<u>Dashboard</u> / <u>My courses</u> / <u>PSPP/PUP</u> / <u>Experiments based on Lists and its operations.</u> / <u>Week6 Coding</u>

Started on	Friday, 17 May 2024, 8:15 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 17 May 2024, 6:46 PM
Time taken	10 hours 31 mins
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

```
Question 1
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Write a program to print all the locations at which a particular element (taken as input) is found in a <u>list</u> and also print the total number of times it occurs in the <u>list</u>. The location starts from 1.

For example, if there are 4 elements in the array:

5

6

5 7

If the element to search is 5 then the output will be:

5 is present at location 1

5 is present at location 3

5 is present 2 times in the array.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

5

6

5 7

5

Output

5 is present at location 1.

5 is present at location 3.

5 is present 2 times in the array.

Test Case 2

Input

5

67

80

45

97 100

50

Output

50 is not present in the array.

```
n=int(input())
2
   li1=[]
З ч
    for i in range(n):
        li1.append(int(input()))
   search_num=int(input())
6
   acc_li=[]
7
    count=0
8 •
    for i in range(len(li1)):
9
        if search_num==li1[i]:
10
            acc_li.append(i+1)
            count_-1
```

```
if(len(acc_li)!=0):
    for i in acc_li:
        print(f'{search_num} is present at location {i}.')
    print(f'{search_num} is present {count} times in the array.')

16 v
else:
    print(f'{search_num} is not present in the array.')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	4	5 is present at location 1.	5 is present at location 1.	~
	5	5 is present at location 3.	5 is present at location 3.	
	6	5 is present 2 times in the array.	5 is present 2 times in the array.	
	5			
	7			
	5			
~	5	50 is not present in the array.	50 is not present in the array.	~
	67			
	80			
	45			
	97			
	100			
	50			

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

10

```
Question 2
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Output is a merged array without duplicates.

Input Format

N1 - no of elements in array 1

Array elements for array 1

N2 - no of elements in array 2

Array elements for array2

Output Format

Display the merged array

Sample Input 1

5

1

2

3

6

9

4

2

4 5

10

Sample Output 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10

```
1 a = int(input())
 2 b =[]
 3 v for i in range(a):
4
       e = int(input())
 5
        b.append(e)
 6 c = int(input())
 7 d =[]
8 v for i in range(c):
9
        f = int(input())
        d.append(f)
10
11 b.extend(d)
12 b.sort()
13 g =[]
14 v for i in b:
        if i not in g:
15 ▼
            g.append(i)
16
17 v for i in g:
        print(i,end=" ")
18
19
20
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	~
	1			
	2			
	3			
	6			
	9			
	4			
	2			
	4			
	5			
	10			
~	7	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	~
	4			
	7			
	8			
	10			
	12			
	30			
	35			
	9			
	1			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	7			
	8			
	11			
	13			
	22			

Passed all tests! <

Correct

Question **3**Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example

arr=[1,2,3,4,6]

- the sum of the first three elements, 1+2+3=6. The value of the last element is 6.
- · Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- · The index of the pivot is 3.

Constraints

- $\cdot \qquad 3 \le n \le 10^5$
- · $1 \le arr[i] \le 2 \times 10^4$, where $0 \le i < n$
- · It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array arr.

Each of the next n lines contains an integer, arr[i], where $0 \le i < n$.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

4

1

2

3

3

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0

- \cdot The sum of the first two elements, 1+2=3. The value of the last element is 3.
- · Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 2.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

3

1

2

1

Sample Output 1

1

Explanation 1

- The first and last elements are equal to 1.
- · Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 1.

For example:

Input	Result
4	2
1	
2	
3	
3	
3	1
1	
2	
1	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
n=int(input())
2 x=[]
3 v for _ in range(n):
        x.append(int(input()))
   t=sum(x)
1=0
5
 6
   r=t -x[0]
7
 8 v for i in range(1,n):
9
        1+=x[i-1]
10
        r-=x[i]
        if l==r:
11 •
            print(i)
12
13
            break
14
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	4	2	2	~
	1			
	2			
	3			
	3			
~	3	1	1	~
	1			
	2			
	1			

Passed all tests! <

Correct

```
Question 4
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

Input Format:

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n.

Second line take n Integers which is inputs of array.

Output Format:

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space Separated

Example Input:

5

1

2

2

3

4

Output:

1234

Example Input:

6

1

2

2

3

3

Output:

123

For example:

Input	Result			
5	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
2				
3				
4				
	Н			
6	1	2	3	
1				
1				
2				
2				
3				
3				

```
1  | a = int(input())
2  | b = []
3  | for i in range(a):
4  | b.append(int(input()))
5  | c=[]
6  | for i in b.
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	~
	1			
	2			
	2			
	3			
	4			
~	6	1 2 3	1 2 3	~
	1			
	1			
	2			
	2			
	3			
	3			

Passed all tests! <

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

10

```
Question 5
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Write a Python program to check if a given <u>list</u> is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, If removing only one element from the <u>list</u> results in a strictly increasing <u>list</u>, we still consider the <u>list</u> true

Input:

n : Number of elements

List1: List of values

Output

Print "True" if <u>list</u> is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case

Input

7

1

2

3

4

5

6

Output

True

```
| n=int(input())
| li=[]
| for i in range(n):
| li.append(int(input()))
| li.sort()
| res=all(i< j for i,j in zip(li,li[1:]))
| print(res)</pre>
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	7	True	True	~
	1			
	2			
	3			
	0			
	4			
	5			
	6			

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	4	True	True	~
	2			
	1			
	0			
	-1			

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Question **6**

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the p^{th} element of the <u>list</u>, sorted ascending. If there is no p^{th} element, return 0.

Example

n = 20

p = 3

The factors of 20 in ascending order are $\{1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20\}$. Using 1-based indexing, if p = 3, then 4 is returned. If p > 6, 0 would be returned.

Constraints

 $1 \le n \le 10^{15}$

 $1 \le p \le 10^9$

The first line contains an integer n, the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer p, the 1-based index of the factor to return.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

10

3

Sample Output 0

5

Explanation 0

Factoring n = 10 results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. Return the $p = 3^{rd}$ factor, 5, as the answer.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

10

5

Sample Output 1

0

Explanation 1

Factoring n = 10 results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. There are only 4 factors and p = 5, therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

Sample Case 2

Sample Input 2

1

1

Sample Output 2

1

Explanation 2

Factoring n = 1 results in {1}. The p = 1st factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

For example:

Input	Result
10 3	5
10 5	0

Input	Result
1	1
1	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	10 3	5	5	~
~	10 5	0	0	~
~	1	1	1	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

```
Question 7
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Complete the program to count frequency of each element of an array. Frequency of a particular element will be printed once.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

7

23

45

23

56

45

23 40

Output

23 occurs 3 times

45 occurs 2 times

56 occurs 1 times

40 occurs 1 times

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 e = int(input())
 2 a =[]
 3 v for i in range(e):
       b = int(input())
 4
        a.append(b)
   c =[]
 6
 7 v for i in a:
        if i not in c:
 8 •
            c.append(i)
10 v for i in c:
11
        d = a.count(i)
        print(f'{i} occurs {d} times')
12
13
14
```

	Input	Expected Got		
~	7	23 occurs 3 times 23 occurs	3 times	~
	23	45 occurs 2 times 45 occurs	2 times	
	45	56 occurs 1 times 56 occurs	1 times	
	23	40 occurs 1 times 40 occurs	1 times	
	56			
	45			
	23			
	40			

Passed all tests! <

Correct

Question **8**Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider a program to insert an element / item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in editable section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data is to be inserted.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

Output

ITEM to be inserted:2

After insertion array is:

Test Case 2

Input

Output

ITEM to be inserted:44

After insertion array is:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
b =[]
for i in range(11):
    a = int(input())
    b.append(a)
print(f'ITEM to be inserted:{b[-1]}')
b.sort()
print("After insertion array is:")
for i in b:
    print(i)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	1	ITEM to be inserted:2	ITEM to be inserted:2	~
	3	After insertion array is:	After insertion array is:	
	4	1	1	
	5	2	2	
	6	3	3	
	7	4	4	
	8	5	5	
	9	6	6	
	10	7	7	
	11	8	8	
	2	9	9	
		10	10	
		11	11	
~	11	ITEM to be inserted:44	ITEM to be inserted:44	~
	22	After insertion array is:	After insertion array is:	
	33	11	11	
	55	22	22	
	66	33	33	
	77	44	44	
	88	55	55	
	99	66	66	
	110	77	77	
	120	88	88	
	44	99	99	
		110	110	
		120	120	

Passed all tests! <

Correct

```
Question 9
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Write a Python program to Zip two given lists of lists.

```
Input:
m : row size
n: column size
list1 and list 2: Two lists
Output
Zipped \underline{\text{List}}: \underline{\text{List}} which combined both list1 and list2
Sample test case
```

Sample input 2 2 1 3 5 7 2 4 6 8 Sample Output [[1, 3, 2, 4], [5, 7, 6, 8]]

```
1 m= int(input())
 2 n=int(input())
3 | 11=[]
4 | 12=[]
5 | 13=[]
 6 ▼ for i in range(m*n*n):
 7
         11.append(int(input()))
 8 * for i in range(len(l1)):
         if i<2 or 4<=i<=5:
9 •
10
             12.append(l1[i])
         else:
11 •
12
             13.append(l1[i])
   f=[]
13
   f.append(12)
f.append(13)
14
15
    print(f)
16
17
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	~
	2			
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

```
Question 10
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that A[i] - A[j] = k, i! = j. Input Format

- 1. First line is number of test cases T. Following T lines contain:
- 2. N, followed by N integers of the array
- 3. The non-negative integer k

Output format

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn't.

Example

Input

1

3

1

3

5

4

Output:

1

Input

1

3

3

5

99

Output

0

For example:

Result
1
0

```
1  | t = int(input())
2  | re = []
3  | for i in range(t):
4  | n = int(input())
5  | a = []
6  | for i in range(n):
```

```
a.append(int(input()))
 8
        k = int(input())
9
        found=False
10
        start=0
11
        end=1
12 🔻
        while end < n:</pre>
13 🔻
            if start==end:
14
                 end +=1
15 🔻
             elif a[end]-a[start]==k:
                 re.append(1)
16
                 found=True
17
18
                 break
             elif a[end]-a[start]<k:</pre>
19
20
                 end +=1
21
             else:
22
                 start+=1
23 🔻
        if not found:
24
             re.append(0)
25 v for result in re:
26
        print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	1	1	1	~
	3			
	1			
	3			
	5			
	4			
~	1	0	0	~
	3			
	1			
	3			
	5			
	99			

Passed all tests! <

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

■ Week6_MCQ

Jump to...

Tuples ►

1