

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 5\_COD

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 50  
Marks Obtained : 50

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Ella is analyzing the sales data for a new online shopping platform. She has a record of customer transactions where each customer's data includes their ID and a list of amounts spent on different items. Ella needs to determine the total amount spent by each customer and identify the highest single expenditure for each customer.

Your task is to write a program that computes these details and displays them in a dictionary.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of customers.

Each of the next n lines contains a numerical customer ID followed by integers representing the amounts spent on different items.

### **Output Format**

The output displays a dictionary where the keys are customer IDs and the values are lists containing two integers: the total expenditure and the maximum single expenditure.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 2

101 100 150 200

102 50 75 100

Output: {101: [450, 200], 102: [225, 100]}

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Number of customers
```

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

```
# Dictionary to store customer data
```

```
customer_data = {}
```

```
# Process each customer's data
```

```
for _ in range(n):
```

```
    # Read the input for each customer
```

```
    data = list(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
    # The first element is the customer ID
```

```
    customer_id = data[0]
```

```
    # The remaining elements are the expenditures
```

```
    expenditures = data[1:]
```

```
    # Calculate total expenditure and max expenditure
```

```
    total_expenditure = sum(expenditures)
```

```
    max_expenditure = max(expenditures)
```

```
# Store the results in the dictionary
customer_data[customer_id] = [total_expenditure, max_expenditure]

# Output the result
print(customer_data)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Professor Adams needs to analyze student participation in three recent academic workshops. She has three sets of student IDs: the first set contains students who registered for the workshops, the second set contains students who actually attended, and the third set contains students who dropped out.

Professor Adams needs to determine which students who registered also attended, and then identify which of these students did not drop out.

Help Professor Adams identify the students who registered, attended, and did not drop out of the workshops.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of integers, representing the student IDs who registered for the workshops.

The second line consists of integers, representing the student IDs who attended the workshops.

The third line consists of integers, representing the student IDs who dropped out of the workshops.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output displays the intersection of the first two sets, which shows the IDs of students who registered and attended.

The second line displays the result after removing student IDs that are in the third set (dropped out), showing the IDs of students who both attended and did not drop out.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 1 2 3

2 3 4

3 4 5

Output: {2, 3}

{2}

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
```

```
# Read the input
```

```
registered = set(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
attended = set(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
dropped_out = set(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
# Find students who registered and attended
```

```
registered_and_attended = registered & attended
```

```
# Find students who registered, attended, and did not drop out
```

```
attended_and_not_dropped_out = registered_and_attended - dropped_out
```

```
# Output the results
```

```
print(registered_and_attended)
```

```
print(attended_and_not_dropped_out)
```

**Status : Correct**

**Marks : 10/10**

### **3. Problem Statement**

Liam is analyzing a list of product IDs from a recent sales report. He needs to determine how frequently each product ID appears and calculate the following metrics:

Frequency of each product ID: A dictionary where the key is the product ID and the value is the number of times it appears. Total number of unique

product IDs. Average frequency of product IDs: The average count of all product IDs.

Write a program to read the product IDs, compute these metrics, and output the results.

Example

Input:

6 //number of product ID

101

102

101

103

101

102 //product IDs

Output:

{101: 3, 102: 2, 103: 1}

Total Unique IDs: 3

Average Frequency: 2.00

Explanation:

Input 6 indicates that you will enter 6 product IDs.

A dictionary is created to track the frequency of each product ID.

Input 101: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 102: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 101: Frequency of 101 increased to 2.

Input 103: Added with a frequency of 1.

Input 101: Frequency of 101 increased to 3.

Input 102: Frequency of 102 increased to 2.

The dictionary now contains 3 unique IDs: 101, 102, and 103.

Total Unique is 3.

The average frequency is 2.00.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer  $n$ , representing the number of product IDs.

The next  $n$  lines each contain a single integer, each representing a product ID.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output displays the frequency dictionary, which maps each product ID to its count.

The second line displays the total number of unique product IDs, preceded by "Total Unique IDs: ".

The third line displays the average frequency of the product IDs. This is calculated by dividing the total number of occurrences of all product IDs by the total number of unique product IDs, rounded to two decimal places. It is preceded by "Average Frequency: ".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 6

101

102

101

103

101

102

Output: {101: 3, 102: 2, 103: 1}

Total Unique IDs: 3

Average Frequency: 2.00

### Answer

```
# You are using Python
# Read the number of product IDs
n = int(input())

# Initialize an empty dictionary to store frequency of product IDs
frequency = {}

# Read each product ID and update its frequency in the dictionary
for _ in range(n):
    product_id = int(input())

    if product_id in frequency:
        frequency[product_id] += 1
    else:
        frequency[product_id] = 1

# Calculate the total number of unique product IDs
unique_ids_count = len(frequency)

# Calculate the total frequency of all product IDs
total_frequency = sum(frequency.values())

# Calculate the average frequency
average_frequency = total_frequency / unique_ids_count if unique_ids_count > 0
else 0

# Output the results
print(frequency) # First line: dictionary with product ID frequencies
print(f"Total Unique IDs: {unique_ids_count}") # Second line: total unique
product IDs
print(f"Average Frequency: {average_frequency:.2f}") # Third line: average
frequency, rounded to two decimal places
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 4. Problem Statement

James is managing a list of inventory items in a warehouse. Each item is recorded as a tuple, where the first element is the item ID and the second

element is a list of quantities available for that item. James needs to filter out all quantities that are above a certain threshold to find items that have a stock level above this limit.

Help James by writing a program to process these tuples, filter the quantities from all the available items, and display the results.

Note:

Use the `filter()` function to filter out the quantities greater than the specified threshold for each item's stock list.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer `N`, representing the number of tuples.

The next `N` lines each contain a tuple in the format `(ID, [quantity1, quantity2, ...])`, where `ID` is an integer and the list contains integers.

The final line consists of an integer threshold, representing the quantity threshold.

### ***Output Format***

The output should be a single line displaying the filtered quantities, space-separated. Each quantity is strictly greater than the given threshold.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 2

(1, [1, 2])

(2, [3, 4])

2

Output: 3 4

### ***Answer***

```
N = int(input())
```

```
items = []
```



```
for _ in range(N):
    # Read the tuple string and safely evaluate it to a Python tuple
    item = eval(input())
    items.append(item)

threshold = int(input())

# Collect all quantities greater than threshold
result = []
for _, quantities in items:
    filtered = filter(lambda x: x > threshold, quantities)
    result.extend(filtered)

# Print all filtered quantities space-separated
print(*result)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 5. Problem Statement

Gowshik is working on a task that involves taking two lists of integers as input, finding the element-wise sum of the corresponding elements, and then creating a tuple containing the sum values.

Write a program to help Gowshik with this task.

Example:

Given list:

[1, 2, 3, 4]

[3, 5, 2, 1]

An element-wise sum of the said tuples: (4, 7, 5, 5)

### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of a single integer  $n$ , representing the length of the input lists.

The second line of input consists of n integers separated by commas, representing the elements of the first list.

The third line of input consists of n integers separated by commas, representing the elements of the second list.

### **Output Format**

The output is a single line containing a tuple of integers separated by commas, representing the element-wise sum of the corresponding elements from the two input lists.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 4

1, 2, 3, 4

3, 5, 2, 1

Output: (4, 7, 5, 5)

### **Answer**

```
n = int(input())
list1 = list(map(int, input().split(',')))
list2 = list(map(int, input().split(',')))
result = tuple(a + b for a, b in zip(list1, list2))
print(result)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10