1. Write a function that returns True if a given name can generate an array of words.

Examples

anagram("Justin Bieber", ["injures", "ebb", "it"]) ➞ True

anagram("Natalie Portman", ["ornamental", "pita"]) ➞ True

anagram("Chris Pratt", ["chirps", "rat"]) ➞ False

# Not all letters are used

anagram("Jeff Goldblum", ["jog", "meld", "bluffs"]) ➞ False

# "s" does not exist in the original name

In [40]:

def anagram(name,words):

words=sorted(''.join(words).lower())

name=sorted(name.replace(' ','').lower())

if words==name:

return True

else:

return False

In [41]:

anagram("Justin Bieber", ["injures", "ebb", "it"])

Out[41]:

True

In [42]:

anagram("Natalie Portman", ["ornamental", "pita"])

Out[42]:

True

In [43]:

anagram("Chris Pratt", ["chirps", "rat"])

Out[43]:

False

In [44]:

anagram("Jeff Goldblum", ["jog", "meld", "bluffs"])

Out[44]:

False

In [ ]:

1. Given an array of users, each defined by an object with the following properties: name, score, reputation create a function that sorts the array to form the correct leaderboard.

The leaderboard takes into consideration the score of each user of course, but an emphasis is put on their reputation in the community, so to get the trueScore, you should add the reputation multiplied by 2 to the score.

Once you know the trueScore of each user, sort the array according to it in descending order.

Examples

leaderboards([

{ "name": "a", "score": 100, "reputation": 20 },

{ "name": "b", "score": 90, "reputation": 40 },

{ "name": "c", "score": 115, "reputation": 30 },

])

O/P:

[

{ "name": "c", "score": 115, "reputation": 30 }, # trueScore = 175

{ "name": "b", "score": 90, "reputation": 40 }, # trueScore = 170

{ "name": "a", "score": 100, "reputation": 20 } # trueScore = 140

]

In [75]:

def leaderboards(d):

for i in d:

i['true'] = (i['score']) + (i['reputation']\*2)

result=sorted(d,key=lambda a:a.get('true'),reverse=True)

for j in result:

j.pop('true')

new\_result=result

return new\_result

In [76]:

leaderboards([

{ "name": "a", "score": 100, "reputation": 20 },

{ "name": "b", "score": 90, "reputation": 40 },

{ "name": "c", "score": 115, "reputation": 30 },

])

Out[76]:

[{'name': 'c', 'score': 115, 'reputation': 30},

{'name': 'b', 'score': 90, 'reputation': 40},

{'name': 'a', 'score': 100, 'reputation': 20}]

1. Create a function that, given a phrase and a number of letters guessed, returns a string with hyphens - for every letter of the phrase not guessed, and each letter guessed in place.

Examples

hangman("helicopter", ["o", "e", "s"]) ➞ "-e---o--e-"

hangman("tree", ["r", "t", "e"]) ➞ "tree"

hangman("Python rules", ["a", "n", "p", "r", "z"]) ➞ "P----n r----"

hangman("He"s a very naughty boy!", ["e", "a", "y"]) ➞ "-e"- a -e-y -a----y –y!"

In [ ]:

1. The Collatz sequence is as follows:

Start with some given integer n.

If it is even, the next number will be n divided by 2.

If it is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1 to make the next number.

The sequence stops when it reaches 1.

According to the Collatz conjecture, it will always reach 1. If that's true, you can construct a finite sequence following the aforementioned method for any given integer.

Write a function that takes in an integer n and returns the highest integer in the corresponding Collatz sequence.

Examples

max\_collatz(10) ➞ 16

# Collatz sequence: 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1

max\_collatz(32) ➞ 32

# Collatz sequence: 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1

max\_collatz(85) ➞ 256

# Collatz sequence: 85, 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1

In [17]:

def max\_collatz(n):

temp=n

l=[]

print('Collatz sequence:',end=' ')

while temp != 1:

l.append(temp)

print(temp,end=' ')

if temp%2==0:

temp=temp//2

else:

temp=3\*temp+1

return max(l)

# printCollatz(10)

In [18]:

max\_collatz(10)

Collatz sequence: 10 5 16 8 4 2

Out[18]:

16

In [19]:

max\_collatz(32)

Collatz sequence: 32 16 8 4 2

Out[19]:

32

In [21]:

max\_collatz(85)

Collatz sequence: 85 256 128 64 32 16 8 4 2

Out[21]:

256

1. Write a function that sorts a list of integers by their digit length in descending order, then settles ties by sorting numbers with the same digit length in ascending order.

Examples

digit\_sort([77, 23, 5, 7, 101])

\*➞ [101, 23, 77, 5, 7]\*\*

digit\_sort([1, 5, 9, 2, 789, 563, 444])

➞ [444, 563, 789, 1, 2, 5, 9]

digit\_sort([53219, 3772, 564, 32, 1])

➞ [53219, 3772, 564, 32, 1]

In [106]:

def digit\_sort(l):

l2=[]

for i in l:

l2.append(len(str(i)))

print(list(set(l2)))

print()

d={}

for j in l:

for k in l2:

if len(str(j))==k:

d[j]=k

print(d)

In [107]:

digit\_sort([77, 23, 5, 7, 101])

[1, 2, 3]

{77: 2, 23: 2, 5: 1, 7: 1, 101: 3}