Started on	Friday, 24 May 2024, 6:28 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 24 May 2024, 8:14 AM
Time taken	1 hour 46 mins
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	**100.00** out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The **DNA sequence** is composed of a series of nucleotides abbreviated as `'A'`, `'C'`, `'G'`, and `'T'`.

- For example, `"ACGAATTCCG"` is a **DNA sequence**.

When studying **DNA**, it is useful to identify repeated sequences within the DNA.

Given a string `s` that represents a **DNA sequence**, return all the `10`**-letter-long** sequences (substrings) that occur more than once in a DNA molecule. You may return the answer in **any order**.

Example 1:

```
Input: s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"
Output: ["AAAAACCCCC","CCCCCAAAAA"]
```

Example 2:

```
Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"
Output: ["AAAAAAAAAA"]
```

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
def Sequences(s):
    if len(s) < 10:
        return []
    count = {}
    result = []

    for i in range(len(s) - 9):
        sequence = s[i:i+10]
        if sequence in count:
            count[sequence] += 1
        else:
            count[sequence] = 1
    for sequence, c in count.items():
        if c > 1:
            result.append(sequence)
    return result
s = input()
result = Sequences(s)

for sequence in result:
    print(sequence)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to eliminate the common elements in the given 2 arrays and print only the non-repeating elements and the total number of such non-repeating elements.

Input Format:

The first line contains space-separated values, denoting the size of the two arrays in integer format respectively.

The next two lines contain the space-separated integer arrays to be compared.

Sample Input:

5 4

1 2 8 6 5

2 6 8 10

Sample Output:

1 5 10

3

Sample Input:

5 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output:

NO SUCH ELEMENTS

For example:

Input	Result
5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
def main():
    # Read input sizes of the two arrays
    sizes = input().strip().split()
    size1, size2 = int(sizes[0]), int(sizes[1])

    # Read the two arrays
    array1 = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
    array2 = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))

    # Convert lists to sets
    set1 = set(array1)
    set2 = set(array2)

    # Calculate the symmetric difference
    non_repeating_elements = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)

    # Check if there are no non-repeating elements
    if not non_repeating_elements:
        print("NO SUCH ELEMENTS")
    else:
        # Print the non-repeating elements
        print(" ".join(map(str, sorted(non_repeating_elements))))
        # Print the count of non-repeating elements
        print(len(non_repeating_elements))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3	1 5 10 3	✓
✓	3 3 10 10 10 10 11 12	11 12 2	11 12 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a tuple and a positive integer k, the task is to find the count of distinct pairs in the tuple whose sum is equal to **K**.

Examples:

> **Input:** t = (5, 6, 5, 7, 7, 8), K = 13
> **Output:** 2
> **Explanation:**
> Pairs with sum K(= 13) are {(5, 8), (6, 7), (6, 7)}.
> Therefore, distinct pairs with sum K(= 13) are { (5, 8), (6, 7) }.
> Therefore, the required output is 2.

For example:

Input	Result
1,2,1,2,5 3	1
1,2 0	0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
n=input()
k=int(input())
lst=()
for i in str(n):
    if i != ",":
        lst+=(i,)
tup=lst


seen = set()
pairs = set()

for number in tup:
    for j in range(1,len(tup)):
        if k== int(number)+ int(tup[j]):


            # Add the pair as a sorted tuple to ensure uniqueness
            seen.add(number)
            seen.add(tup[j])

print(int(len(seen))//2)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5,6,5,7,7,8 13	2	2	✓
✓	1,2,1,2,5 3	1	1	✓
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Coders here is a simple task for you, Given string str. Your task is to check whether it is a binary string or not by using python set.

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010"

Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101"

Output: No

For example:

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
010101 10101	No

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
n=str(input())
l=[]
for i in n:
    if i=="0" or i=="1":

        l.append(i)

if len(l)==len(n):
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	01010101010	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	REC123	No	No	✓
✓	010101 10101	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of integers `nums` containing `n + 1` integers where each integer is in the range `[1, n]` inclusive.There is only **one repeated number** in `nums`, return *this repeated number*. Solve the problem using set.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,4,2,2]
```

```
Output: 2
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,1,3,4,2]
```

```
Output: 3
```

For example:

Input	Result
1 3 4 4 2	4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
a=[]
b = input()
a.append(b)
b = str(a)
b.split()
c=[]
d = []
for i in b:
    if i not in c:
        if chr(48)<i<chr(57):
            c.append(i)
    elif i in c:
        if chr(48)<i<chr(57):
            d.append(i)
print("".join(d))
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◄ Week7_MCQ

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Dictionary ►