

Assignment 3

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1.Counting Elements.

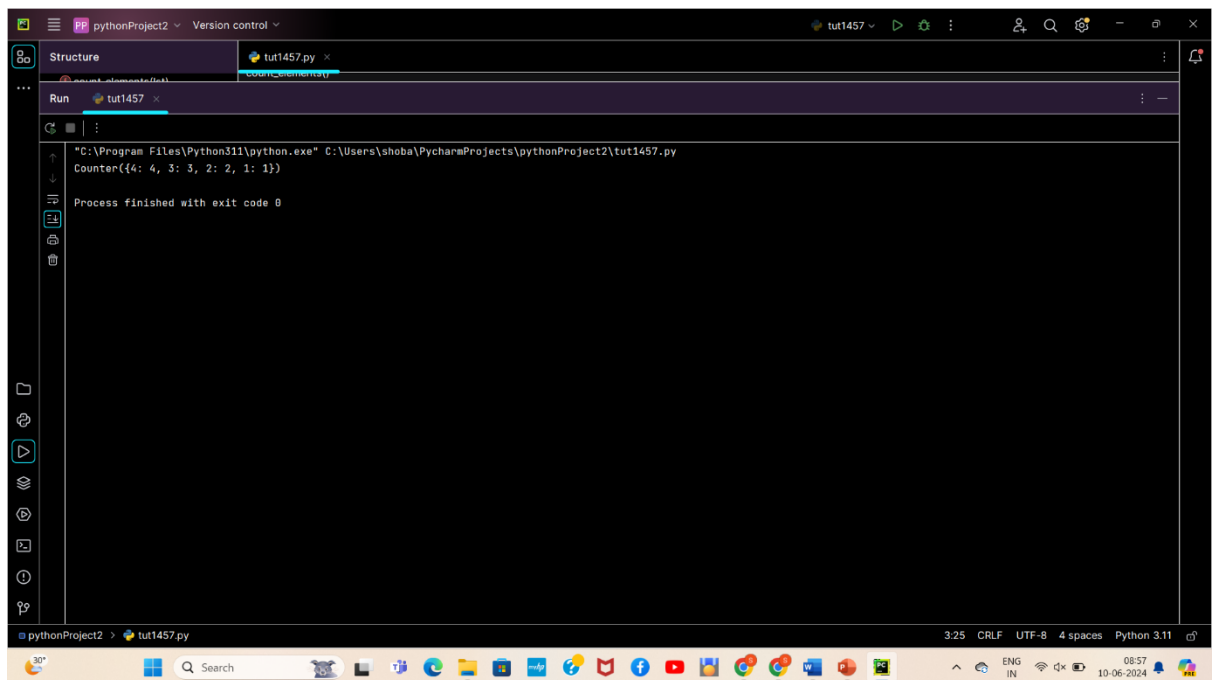
Program: -

```
from collections import Counter

def count_elements(lst):
    return Counter(lst)

# Example usage:
elements = [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4]
element_counts = count_elements(elements)
print(element_counts)
```

Output:



```
"C:\Program Files\Python311\python.exe" C:\Users\shoba\PycharmProjects\pythonProject2\tut1457.py
Counter({4: 4, 3: 3, 2: 2, 1: 1})
Process finished with exit code 0
```

2.Performing String Shifting.

Program:

```
def string_shift(s, shift):
    total_shift = 0
    for direction, amount in shift:
        total_shift += amount if direction == 1 else -amount

    total_shift %= len(s)

    s = s[-total_shift:] + s[:-total_shift]
    return s

s = "copilot"
shift_operations = [[1, 1], [0, 2], [1, 3]]
result = string_shift(s, shift_operations)
```

Output:

Copilot

[[1,1],[0,2],[1,3]]

3.Leftmost Column with least a One.

Program:

```
def leftmost_column_with_one(binary_matrix):
    # Start with the rightmost column
    leftmost_column = len(binary_matrix[0])

    # Iterate over each row
    for row in binary_matrix:
        # Use binary search to find the first '1' in the row
        low, high = 0, leftmost_column
        while low < high:
            mid = (low + high) // 2
            if row[mid] == 1:
                high = mid
            else:
                low = mid + 1
```

```

        # Update the index of the leftmost column with '1'
        leftmost_column = min(leftmost_column, high)

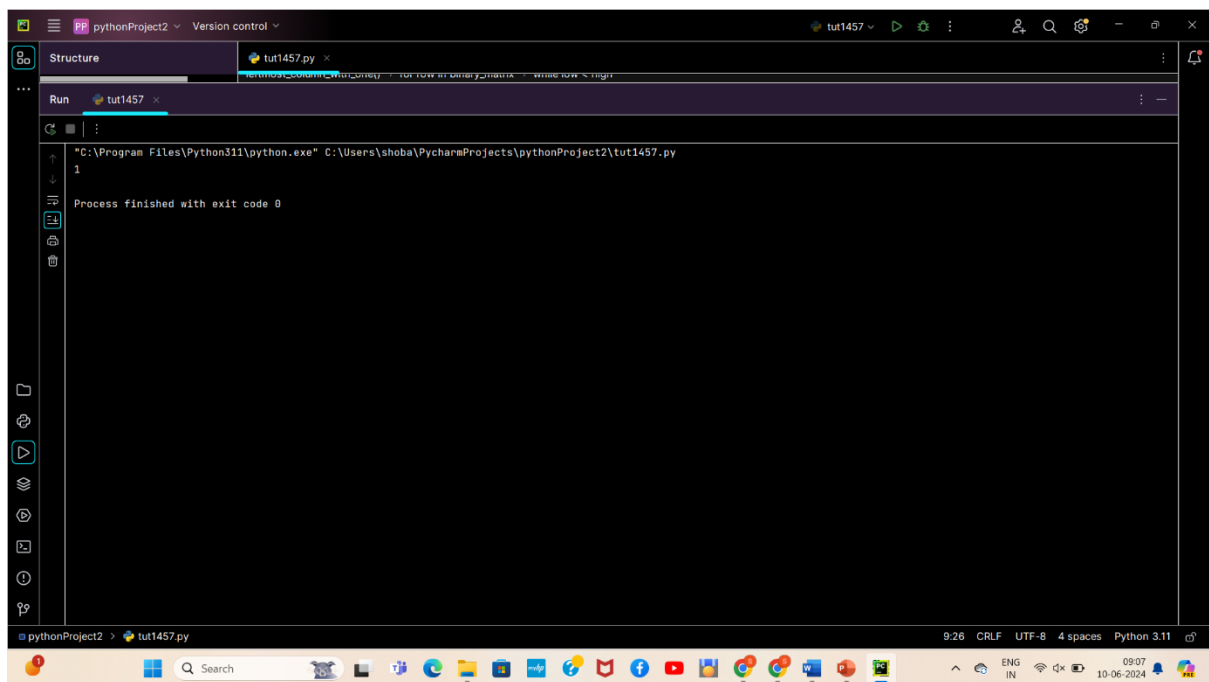
    # If we have not found any '1', return -1
    return -1 if leftmost_column == len(binary_matrix[0]) else
leftmost_column

binary_matrix = [
    [0, 0, 0, 1],
    [0, 1, 1, 1],
    [0, 0, 1, 1],
    [0, 0, 0, 0]
]

print(leftmost_column_with_one(
    binary_matrix)) # Output will be 1, which is the index of the leftmost
column with at least a '1'

```

Output:



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running and debugging. The 'Run' tab is active, showing the command: `"C:\Program Files\Python311\python.exe" C:\Users\shoba\PycharmProjects\pythonProject2\tut1457.py`. The output in the console is `1`, followed by the message `Process finished with exit code 0`. The bottom status bar indicates the file is `tut1457.py` in `pythonProject2`, with settings for `9:26`, `CRLF`, `UTF-8`, `4 spaces`, and `Python 3.11`.

4. First Unique Number.

Program:

```

from collections import OrderedDict

class FirstUnique:
    def __init__(self, nums):
        self.queue = OrderedDict()
        self.is_unique = {}
        for num in nums:
            self.add(num)

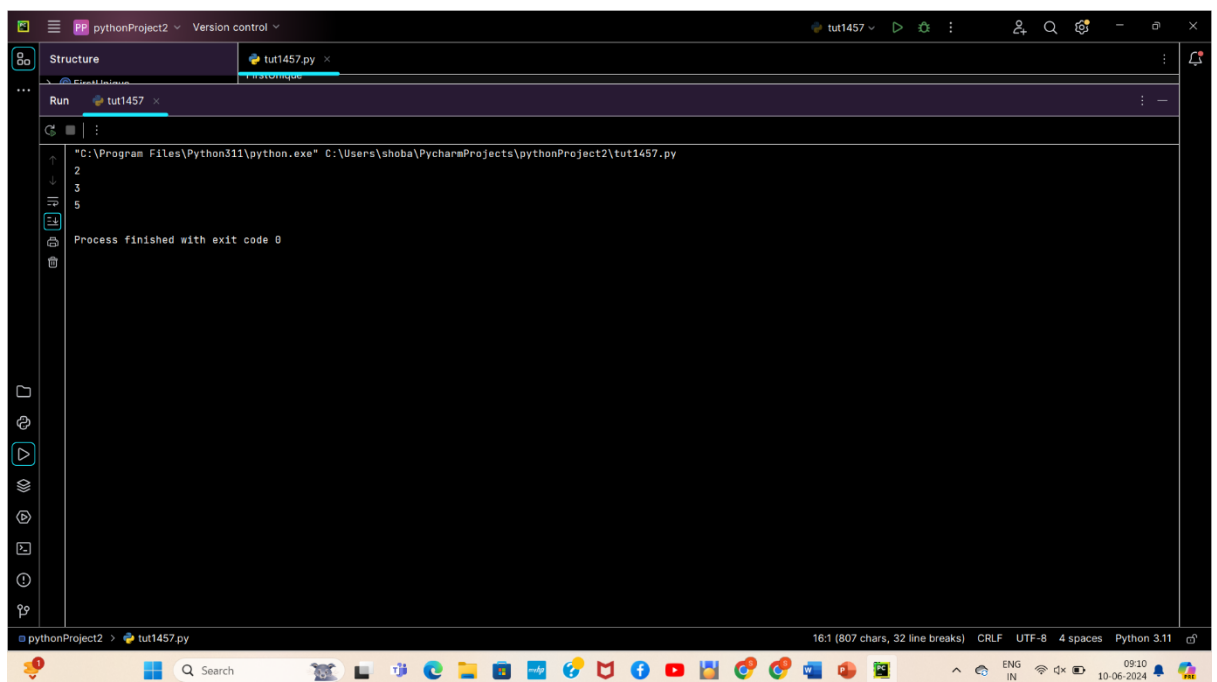
    def showFirstUnique(self):
        for num in self.queue:
            if self.is_unique[num]:
                return num
        return -1

    def add(self, value):
        if value not in self.is_unique:
            self.is_unique[value] = True
            self.queue[value] = None
        elif self.is_unique[value]:
            self.is_unique[value] = False
            self.queue.pop(value)

# Example usage:
firstUnique = FirstUnique([2, 3, 5])
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
firstUnique.add(2)
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())
firstUnique.add(3)
print(firstUnique.showFirstUnique())

```

Output:



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running and debugging. The 'Run' tab is active, showing the command: `"C:\Program Files\Python311\python.exe" C:\Users\shoba\PycharmProjects\pythonProject2\tut1457.py`. The output console displays the results of the program execution: `2`, `3`, `5`, and `Process finished with exit code 0`. The bottom status bar indicates the file is `tut1457.py`, 16:1 (807 chars, 32 line breaks), CRLF, UTF-8, 4 spaces, Python 3.11.

5. Check If a String Is a Valid Sequence from Root to Leaves Path in a Binary Tree.

Program:

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, value=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = value
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

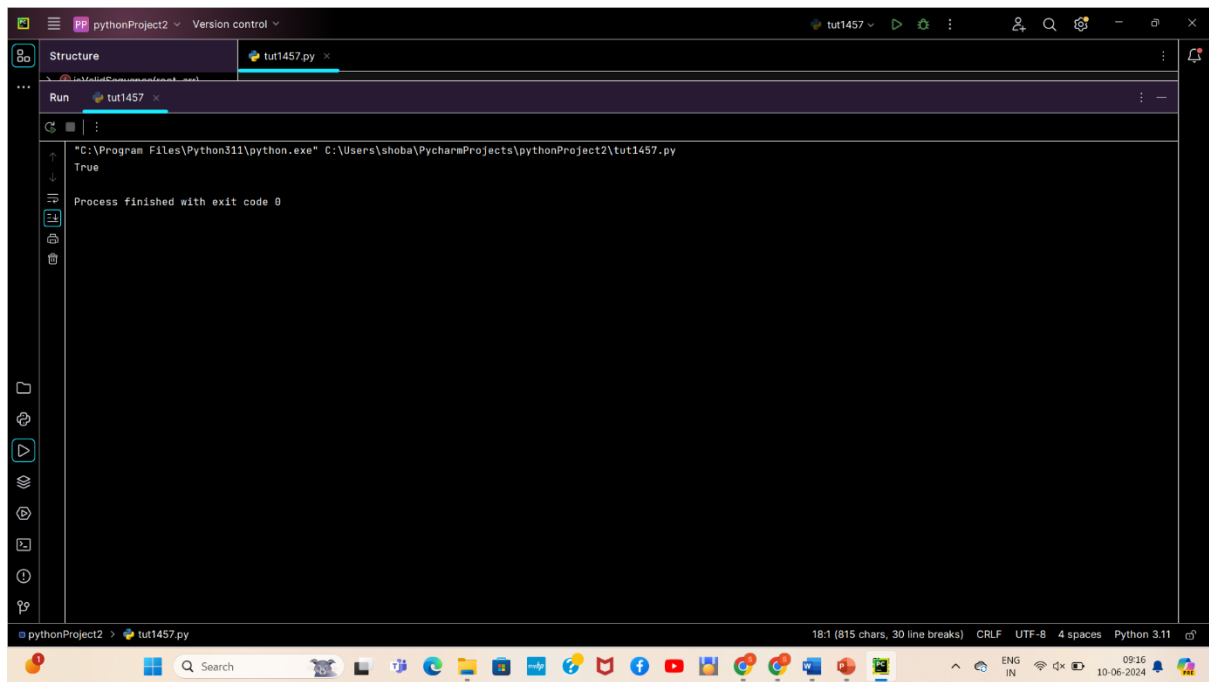
def isValidSequence(root, arr):
    def dfs(node, index):
        if node is None or index == len(arr) or node.val != arr[index]:
            return False
        if index == len(arr) - 1 and node.left is None and node.right is None:
            return True
        return dfs(node.left, index + 1) or dfs(node.right, index + 1)

    return dfs(root, 0)

root = TreeNode(0)
root.left = TreeNode(1)
root.right = TreeNode(0)
root.left.left = TreeNode(0)
root.left.left.left = TreeNode(1)
root.left.left.right = TreeNode(0)
root.right.left = TreeNode(1)
root.right.left.right = TreeNode(0)
root.right.right = TreeNode(0)

print(isValidSequence(root, [0, 1, 0, 1]))
```

Output:

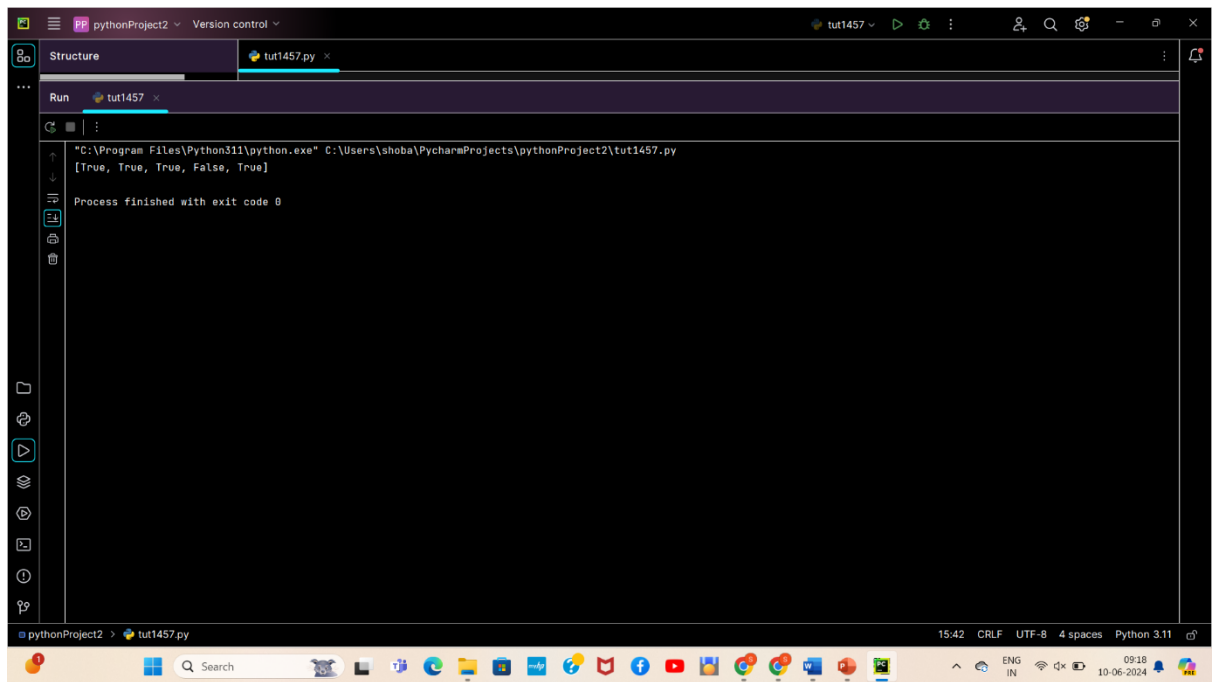


6. Kids With the Greatest Number of Candies.

Program:

```
def kids_with_candies(candies, extra_candies):  
    max_candies = max(candies)  
  
    result = []  
  
    for candy in candies:  
        result.append(candy + extra_candies >= max_candies)  
  
    return result  
  
candies = [2, 3, 5, 1, 3]  
extra_candies = 3  
print(kids_with_candies(candies, extra_candies))  
# Output: [True, True, True, False, True]
```

Output:

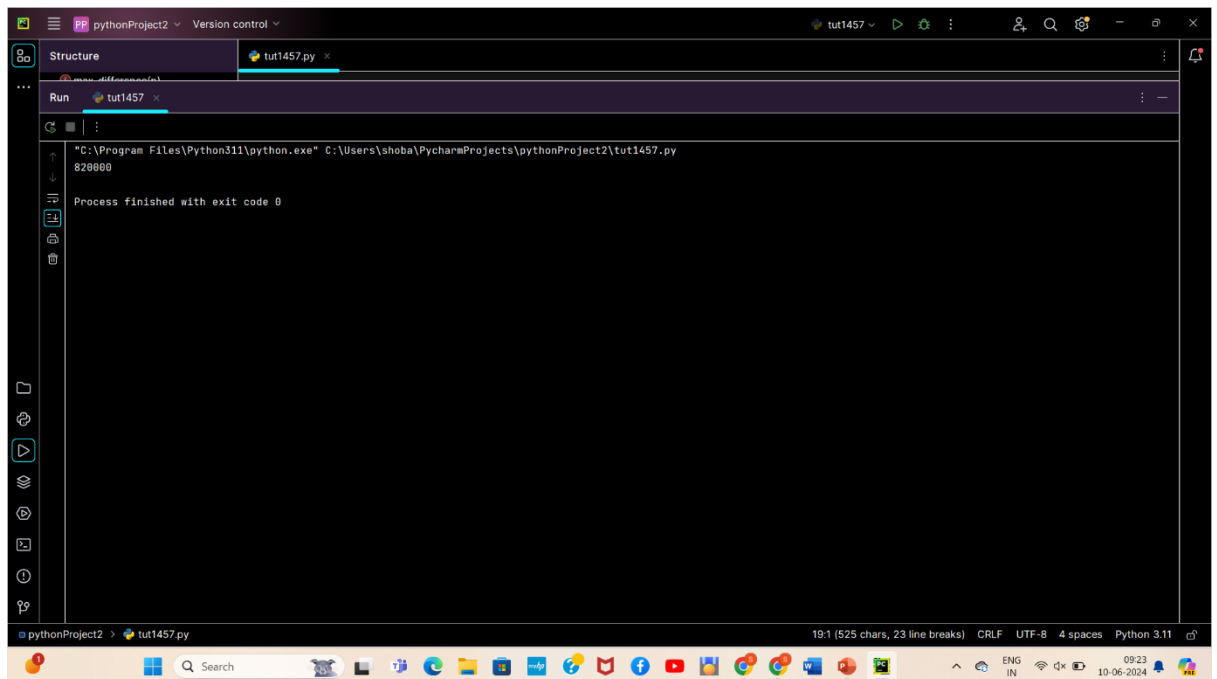


7. Max Difference You Can Get From Changing an Integer.

Program:

```
def max_difference(n):  
    str_n = str(n)  
    max_val, min_val = str_n, str_n  
  
    for i, digit in enumerate(str_n):  
        if digit != '9':  
            max_val = str_n[:i] + '9' + str_n[i + 1:]  
            break  
  
    if str_n[0] != '1':  
        min_val = '1' + str_n[1:]  
    else:  
        for i, digit in enumerate(str_n[1:], start=1):  
            if digit > '0':  
                min_val = str_n[:i] + '0' + str_n[i + 1:]  
                break  
  
    return int(max_val) - int(min_val)  
  
n = 123456  
print(max_difference(n))
```

Output:

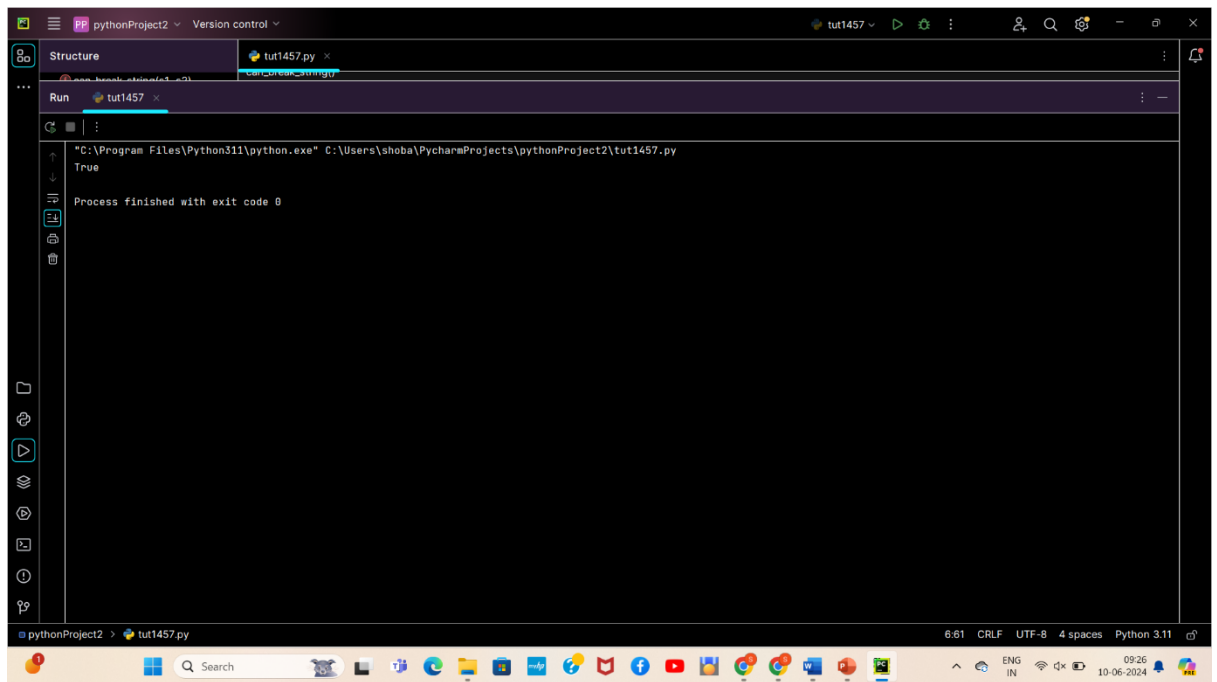


8. Check If a String Can Break Another String.

Program:

```
def can_break_string(s1, s2):  
  
    sorted_s1 = sorted(s1)  
    sorted_s2 = sorted(s2)  
  
    can_s1_break_s2 = all(c1 >= c2 for c1, c2 in zip(sorted_s1, sorted_s2))  
    can_s2_break_s1 = all(c2 >= c1 for c1, c2 in zip(sorted_s1, sorted_s2))  
    return can_s1_break_s2 or can_s2_break_s1  
  
s1 = "abc"  
s2 = "xya"  
print(can_break_string(s1, s2))
```

output:



9. Number of Ways to Wear Different Hats to Each Other.

Program:

```
def number_ways(hats):
    # Number of people
    n = len(hats)
    # All hat numbers available
    all_hats = set(range(1, 41))

    # Map each hat to the list of people who can wear it
    hat_to_people = {i: [] for i in range(1, 41)}
    for i, person_hats in enumerate(hats):
        for hat in person_hats:
            hat_to_people[hat].append(i)

    def backtrack(assigned, available_hats):
        if len(assigned) == n:
            return 1
        ways = 0
        next_person = len(assigned)
        for hat in available_hats:
            if next_person in hat_to_people[hat]:
                ways += backtrack(assigned + [hat], available_hats - {hat})
        return ways
```

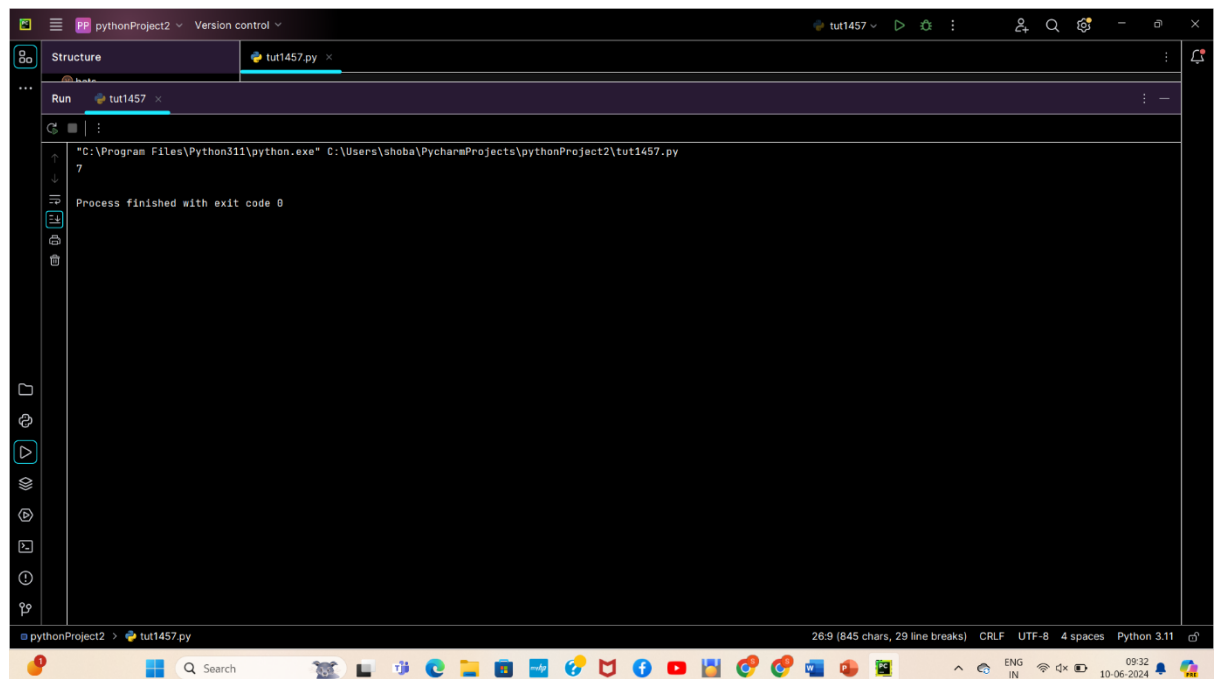
```

    return backtrack([], all_hats)

hats = [
    [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4],
]
print(number_ways(hats)) # Output will be the number of ways to wear
different hats

```

Output:



10. Next Permutations.

Program:

```

def number_ways(hats):
    # Number of people
    n = len(hats)
    # All hat numbers available
    all_hats = set(range(1, 41))

    # Map each hat to the list of people who can wear it
    hat_to_people = {i: [] for i in range(1, 41)}
    for i, person_hats in enumerate(hats):
        for hat in person_hats:
            hat_to_people[hat].append(i)

```

```

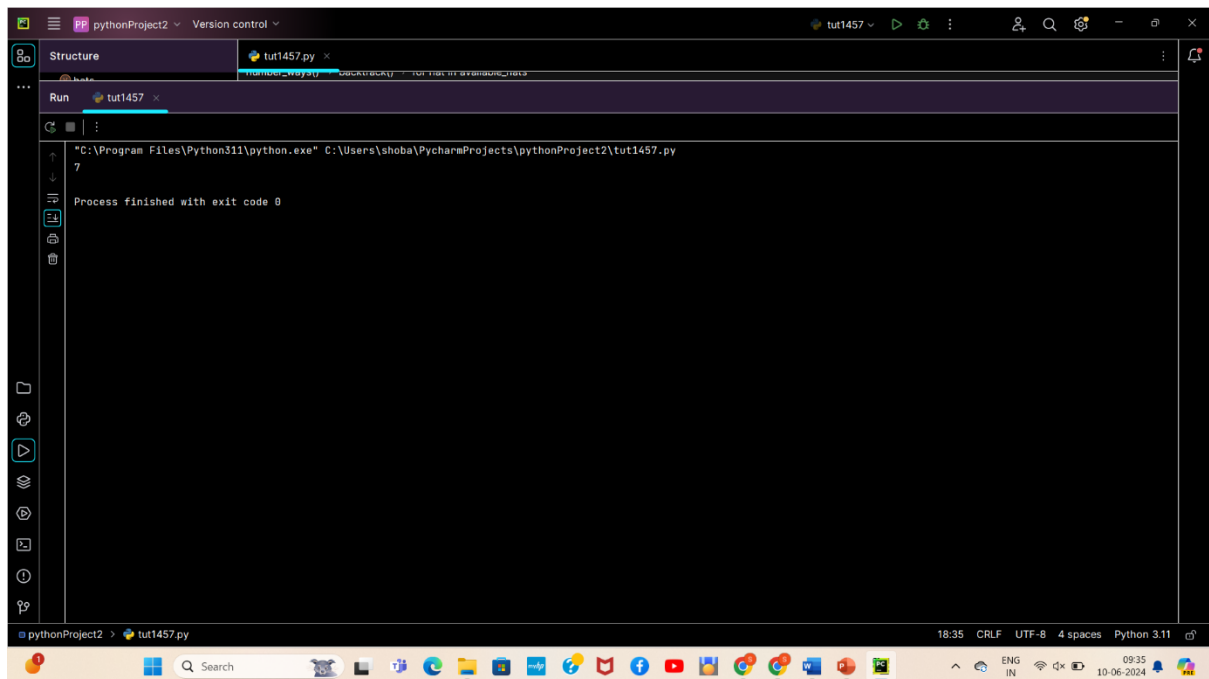
def backtrack(assigned, available_hats):
    if len(assigned) == n:
        return 1
    ways = 0
    next_person = len(assigned)
    for hat in available_hats:
        if next_person in hat_to_people[hat]:
            ways += backtrack(assigned + [hat], available_hats - {hat})
    return ways

return backtrack([], all_hats)

hats = [
    [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4],
]
print(number_ways(hats)) # Output will be the number of ways to wear
different hats

```

Output:



The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running and debugging. The 'Run' tab is active, showing the command: `"C:\Program Files\Python311\python.exe" C:\Users\shoba\PycharmProjects\pythonProject2\tut1457.py`. The output of the script is displayed as `7`. Below the output, it states `Process finished with exit code 0`. The bottom status bar indicates the file is `tut1457.py`, the encoding is `UTF-8`, and the Python version is `Python 3.11`.