

<b>Started on</b>	Saturday, 1 June 2024, 8:10 AM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Saturday, 1 June 2024, 8:59 AM
<b>Time taken</b>	48 mins 18 secs
<b>Marks</b>	5.00/5.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

Question **1**

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 %)

```
1 n = str(input())
2 l = []
3 for i in n:
4     if i=='0' or i=='1':
5         l.append(i)
6 if len(l) == len(n):
7     print("Yes")
8 else:
9     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 **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

There is a malfunctioning keyboard where some letter keys do not work. All other keys on the keyboard work properly.

Given a string text of words separated by a single space (no leading or trailing spaces) and a string brokenLetters of all distinct letter keys that are broken, return the number of words in text you can fully type using this keyboard.

Example 1:

Input: text = "hello world", brokenLetters = "ad"

Output:

1

Explanation: We cannot type "world" because the 'd' key is broken.

**For example:**

Input	Result
hello world ad	1
Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a = input()
2 b = input()
3 c = set(b.lower() + b.upper())
4 words = a.split()
5 d = 0
6 for word in words:
7     if any(letter in c for letter in word):
8         continue
9     else:
10         d += 1
11 print(d)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	hello world ad	1	1	✓
✓	Welcome to REC e	1	1	✓
✓	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 3

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, "ACGAATTCG" 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 = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"`Output: `["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]`

## Example 2:

Input: `s = "AAAAAAAAAAAA"`Output: `["AAAAAAAAA"]`

## For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 | s = input("")
2 | sequence = set()
3 | resequence = set()
4 | for i in range(len(s)-9):
5 |     a = s[i:i+10]
6 |     if a in sequence:
7 |         resequence.add(a)
8 |     else:
9 |         sequence.add(a)
10 | for a in sorted(resequence):
11 |     print(a)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Question **4**

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
5 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	NO SUCH ELEMENTS

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 s1 , s2 = map(int, input().split())
2 arr1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
3 arr2 = list(map(int, input().split()))
4 x = set(arr1)^set(arr2)
5 if x:
6     print(*x)
7     print(len(x))
8 else:
9     print('NO SUCH ELEMENTS')
```

	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	✓
✓	5 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	NO SUCH ELEMENTS	NO SUCH ELEMENTS	✓

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 %)

```

1 def duplicate(nums):
2     seen = set()
3     for num in nums:
4         if num in seen:
5             return num
6         seen.add(num)
7 if __name__ == "__main__":
8     nums = list(map(int, input().split()))
9     dup = duplicate(nums)
10    print(f"{dup}")

```

	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](#)

Jump to...

[Dictionary ▶](#)



