

Programiz Python Online Compiler

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main.py

```
1- def graph_coloring(edges, n):
2-     from collections import defaultdict, deque
3-
4-     adjacency_list = defaultdict(list)
5-     for u, v in edges:
6-         adjacency_list[u].append(v)
7-         adjacency_list[v].append(u)
8-
9-
10-    colors = [-1] * n
11-    max_colors = 3
12-    your_turn = True
13-    your_color_count = 0
14-
15-    def is_safe(vertex, color):
16-        for neighbor in adjacency_list[vertex]:
17-            if colors[neighbor] == color:
18-                return False
19-        return True
20-
21-    def color_vertex(vertex, color):
22-        nonlocal your_color_count, your_turn
23-        colors[vertex] = color
24-        if your_turn:
25-            your_color_count += 1
26-        your_turn = not your_turn
```

Output

Maximum number of regions you can color: 2

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main.py

```
8- for element in arr[1:]:
9-     if element > max_element:
10-         max_element = element
11-     if element < min_element:
12-         min_element = element
13-
14- return max_element, min_element
15-
16- # Example usage
17- if __name__ == "__main__":
18-     arr = [2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16]
19-     max_element, min_element = find_max_min(arr)
20-     if max_element is not None and min_element is not None:
21-         print(f"Maximum element in the array is: {max_element}")
22-         print(f"Minimum element in the array is: {min_element}")
23-     else:
24-         print("The array is empty.")
```

Output

Maximum element in the array is: 16
Minimum element in the array is: 2

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main.py Save Run Output Clear

```
1 def rob_linear(nums):
2     if not nums:
3         return 0
4     if len(nums) == 1:
5         return nums[0]
6
7     n = len(nums)
8     dp = [0] * n
9     dp[0] = nums[0]
10    dp[1] = max(nums[0], nums[1])
11
12    for i in range(2, n):
13        dp[i] = max(dp[i-1], dp[i-2] + nums[i])
14
15    return dp[-1]
16
17 def rob(nums):
18     if not nums:
19         return 0
```

Maximum money that can be robbed from [2, 3, 2] is 3
Maximum money that can be robbed from [1, 2, 3, 1] is 4

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ENG - SVK Game score 13:39 01-07-2024

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```
1 import heapq
2
3 def dijkstra(graph, source):
4     n = len(graph)
5     distances = [float('inf')] * n
6     distances[source] = 0
7     priority_queue = [(0, source)]
8
9     while priority_queue:
10        current_distance, current_vertex = heapq.heappop(priority_queue)
11
12        if current_distance > distances[current_vertex]:
13            continue
14
15        for neighbor, weight in enumerate(graph[current_vertex]):
16            if weight != float('inf'):
17                distance = current_distance + weight
18
19                if distance < distances[neighbor]:
20                    distances[neighbor] = distance
21                    heapq.heappush(priority_queue, (distance, neighbor))
22
23    return distances
24
25 graph = [
26    [0, 10, 3, float('inf'), float('inf')],
27    [float('inf'), 0, 1, 2, float('inf')],
28    [float('inf'), 4, 0, 8, 2],
29    [float('inf'), float('inf'), float('inf'), 0, 7],
30    [float('inf'), float('inf'), float('inf'), 0, 0]
```

[0, 7, 3, 9, 5]

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main.py

```
5         array
6         min_index = i
7         for j in range(i+1, n):
8             if arr[j] < arr[min_index]:
9                 min_index = j
10
11         # Swap the found minimum element with the first
12         # element of the unsorted part
13         arr[i], arr[min_index] = arr[min_index], arr[i]
14
15         return arr
16
17     # Example usage
18 if __name__ == "__main__":
19     arr = [5,2,9,1,5,6]
20     print("Original array:", arr)
21     sorted_arr = selection_sort(arr)
22     print("Sorted array:", sorted_arr)
```

Save

Run

Output

Clear

Original array: [5, 2, 9, 1, 5, 6]
Sorted array: [1, 2, 5, 5, 6, 9]

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main.py

```
1 def sequential_search(arr, target):
2     for index, element in enumerate(arr):
3         if element == target:
4             return index # Return the index of the found
5                             element
6
7     return -1 # Return -1 if the element is not found
8
9 # Example usage
10 if __name__ == "__main__":
11     arr = [2,3,4,7,11]
12     target = 4
13     result = sequential_search(arr, target)
14     if result != -1:
15         print(f"Element {target} found at index {result}.")
16     else:
17         print(f"Element {target} not found in the array.")
```

Save

Run

Output

Clear

Element 4 found at index 2.

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main.py Save Run Output Clear

```
1 def binary_search(arr, target):
2     left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
3
4     while left <= right:
5         mid = (left + right) // 2
6
7         # Check if the target is present at mid
8         if arr[mid] == target:
9             return mid
10
11        # If the target is greater, ignore the left half
12        elif arr[mid] < target:
13            left = mid + 1
14
15        # If the target is smaller, ignore the right half
16        else:
17            right = mid - 1
18
19    # If we reach here, the element was not present
```

Element 20 is present at index 3.
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main.py Save Run Output Clear

```
1 def combination_sum(candidates, target):
2     def backtrack(start, target, path, result):
3         if target == 0:
4             result.append(path[:])
5             return
6         if target < 0:
7             return
8
9         for i in range(start, len(candidates)):
10            # Add the candidate to the path
11            path.append(candidates[i])
12            # Recurse with the updated target and the same starting point
13            backtrack(i, target - candidates[i], path, result)
14            # Backtrack to remove the last candidate and try the next one
15            path.pop()
16
17        result = []
18        backtrack(0, target, [], result)
19        return result
20
21    # Example usage
22    candidates = [2, 3, 6, 7]
23    target = 7
24    output = combination_sum(candidates, target)
25    print(output) # Output: [[2, 2, 3], [7]]
26
```

[[2, 2, 3], [7]]
=== Code Execution Successful ===

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main.py

```
1 def merge_sort(arr):
2     if len(arr) > 1:
3         mid = len(arr) // 2 # Finding the middle of the array
4         left_half = arr[:mid] # Dividing the array elements into 2 halves
5         right_half = arr[mid:]
6
7         merge_sort(left_half) # Sorting the first half
8         merge_sort(right_half) # Sorting the second half
9
10        i = j = k = 0
11
12        # Copy data to temp arrays left_half[] and right_half[]
13
14        while i < len(left_half) and j < len(right_half):
15            if left_half[i] < right_half[j]:
16                arr[k] = left_half[i]
17                i += 1
```

Output

Original array: [31, 23, 35, 27, 11, 21, 15, 28]
Sorted array: [11, 15, 21, 23, 27, 28, 31, 35]

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main.py

```
1 import heapq
2
3 def kClosest(points, k):
4
5     heap = []
6     for (x, y) in points:
7         distance = x*x + y*y
8         heapq.heappush(heap, (distance, [x, y]))
9
10    result = []
11    for _ in range(k):
12        result.append(heapq.heappop(heap)[1])
13
14    return result
15
16 points = [[1, 3], [-2, 2], [5, 8], [0, 1]]
17 k = 2
18
19 output = kClosest(points, k)
20 print(output)
21
```

Output

[[0, 1], [-2, 2]]

=== Code Execution Successful ===