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## 2. Python: Dominant Cells

ALL

There is a given list of lists of integers that represent a 2-dimensional grid with  $n$  rows and  $m$  columns. A cell is called a *dominant cell* if it has a strictly greater value than all of its neighbors. Two cells are neighbors when they share a common side or a common corner, so a cell can have up to 8 neighbors. Find the number of dominant cells in the grid.

1

### Function Description

Complete the function `numCells` in the editor below.

2

`numCells` has the following parameter(s):

`int grid[n][m]`: a 2-dimensional array of integers

### Returns

`int`: the number of dominant cells in the grid

### Constraints

- $1 \leq n, m \leq 500$
- There are at least 2 cells in the grid.
- $1 \leq \text{grid}[i][j] \leq 100$

### ▼ Input Format Format for Custom Testing

Info Language: Python 3

Autocomplete Ready

```
30     [kk] :  
31         flag=0  
32         break  
33     if flag==0 :  
34         break  
35     else :  
36         res+=1  
37     return res;  
38 if __name__ == '__main__':
```

### Test Results

### Custom Input

Run Code

Run Tests

Submit

Compiled successfully. All available test cases passed

Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Input  
(stdin)

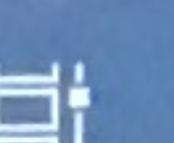
1	3
2	3
3	1 2 7

Run as Custom Input |

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Input Format Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

ALL

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the number of rows in the grid.  
The second line contains an integer  $m$ , the number of columns in the grid.  
Next,  $n$  lines follow. The  $i$ -th of them contains  $m$  integers denoting the cells in the  $i$ -th row of the grid.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
3	$\rightarrow n = 3$
3	$\rightarrow m = 3$
1 2 7	$\rightarrow \text{grid} = [[1, 2, 7], [4, 5, 6], [8, 8, 9]]$
4 5 6	
8 8 9	

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0

There are 3 cells that have strictly greater values than all their neighboring cells. These

Info Language: Python 3  
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```
if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :  
    flag=0  
    break  
    if flag==0 :  
        break  
    else :  
        res+=1  
return res;  
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

Test Results

Run Code Run Tests Submit

Compiled successfully. All available test cases passed

Test case 0  
Test case 1  
Test case 2

Input (stdin) Run as Custom Input |  
1 | 3 Download  
2 | 3  
3 | 1 2 7

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**Explanation 0**

There are 3 cells that have strictly greater values than all their neighboring cells. These cells are:

- the bottom right value, 9, with neighbors of 5, 6 and 8
- the top right value, 7, with neighbors of 2, 5 and 6

ALL

Notice that the 8 at bottom left is not a dominant cell. It is not strictly greater than the cell to its right with a value of 8.

1

▼ Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

```
1
4
1 2 2 1
```

2

Sample Output 1

```
0
```

3

Explanation 1

None of the cells is a dominant cell as each one has one neighbor with a greater or equal value.

4

▼ Sample Case 2

Type here to search

Info Language: Python 3  
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```
if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :
    flag=0
    break
else :
    res+=1
if __name__ == '__main__':
    pass
```

Line: 37 Col: 5

Test Results Custom Input

Run Code Run Tests Submit

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Test case 0

Test case 1

Test case 2

Input (stdin) Run as Custom Input |

1	3	Download
2	3	
3	1 2 7	

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Sample Output 1

```
0
```

Explanation 1

None of the cells is a dominant cell as each one has one neighbor with a greater or equal value.

ALL

Sample Case 2

Sample Input 2

```
1  
2  
4  
3  
9 1 1  
1 1 9  
9 1 1  
1 1 9
```

Sample Output 2

```
4
```

Explanation 2

All cells with a value of 9 are dominant. Notice that for each of these cells, all its neighboring cells have value 1 which is strictly smaller than 9. None of the cells with value 1 is a dominant cell.

Info Language: Python 3  
Autocomplete Ready

```
30     if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :  
31         flag=0  
32         break  
33     if flag==0 :  
34         break  
35     else :  
36         res+=1  
37     return res;  
38 if __name__ == '__main__':
```

Test Results Custom Input

Run Code Run Tests Submit

Compiled successfully. All available test cases passed

Test case 0  
Test case 1  
Test case 2

Input (stdin) Run as Custom Input |

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2	3	
3	1 2 7	

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Info Language: Python 3

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Samp

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9 1  
1 1  
9 1  
1 1

Samp

4

```
1 > #!/bin/python3...
10
11 #
12 # Complete the 'numCells' function below.
13 #
14 # The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
15 # The function accepts 2D_INTEGER_ARRAY grid as parameter.
16 #
17
18 def numCells(grid):
19     # Write your code here
20     print(grid_rows)
21     print(grid_columns)
22     print(grid)
23     res=0;
24     for i in range (len(grid)) :
25         for k in range(len(grid[0])) :
26             val=grid[i][k]
27             flag=1
28             for ii in range(max(0,i-1),min(len(grid),i+2)) :
29                 for kk in range(max(0,k-1),min(len(grid[0]),k+2)) :
30                     if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val>=grid[ii][kk] :
31                         flag=0
32                         break
33                     if flag==0 :
34                         break
35             else :
```

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Test Results

Custom Input



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Run Code

Run Tests

Line

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1 1

9 1

1 1

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Test Results

Custom Input

Run Code

Run Tests

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Line: 37 Col: 5

```
for kk in range(max(0,k-1),min(len(grid[0]),k+2)) :  
    if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :  
        flag=0  
        break  
    if flag==0 :  
        break  
    else :  
        res+=1  
return res;  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    fptr = open(os.environ['OUTPUT_PATH'], 'w')  
    grid_rows = int(input().strip())  
    grid_columns = int(input().strip())  
  
    grid = []  
  
    for _ in range(grid_rows):  
        grid.append(list(map(int, input().rstrip().split())))  
  
    result = numCells(grid)  
  
    fptr.write(str(result) + '\n')  
  
    fptr.close()
```

Info Language: Python 3

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Grid Mode Sun Day

```
15 # The function accepts 2D_INTEGER_ARRAY grid as parameter.
```

```
16 #
```

```
17
```

```
18 def numCells(grid):
```

```
19     # Write your code here
```

```
20     print(grid_rows)
```

```
21     print(grid_columns)
```

```
22     print(grid)
```

```
23     res=0;
```

```
24     for i in range (len(grid)) : j <= 3
```

```
25         for k in range(len(grid[0])) :
```

```
26             val=grid[i][k]
```

```
27             flag=1 indicates if [0,0] > 0
```

```
28             for ii in range(max(0,i-1),min(len(grid),i+2)) :
```

```
29                 for kk in range(max(0,k-1),min(len(grid[0]),k+2)) :
```

```
30                     if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :
```

```
31                         flag=0
```

```
32                         break
```

```
33                     if flag==0 :
```

```
34                         break
```

```
35                     else :
```

```
36                         res+=1
```

```
37     return res;
```

```
38 if __name__ == '__main__':
```

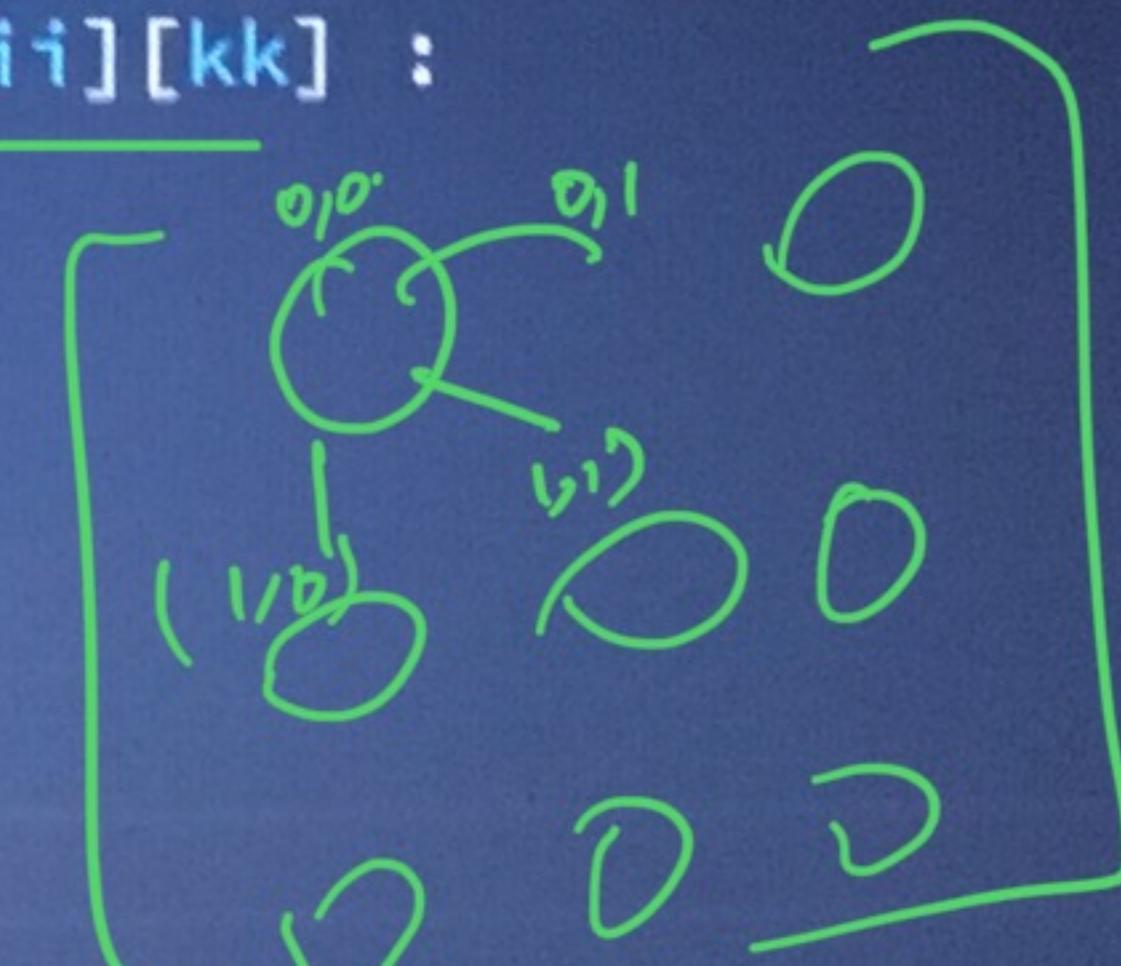
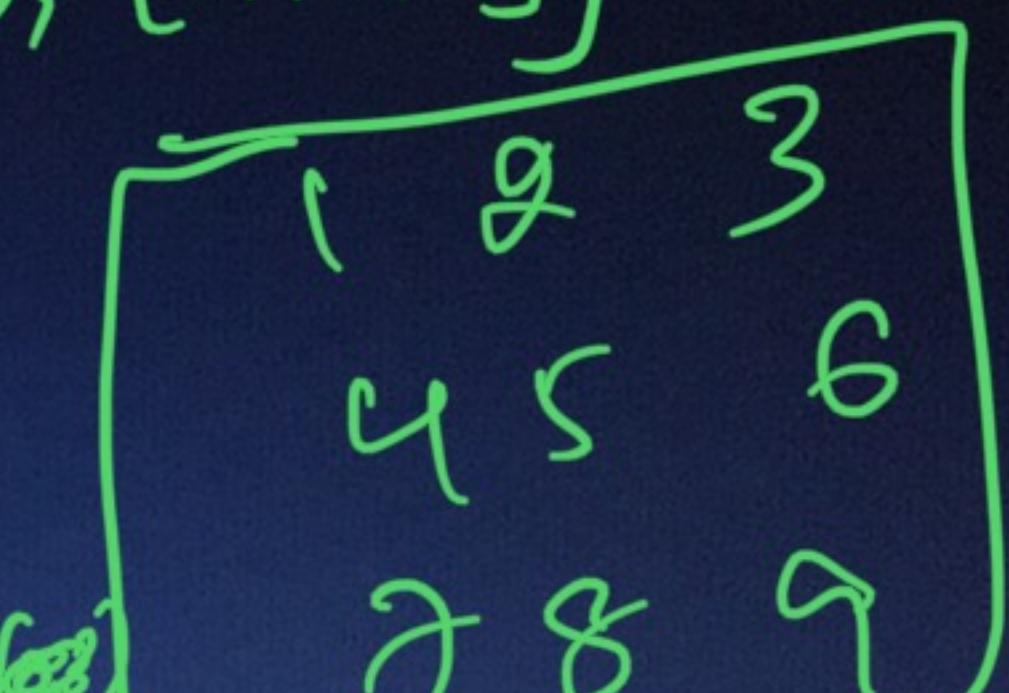
```
39     fptr = open(os.environ['OUTPUT_PATH'], 'w')
```

```
40
```

```
41     grid_rows = int(input().strip())
```

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

KK = range(0, 2)



(Comp of len)

*if(ii,kk)!=(i,k) and val<=grid[ii][kk] :*

*flag=0*

*break*

*if flag==0 :*

*break*

*else :*

*res+=1*

*num0 comp index*

*Break up number comp*

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## 1. Python: String Representations of Objects

ALL

Implement two vehicle classes:



### Car:

- The constructor for Car must take two arguments. The first of them is its maximum speed, and the second one is a string that denotes the units in which the speed is given: either "km/h" or "mph".
- The class must be implemented to return a string based on the arguments. For example, if `car` is an object of class Car with a maximum speed of 120, and the unit is "km/h", then printing `car` prints the following string: "Car with the maximum speed of 120 km/h", without quotes. If the maximum speed is 94 and the unit is "mph", then printing `car` prints in the following string: "Car with the maximum speed of 94 mph", without quotes.

1

2

### Boat:

- The constructor for Boat must take a single argument denoting its maximum speed in knots.
- The class must be implemented to return a string based on the argument. For example, if `boat` is an object of class Boat with a maximum speed of 82, then printing `boat` prints the following string: "Boat with the maximum speed of 82 knots", without quotes.

(i) [Info](#) Python 3

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```
1 >#!/bin/python3...
10 > class Car:
11     pass
12
13 > class Boat:
14     pass
15
16 > if __name__ == '__main__':...
```

Test Results

Custom Input

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Boat:

- The constructor for Boat must take a single argument denoting its maximum speed in knots.
- The class must be implemented to return a string based on the argument. For example, if *boat* is an object of class Boat with a maximum speed of 82, then printing *boat* prints the following string: "Boat with the maximum speed of 82 knots", without quotes.

ALL



The implementations of the classes will be tested by a provided code stub on several input files. Each input file contains *several* queries, and each query constructs an object of one of the classes. It then prints the string representation of the object to the standard output.

1

**Constraints**

2

- $1 \leq$  the number of queries in one test file  $\leq 100$

**▼ Input Format Format for Custom Testing**

In the first line, there is a single integer,  $q$ , the number of queries.

Then,  $q$  lines follow. In the  $i^{th}$  of them, there are space-separated parameters. The first of them denotes the vehicle type to be constructed, and the remaining parameters denote the values passed for the constructor of the object.

**▼ Sample Case 0****Sample Input**

STDIN

Function

Test Results

input000.txt



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## ▼ Sample Case 0

### Sample Input



STDIN Function

----- -----

ALL

2 → number of queries, q = 2

car 151 km/h → query parameters = ["car 151 km/h", "boat 77"]

boat 77



### Sample Output

1

Car with the maximum speed of 151 km/h

Boat with the maximum speed of 77 knots

2

### Explanation

There are 2 queries. In the first of them, an object of class Car with the maximum speed of 151 in km/h is constructed, and then its string representation is printed to the output. In the second query, an object of class Boat is constructed with the maximum speed of 77 knots, and then its string representation is printed to the output.

## ▼ Sample Case 1

### Sample Input

STDIN Function

----- -----

3 → number of queries, q = 2

boat 101 → query parameters = ["boat 101", "car 120 mph", "car 251 km/h"]

car 120 mph

Test Results

input000.txt



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44m left There are 2 queries. In the first of them, an object of class Car with the maximum speed of 151 in km/h is constructed, and then its string representation is printed to the output. In the second query, an object of class Boat is constructed with the maximum speed of 77 knots, and then its string representation is printed to the output.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input

ALL

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
i 3	→ number of queries, q = 2
boat 101	→ query parameters = ["boat 101", "car 120 mph", "car 251 km/h"]
1 car 120 mph	
	car 251 km/h

2 Sample Output

Boat with the maximum speed of 101 knots  
Car with the maximum speed of 120 mph  
Car with the maximum speed of 251 km/h

Explanation

There are 3 queries. In the first of them, an object of class Boat with the maximum speed of 101 knots is constructed, and then its string representation is printed to the output. In the second query, an object of class Car with the maximum speed of 120 in mph is constructed, and then its string representation is printed to the output. In the third query, an object of class Car with the maximum speed of 251 in km/h is constructed, and then its string representation is printed to the output.

Test Result

input000.txt

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Info Python 3 Autocomplete Ready

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of Objects

classes:

Car must take two arguments. One of them is its maximum speed and one is a string that indicates which the speed is measured in, either "km/h" or "mph".

Implemented to return a vehicle object with two arguments. For example, if we create a class Car with a maximum speed of 120, and the unit is "km/h", then calling car prints the following output: "A car with a maximum speed of 120 km/h". If the maximum speed unit is "mph", then the following string: "A car with a maximum speed of 94 mph".

```
1 >#!/bin/python3...
10
11 class Car:
12     pass
13
14 class Boat:
15     pass
16
17 if __name__ == '__main__':
18     fptr = open(os.environ['OUTPUT_PATH'], 'w')
19     q = int(input())
20     queries = []
21     for _ in range(q):
22         args = input().split()
23         vehicle_type, params = args[0], args[1:]
24         if vehicle_type == "car":
25             max_speed, speed_unit = int(params[0]), params[1]
26             vehicle = Car(max_speed, speed_unit)
27         elif vehicle_type == "boat":
28             max_speed = int(params[0])
29             vehicle = Boat(max_speed)
30         else:
31             raise ValueError("invalid vehicle type")
32         fptr.write("%s\n" % vehicle)
33     fptr.close()
```

Line: 10 Col: 1

Test Results Custom Input Run Code Run Tests Submit

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