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<b>Started on</b>	Friday, 24 May 2024, 7:45 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 9:11 AM
<b>Time taken</b>	1 day 13 hours
<b>Marks</b>	5.00/5.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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
Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2

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

```

1 a = input()
2 b = input()
3 count=0
4 for i in b:
5     if i in a:
6         count=count+1
7 print(count)
8

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	hello world ad	1	1	✓
✓	Welcome to REC e	1	1	✓
✓	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 a=[]
2 b = input()
3 a.append(b)
4 b = str(a)
5 b.split()
6 c=[]
7 d = []
8 for i in b:
9     if i not in c:
10         if chr(48)<i<chr(57):
11             c.append(i)
12     elif i in c:
13         if chr(48)<i<chr(57):
14             d.append(i)
15 print("".join(d))

```

	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.

## Question 3

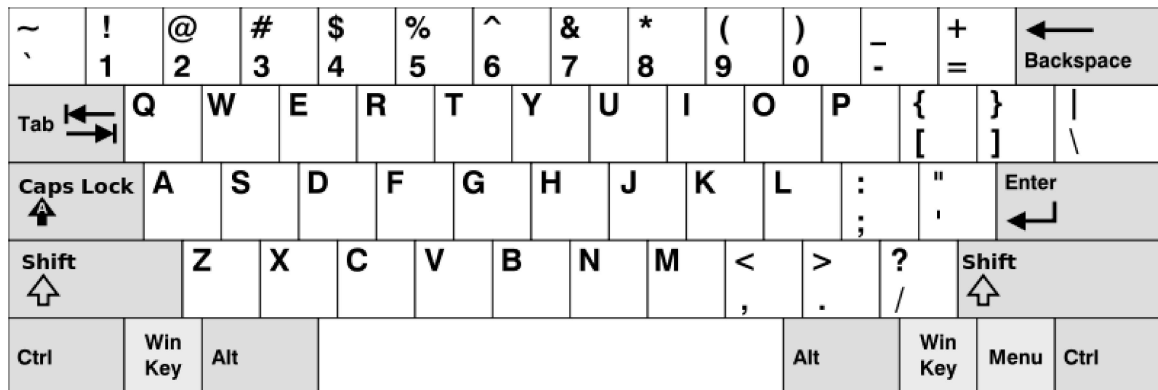
Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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".



## 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
2 adsfd afd afd	adsfd afd

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

```

1 n=int(input())
2
3 words=[]
4 for i in range(n):
5     words.append(input())
6
7 row1 = set("qwertyuiop")
8 row2 = set("asdfghjkl")
9 row3 = set("zxcvbnm")
10
11 result = []
12
13

```

```

13 ▼ for word in words:
14     lower_word = set(word.lower())
15 ▼     if lower_word <= row1 or lower_word <= row2 or lower_word <= row3:
16         result.append(word)
17 ▼ if result != []:
18 ▼     for i in range(0,int(len(result))):
19         y="".join(result[i])
20         print(y)
21 ▼ else:
22     print("No words")

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad	Alaska Dad	✓
✓	1 omk	No words	No words	✓
✓	2 adsfd afd	adsfd afd	adsfd afd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

```

1 n=str(input())
2 l=[]
3 for i in n:
4     if i=="0" or i=="1":
5
6         l.append(i)
7
8 if len(l)==len(n):
9     print("Yes")
10 else:
11     print("No")

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	01010101010	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	REC123	No	No	✓
✓	010101 10101	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

## Example 1:

Input: *s* = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"

Output: ["AAAAACCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]

## Example 2:

Input: *s* = "AAAAAAAAAAAA"

Output: ["AAAAAAAAA"]

## For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCC CCCCAAAAA

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def Sequences(s):
2     if len(s) < 10:
3         return []
4     count = {}
5     result = []
6     for i in range(len(s) - 9):
7         sequence = s[i:i+10]
8         if sequence in count:
9             count[sequence] += 1
10        else:
11            count[sequence] = 1
12        for sequence, c in count.items():
13            if c > 1:
14                result.append(sequence)
15        return result
16    s = input()
17    result = Sequences(s)
18
19    for sequence in result:
20        print(sequence)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCC CCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCC CCCCAAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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