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**Marks** 10.00/10.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An list contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of list

The second line contains n space-separated integers, list[i].

The third line contains integer k.

**Output Format**

Print Yes or No.

**Sample Input**

```
7
0 1 2 4 6 5 3
1
```

**Sample Output**

Yes

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No

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

```

1 n=int(input())
2 x=input().split()
3 l=[]
4 for i in x:
5     l=l+[int(i)]
6 s=int(input())
7 f=False
8 for i in range(n):
9     for j in range(n):
10        if i!=j and l[i]+l[j]==s:
11            f=True
12            break
13    if f:
14        break
15 if f:
16     print("Yes")
17 else:
18     print('No')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No	No	✓
✓	6 13 42 31 4 8 9 17	Yes	Yes	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

**Sample Input 1**

Malayalam is my mother tongue

**Sample Output 1**

is my mother tongue

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

```
1 a=input().split()
2 b=''
3 for i in a:
4     if i.lower()!=i[::-1].lower():
5         b=b+i+' '
6 print(b)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two string values S1, S2 are passed as the input. The program must print first N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

**Input Format:**

The first line contains S1.

The second line contains S2.

The third line contains N.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains the N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

**Boundary Conditions:**

$2 \leq N \leq 10$

$2 \leq \text{Length of } S1, S2 \leq 1000$

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

```
abcbde  
cdefghbb  
3
```

Output:

```
bcd
```

**Note:**

b occurs twice in common but must be printed only once.

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

```
1 s1=input()  
2 s2=input()  
3 n=int(input())  
4 result=''  
5 for i in s1:  
6     if i in s2 and i not in result:  
7         result=result+i  
8     if len(result)==n:  
9         break  
10 print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program for binary search.

**For example:**

Input	Result
1,2,3,5,8 6	False
3,5,9,45,42 42	True

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

```

1 x=input().split(',')
2 l=[]
3 for i in x:
4     l=l+[int(i)]
5 n=int(input())
6 l.sort()
7 low=0
8 high=len(l)-1
9 f=False
10 while low<=high:
11     mid=(low+high)//2
12     if l[mid]==n:
13         f=True
14         break
15     elif l[mid]<n:
16         low=mid+1
17     else:
18         high=mid-1
19 print(f)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1,2,3,5,8 6	False	False	✓
✓	3,5,9,45,42 42	True	True	✓
✓	52,45,89,43,11 11	True	True	✓

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 `nums` containing  $n$  distinct numbers in the range  $[0, n]$ , return *the only number in the range that is missing from the array*.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums = [3,0,1]`

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:**  $n = 3$  since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range  $[0,3]$ . 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums = [0,1]`

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:**  $n = 2$  since there are 2 numbers, so all numbers are in the range  $[0,2]$ . 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** `nums = [9,6,4,2,3,5,7,0,1]`

**Output:** 8

**Explanation:**  $n = 9$  since there are 9 numbers, so all numbers are in the range  $[0,9]$ . 8 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(missingNumber([3,0,1]))</code>	2
<code>print(missingNumber([0,1]))</code>	2

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

Reset answer

```
1 def missingNumber(numbers):
2     n=len(numbers)
3     ex=n*(n+1)//2
4     s=sum(numbers)
5     return ex-s
```

	Test	Expected	Got
✓	<code>print(missingNumber([3,0,1]))</code>	2	2 ✓

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(missingNumber([0,1]))	2	2	✓
✓	print(missingNumber([9,6,4,2,3,5,7,0,1]))	8	8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

### Question 6 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given two Strings s1 and s2, remove all the characters from s1 which is present in s2.

#### Constraints

1<= string length <= 200

#### Sample Input 1

experience  
enc

#### Sample Output 1

xpri

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

```

1 s1=input()
2 s2=input()
3 for i in s1:
4     if i not in s2:
5         print(i,end='')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 7** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Balanced strings are those that have an equal quantity of 'L' and 'R' characters.

Given a balanced string  $s$ , split it in the maximum amount of balanced strings.

Return the maximum amount of split balanced strings.

Example 1:

Input:

RLRRLLRLRL

Output:

4

Explanation:  $s$  can be split into "RL", "RRLL", "RL", "RL", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 2:

Input:

RLLLLRRRLR

Output:

3

Explanation:  $s$  can be split into "RL", "LLLRRR", "LR", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 3:

Input:

LLLLRRRR

Output:

1

Explanation:  $s$  can be split into "LLLLRRRR".

Constraints:

$1 \leq s.length \leq 1000$

$s[i]$  is either 'L' or 'R'.

$s$  is a balanced string.

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(BalancedStrings('RLRRLLRLRL'))</code>	4
<code>print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRRRLR'))</code>	3

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

Reset answer

```

1 def BalancedStrings(s):
2     c=0
3     result=0
4     for i in s:
5         if i =='R':
6             c=c+1
7         else:
8             c=c-1
9         if c==0:
10            result=result+1
11

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(BalancedStrings('RLRRLRLRL'))	4	4	✓
✓	print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRRRLR'))	3	3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

//

**Question 8** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

You are given an  $m \times n$  integer matrix `matrix` with the following two properties:

- Each row is sorted in non-decreasing order.
- The first integer of each row is greater than the last integer of the previous row.

Given an integer `target`, return `True` if `target` is in `matrix` or `False` otherwise.

You must write a solution in  $O(\log(m * n))$  time complexity.

**Example 1:**

1	3	5	7
10	11	16	20
23	30	34	60

**Input:** `matrix = [[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]]`, `target = 3`

**Output:** `True`

**Example 2:**

1	3	5	7
10	11	16	20
23	30	34	60

**Input:** `matrix = [[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]]`, `target = 13`

**Output:** `False`

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 13))</code>	<code>False</code>
<code>print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 3))</code>	<code>True</code>

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

Reset answer

```

1 def searchMatrix(matrix: list[list[int]], target: int) -> bool:
2     if not matrix or not matrix[0]:
3         return False
4     row=len(matrix)
5     col=len(matrix[0])
6     left=0
7     right=row*col-1
8     while left<=right:
9         mid=(left+right)//2
10        mv=matrix[mid//col][mid%col]
11        if mv==target:
12            return True
13        elif mv<target:

```

```
14     left=mid+1
15 v   else:
16       right=mid-1
17   return False
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 13))	False	False ✓	//
✓	print(searchMatrix([[1,3,5,7],[10,11,16,20],[23,30,34,60]], 3))	True	True ✓	//

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 9** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of integers `nums` which is sorted in ascending order, and an integer `target`, write a function to search `target` in `nums`. If `target` exists, then return its index. Otherwise, return `-1`.

You must write an algorithm with  $O(\log n)$  runtime complexity.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums = [-1,0,3,5,9,12]`, `target = 9`

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** 9 exists in `nums` and its index is 4

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums = [-1,0,3,5,9,12]`, `target = 2`

**Output:** -1

**Explanation:** 2 does not exist in `nums` so return -1

**Constraints:**

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^4$
- $-10^4 < \text{nums}[i], \text{target} < 10^4$
- All the integers in `nums` are **unique**.
- `nums` is sorted in ascending order.

**For example:**

Test	Result
<code>print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],9))</code>	4

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

Reset answer

```

1 def search(nums: list[int], target: int) -> int:
2     a=0
3     for i in range(len(nums)):
4         if target==nums[i]:
5             a=i
6             break
7     else:
8         a=-1
9     return a

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	<code>print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],9))</code>	4	4	✓

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(search([-1,0,3,5,9,12],2))	-1	-1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element  $a[i]$  is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for middle elements.  $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$  for last element  $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for first element  $[i=0]$

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer  $n$ , the length of  $A$ .

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers,  $A[i]$ .

**Output Format**

**Print** peak numbers separated by space.

**Sample Input**

5

8 9 10 2 6

**Sample Output**

10 6

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	12 8
12 3 6 8	

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

```

1 n=int(input())
2 x=input().split()
3 l=[]
4 for i in x:
5     l=l+[int(i)]
6 for i in range(len(l)):
7     if i+1>=len(l):
8         if l[i]>l[i-1]:
9             print(l[i])
10    else:
11        if l[i]>l[i+1]:
12            print(l[i],end=' ')

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.