



# IARE

## INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

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### LABORATORY WORK BOOK

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Class: CSE - C Semester: II

Course Code: ACSD06 Course Name: PPS Laboratory

Name of the Course Faculty: Dr. M. Madhusudhan Reddy Faculty ID: IARE 10881

Exercise Number: 02 Week Number: 02 Date: 24/04/24

S. No.	Exercise Number	EXERCISE NAME	MARKS AWARDED						
			Aim/ Preparation	Algorithm / Procedure		Source Code	Program Execution	Viva - Voce	Total
				Performance in the Lab		Calculations and Graphs	Results and Error Analysis		
			4	4		4	4	4	20
1	2.1	contains Duplicate	4	4		4	4	4	20
2	2.2	Roman to Integer							
3	2.3	Two sum							
4	2.4	plus one							
5	2.5	Majority element							
6	2.6	Richest customer							
7	2.7	Fizz Buzz							
8	2.8	step 2 N							
9	2.9	Running the sum of 1D Array.							
10	2.10	Remove element							
11									
12									

Signature of the Student

Dr. M. Madhusudhan Reddy  
Signature of the Faculty

## 1. Contains Duplicate

- a- Given an integer array `nums`, return `true` if any value appears at least twice in the array, and return `false` if every element is distinct.

code:-

```
def contains_duplicate(nums):
    unique_nums = set()
    for num in nums:
        if num in unique_nums:
            return True
        unique_nums.add(num)
    return False
```

`nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

`print(contains_duplicate(nums))`

output:-

`False`

## 2. Roman to Integer

- a- Roman numerals are represented by seven different symbols `I`, `V`, `X`, `L`, `C`, `D` and `M`

code:-

```
def romanToInt(self):
```

```
    m = {
```

```
        'I' : 1,
```

```
        'V' : 5,
```

```
        'X' : 10,
```

```
        'L' : 50,
```

```
        'C' : 100,
```

```
        'D' : 500,
```

```
        'M' : 1000,
```

```

    }
    ans = 0
    for i in range(len(self)):
        if i < len(self) - 1 and m[self[i]] < m[self[i+1]]:
            ans += m[self[i]]
        else:
            ans += m[self[i]]
    return ans

```

s = int("Enter your roman number : ")

print(romanToInt(s))

output:-

Enter your roman number : 100

C.

### 3. Two Sum

Q:- Given an array of integers nums and an integer target, return indices of the two numbers such they add up to target.

code:-

```
def twoSum(nums, target):
```

```
    m = {}
```

```
    for i, x in enumerate(nums):
```

```
        y = target - x
```

```
        if y in m:
```

```
            return [m[y], i]
```

```
        m[x] = i
```

```
nums = [12, 5, -3, 4]
```

```
target = 9
```

```
print(twoSum(nums, target))
```

output:- [0, 2]



## 4. plus one

Q. you are given an array, where each digit  $[i]$  is the  $i$ th digit of the integer. Large integer does not contain any leading 0's. Increment the large integer by one and return the resulting array.

code:-

```
def plusOne(digits):
```

```
    if digits[-1] < 9:
```

```
        digits[-1] += 1
```

```
        return digits
```

```
    elif len(digits) == 1 and digits[0] == 9:
```

```
        return [1, 0]
```

```
    else:
```

```
        digits[-1] = 0
```

```
        digits[0:-1] = plusOne(digits[0:-1])
```

```
digits = [8]
```

```
print(plusOne(digits))
```

output:-

9.

## 5. Majority elements

Q. Given of array of size  $n$ , return the majority element. The majority element is the element that appears more than  $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor$  times

code:-

```
def majority_element(nums):
```

```
    count = 0
```

```
    candidate = None
```

```
    for num in nums:
```

```
        if count == 0:
```

```

candidate = num
count += 1 if num == candidate else 0
return candidate if 1 <= count <= 1 else None
nums = [3, 2, 3]
print(majority_element(nums))
output:-
3

```

### 6. Richest customer wealth

Q. you are given an  $m \times n$  integer grid `accounts` where `accounts[i][j]` is the amount of money the  $i$ th customer has in the  $j$ th bank. The richest customer is the customer that has the maximum wealth.

code:

```
def maximumWealth(accounts):
```

```
    max = 0
```

```
    for i in range(len(accounts)):
```

```
        count = 0
```

```
        for j in range(len(accounts[i])):
```

```
            count += accounts[i][j]
```

```
        if count > max:
```

```
            max = count
```

```
    return max
```

```
accounts = [[2, 6, 4], [7, 1, 3], [1, 9, 5]]
```

```
print(maximumWealth(accounts))
```

output:-

17

## 7. Fizz Buzz

Given an integer  $n$ , return a string array answer (1-indexed) where:

$\text{answer}[i] == \text{"FizzBuzz"}$  if  $i$  is divisible by 3 and 5.

$\text{answer}[i] == \text{"Fizz"}$  if  $i$  is divisible by 3.

$\text{answer}[i] == \text{"Buzz"}$  if  $i$  is divisible by 5.

$\text{answer}[i] == i$  (as a string) if none of the conditions are true.

Code:-

```
def fizzBuzz(n):
    return-list = []
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        if i%3 == 0 and i%5 == 0:
            return-list.append("FizzBuzz")
        elif i%3 == 0:
            return-list.append("Fizz")
        elif i%5 == 0:
            return-list.append("Buzz")
        else:
            return-list.append(str(i))
    return-list
```

$n = \text{int}(\text{input}(\text{"Enter the value of n: "}))$

$\text{print}(\text{fizzBuzz}(n)).$

output:-

Enter the value of n: 15

$['1', '2', 'Fizz', '4', 'Buzz', 'Fizz', '7', '8', 'Fizz', 'Buzz', '11', 'Fizz', '13', '14', 'FizzBuzz']$

Q. Number of steps to reduce a number to zero.

Given a integer num, return the number of steps to reduce it to zero.

code:-

def step2N(n):

count = 0

while (n):

if  $n \% 2 == 0$ :

count += 1

$n = n / 2$

else:

count += 1

$n = n - 1$

return count

$n = 14$

print(step2N(n))

$n = 8$

print(step2N(n))

$n = 123$

print(step2N(n)).

output:-

6

4

12



9. Running sum of 1-D Array. *value of upto is initially 0*
- Given an array `nums`, we define a running sum of an array as  $\text{runningSum}[i] = \text{sum}(\text{nums}[0] \dots \text{nums}[i])$ . Return the running sum of `nums`.

code:-

```
def runningSum(nums):
    for i in range(1, len(nums)):
        nums[i] = nums[i] + num[i-1]

    return nums
```

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

`print(runningSum(nums))`

output:-

`[1, 3, 6, 10]`

10. Remove element.

Given an integer array `nums` and integer `val`, remove all occurrence of `val` in `nums` in-place.

code:-

```
def removeElement(nums, val):
    i = 0
    while (i < len(nums)):
        if (nums[i] == val):
            nums.pop(i)
        else:
```



```
i += 1  
return len(nums)  
nums = [3, 2, 2, 3]  
val = 2  
k = removeelement(nums, val)  
print(k)  
print(nums[:k])
```

output:-

2  
[3, 3]

Ashish  
3/4/24