

08 – Tuple/Set

Ex. No. : 8.1

Date:

Register No.:230701316

Name: SIVA BALAN K

Binary String

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

Program:

```
a = input() try:
```

```
    c = int(a)
```

```
print("Yes") except:
```

```
    print("No")
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
V	01010101010	Yes	Yes	•U•
V	REC123	No	No	#
V	010101 10101	No	No	•W'

Passed **all** tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.0 0.

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8.2

Check Pair

Given a tuple and a positive integer k, the task is to find the count of distinct pairs in the tuple whose sum is equal to **K**.

Examples:

Input: t = (5, 6, 5, 7, 7, 8), K = 13

Output: 2

Explanation:

Pairs with sum K(= 13) are {(5, 8), (6, 7), (6, 7)}.

Therefore, distinct pairs with sum K(= 13) are { (5, 8), (6, 7) }. Therefore, the required output is 2.

For example:

Input	Result
1,2,1,2,5 3	1
1,2 0	0

Program:

```
t = input() k =
```

```
int(input()) a =
```

```
t.split(",") l =
```

```
[int(x) for x in a]
```

```
count = 0 x = set()
```

```

for i in range(len(l)):
    for j in range(i + 1, len(l)):
        if l[i] +
l[j] == k:
            s = (l[i], l[j])
            if s
not in x and (l[j], l[i]) not in x:
                count += 1
                x.add(s)
print(count)

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5,6,5,7,7,8 13	2	2	✓
✓	1,2,1,2,5 3	1	1	✓
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

8.3

DNA Sequence

The **DNA sequence** is composed of a series of nucleotides abbreviated as 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'T'.

For example, "ACGAATTCCG" 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-letterlong** sequences (substrings) that occur more than once in a DNA molecule. You may return the answer in **any order**.

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Example 1:

· **Input:** s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT" **Output:**
["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]

Example 2:
Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAAA"

Output: ["AAAAAAAAAAAA"]

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

Program:

```
s = input()
j = []
repeated = set()
for i in range(len(s) - 9):
    sequence = s[i:i+10]
    if sequence in j:
        repeated.add(sequence)
    else:
        j.append(sequence)
l=list(repeated)
l=list(reversed(l))
for i in l:
    print(i)
```

Output:

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

8.4

Print repeated no

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

Program:

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```
n=input().split(" ")
n=list(n)
for i in range(len(n)):
    for j in range(i+1,len(n)):
        if n[i]==n[j]:
            print(n[i])
            exit(0)
```

Output:

	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.

Remove repeated

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

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Program:

```
a=input() d=[]

b=input() c=input()

b=tuple(b.split(" "))

c=tuple(c.split(" "))

for i in b: if i not

in c:

        d.append(i)

for i in c:    if i

not in b:

        d.append(i) for i in

range(len(d)):

print(int(d[i]),end=' ')

print() print(len(d))
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
V	5 4	1 5 10	1 5 10	V
	1 2 8 6 5	3	3	
	2 6 8 10			
V	3 3	11 12	11 12	V
	10 10 10	2	2	
	10 11 12			

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.6

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Malfunctioning Keyboard

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

Program:

```
a=input()
```

```
b=input()
```

```
c=set() for i
```

```
in a: for j
```

```
in b: if
```

```
j in i:
```

```
c.add(i)
```

```
print(len(c)) Output:
```

	Input	Expected	Got
•u'	het to world ad	1	1
•u'	set come to REC e	1	1
•u'	Facutty Upskit l ing in Python Programming ak	2	2 V

Passed all tests!

Correct

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Ex. No. : 8.7

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

American keyboard

Given an array of strings words, return *the words that can be typed using letters of the alphabet on only one row of American keyboard like the image below.*

In the **American keyboard**:

- the first row consists of the characters "qwertyuiop",
- the second row consists of the characters "asdfghjkl", and
- the third row consists of the characters "zxcvbnm"

~ 1	! 2	@ 3	# 4	\$ 5	% 6	^ 7	& 8	* 9	(0) -	+ =	← Backspace	
Tab ↔	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{ [}]	 \ ~
Caps Lock ⬆	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	" '	Enter ↵	
Shift ⬆	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	< ,	> .	?	/	Shift ⬆	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt								Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl

Example 1:

Input: words = ["Hello","Alaska","Dad","Peace"]

Output: ["Alaska","Dad"] **Example 2:**

Input: words = ["omk"] **Output:**

[]

Example 3:

Input: words = ["adsdf","sfd"]

Output: ["adsdf","sfd"]

For example:

Input	Result
4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad

Program:

```
def findWords(words):  
    row1 = set('qwertyuiop')  
    row2 = set('asdfghjkl')  
    row3 = set('zxcvbnm')  
  
    result = []  
    for word in words:  
        w = set(word.lower())  
        if w.issubset(row1) or  
w.issubset(row2) or w.issubset(row3):  
            result.append(word)  
    if len(result) == 0:  
        print("No words")  
    else:  
        for i in result:  
            print(i)  
  
a = int(input())  
arr = [input()  
for i in range(a)]  
findWords(arr)
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
	4	Alaska	Alaska	
	Hello	Dad	Dad	
	Alaska			
	Dad			
	Peace			
w'	1	No word s	No words	W
	omk			
M	2	adsfd	adsfd	M
	adsfd	afd	afd	
	afd			

Passed all tests! W

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.