sleep(5)

for i in range(1, n+1):
    py.write("#"*i)
    py.write("\n")
```