09 – Dictionary

Example 1:

Input: s1 = "this apple is sweet", s2 = "this apple is sour" Output:
["sweet","sour"]

Example 2:

Input: s1 = "apple apple", s2 = "banana" Output:
["banana"]

Constraints:

1 <= s1.length, s2.length <= 200

s1 and s2 consist of lowercase English letters and spaces. s1 and s2
do not have leading or trailing spaces.

All the words in s1 and s2 are separated by a single space. Note:
Use dictionary to solve the problem

For example:

Input	Result
this apple is sweet this apple is sour	sweet sour

Uncommon words

A sentence is a string of single-space separated words where each word consists only of lowercase letters.A word is uncommon if it appears exactly once in one of the sentences, and does not appear in the other sentence.

Given two sentences s1 and s2, return a list of all the uncommon words. You may return the answer in any order.

Solution:

```
s1=input().split()
s2=input().split()
s=s1+s2

for i in range(len(s)):
    if s.count(s[i])==1:
        print(s[i],end=" ")
```

Input : test_dict = {'Gfg' : [6, 7, 4], 'best' : [7, 6, 5]}

Output : {'Gfg': 17, 'best': 18}

Explanation : Sorted by sum, and replaced. **Input** :

test_dict = {'Gfg' : [8,8], 'best' : [5,5]} **Output** :

{'best': 10, 'Gfg': 16}

Explanation : Sorted by sum, and replaced. Sample

Input:

2

Gfg 6 7 4

Best 7 6 5 Sample

Output Gfg 17

Best 18

For example:

Input	Result
2 Gfg 6 7 4 Best 7 6 5	Gfg 17 Best 18

Sort Dictionary by Values Summation

Give a dictionary with value lists, sort the keys by summation of values in value list.

Solution:

```
n=int(input())
name=[]
marks=[]
num=0
for i in range(n):
    s=input()
    a=s.split()
    for j in a:
        if j!=" ":
            name.append(j)
            break
    for k in range(1,len(a)):
        num+=int(a[k])
    marks.append(num)
    num=0
o_marks=sorted(marks)

for i in range(len(o_marks)):
    index=marks.index(o_marks[i])
    print(name[index],o_marks[i])
```

Examples:
Input : votes[] = {"john", "johnny", "jackie",
              "johnny", "john", "jackie",
              "jamie", "jamie", "john",
              "johnny", "jamie", "johnny",
              "john"};
Output : John
We have four Candidates with name as 'John', 'Johnny', 'jamie', 'jackie'. The candidates John and Johny get maximum votes. Since John is alphabetically smaller, we print it. Use dictionary to solve the above problem

Sample Input:
10
John
John
Johny
Jamie
Jamie
Johny
Jack
Johny
Johny
Jackie

Sample Output:

Johny

For example:

Input	Result
10 John John Johny Jamie Jamie Johny Jack Johny Johny Jackie	Johny

Winner of Election

Given an array of names of candidates in an election. A candidate name in the array represents a vote cast to the candidate. Print the name of candidates received Max vote. If there is tie, print a lexicographically smaller name.

Solution:

```
n=int(input())
names=[]
a=[]
for i in range(n):
    names.append(input())
    if names[i] not in a:
        a.append(names[i])
num=[]

for i in a:
    num.append(names.count(i))

max=max(num)
o=[]
for i in range(len(a)):
    if num[i]==max:
        o.append(a[i])

s=[]
f=[]

if len(o)==1:
    print(o[0])
else:
    print(min(o))
```

Sample input: 4
James 67 89 56
Lalith 89 45 45
Ram 89 89 89
Sita 70 70 70
Sample Output:
Ram
James Ram
Lalith Lalith

Student Record

Create a student dictionary for n students with the student name as key and their test mark assignment mark and lab mark as values. Do the following computations and display the result.
1. Identify the student with the highest average score
2. Identify the student who as the highest Assignment marks
3. Identify the student with the Lowest lab marks
4. Identify the student with the lowest average score Note:
If more than one student has the same score display all the student names

Solution:

```
n=int(input())
name=[]
marks=[]
avg=[]
tm=[]
am=[]
lm=[]
for i in range(n):
    s=input()
    a=s.split()
    tm.append(int(a[1]))
    am.append(int(a[2]))
    lm.append(int(a[3]))
    num=0
    k=0
    for i in a:
        if i!=" ":
            name.append(i)
            break
    for j in range(1,len(a)):
        num+=int(a[j])
        k+=1
    h=num//k
    marks.append(num)
    avg.append(h)
high_avg=avg.index(max(avg))
print(name[high_avg])
```

```python
for i in range(len(am)):
    if am[i]==max(am):
        print(name[i],end=" ")
print("\n",end="")
l=[]

for i in range(len(marks)):
    if lm[i]==min(lm):
        l.append(name[i])
        #print(name[i],end=" ")
l.sort()
for i in l:
    print(i,end=' ')
print("\n",end=")
for i in range(len(avg)):
    if avg[i]==min(avg):
        print(name[i],end=" ")
```

The points associated with each letter are shown below: Points
Letters
1 A, E, I, L, N, O, R, S, T and U
2 D and G
3 B, C, M and P
4 F, H, V, W and Y
5 K
8 J and X 10
Q and Z

Sample Input
REC
Sample Output
REC is worth 5 points.

Scramble Score

In the game of Scrabble™, each letter has points associated with it. The total score of a word is the sum of the scores of its letters. More common letters are worth fewer points while less common letters are worth more points.

Write a program that computes and displays the Scrabble™ score for a word. Create a dictionary that maps from letters to point values. Then use the dictionary to compute the score.

A Scrabble™ board includes some squares that multiply the value of a letter or the value of an entire word. We will ignore these squares in this exercise.

Solution:

```
s=input()
a1=['A','E','T','L','N','O','R','S','T','U']
a2=['D','G']
a3=['B','C','M','P']
a4=['F','H','V','W','Y']
a5=['K']
a8=['J','X']
a10=['Q','Z']
count=0
for i in s:
    if i in a1:
        count+=1
    elif i in a2:
        count+=2
    elif i in a3:
        count+=3
    elif i in a4:
        count+=4
    elif i in a5:
        count+=5
    elif i in a8:
        count+=8
    elif i in a10:
        count+=10
print(s,"isworth",count,"points.")
```