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Started on	Friday, 24 May 2024, 8:12 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 25 May 2024, 2:32 PM
Time taken	1 day 6 hours
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def main():
2     sizes = input().strip().split()
3     size1, size2 = int(sizes[0]), int(sizes[1])
4
5     array1 = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
6     array2 = list(map(int, input().strip().split()))
7
8     set1 = set(array1)
9     set2 = set(array2)
10
11     non_repeating_elements = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)
12
13     if not non_repeating_elements:
14         print("NO SUCH ELEMENTS")
15     else:
16         print(" ".join(map(str, sorted(non_repeating_elements))))
17         print(len(non_repeating_elements))
18
19 if __name__ == "__main__":
20     main()
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3	1 5 10 3	✓
✓	3 3 10 10 10 10 11 12	11 12 2	11 12 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 [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".

~ ,	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	+	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
2 adsdf afd	adsdf afd

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n=int(input())
2
3 words=[]
4 for i in range(n):
5     words.append(input())

```

```

6
7
8
9 row1 = set("qwertyuiop")
10 row2 = set("asdfghjkl")
11 row3 = set("zxcvbnm")
12
13
14 result = []
15
16 for word in words:
17     lower_word = set(word.lower()) # Convert word to lowercase and create a set of characters
18     if lower_word <= row1 or lower_word <= row2 or lower_word <= row3:
19         result.append(word)
20 if result != []:
21     for i in range(0,int(len(result))):
22         y="".join(result[i])
23         print(y)
24 else:
25     print("No words")
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33

```

	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 3

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, "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-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 = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAGGTTT"`

Output: `["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]`

Example 2:

Input: `s = "AAAAAAAAAAAA"`

Output: `["AAAAAAAAA"]`

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def Sequences(s):
2     if len(s) < 10:
3         return []
4
5     count = {}
6     result = []
7
8     for i in range(len(s) - 9):
9         sequence = s[i:i+10]
10        if sequence in count:
11            count[sequence] += 1
12        else:
13            count[sequence] = 1
14
15        for sequence, c in count.items():
16            if c > 1:
17                result.append(sequence)
18
19    return result
20
21
22 s = input()
23 result = Sequences(s)
24
25
26
27 for sequence in result:
28     print(sequence)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCC CCCCAAAA	AAAAACCCC CCCCAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	✓

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")
12

```

	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

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n=input()
2 k=int(input())
3 lst=()
4 for i in str(n):
5     if i != ",":
6         lst+=(i,)
7 tup=lst
8
9
10 seen = set()
11 pairs = set()
12
13 for number in tup:
14     for j in range(1,len(tup)):
15         if k== int(number)+ int(tup[j]):
16
17             seen.add(number)
18             seen.add(tup[j])
19
20
21 print(int(len(seen)//2)
22
23

```

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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