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Programiz Python Online Compiler

main.py

```
1 from collections import defaultdict
2 def graph_coloring(edges):
3     """
4     Colors a graph using a greedy algorithm and simulates player turns.
5     Args:
6     edges: A list of edges representing the graph.
7     Returns:
8     The number of vertices colored by you.
9     """
10    def create_graph(edges):
11        graph = defaultdict(list)
12        for u, v in edges:
13            graph[u].append(v)
14            graph[v].append(u)
15        return graph
16    def greedy_color(graph):
17        colors = {}
18        for node in graph:
19            used_colors = set(colors.get(neighbor) for neighbor in graph[node])
20            colors[node] = min(set(range(len(used_colors) + 1)) - used_colors)
21        return colors
22    graph = create_graph(edges)
23    colors = greedy_color(graph)
24    num_vertices = len(graph)
25    your_turn = True
26    num_colored_by_you = 0
27    while len(colors) < num_vertices:
28        for _ in range(3):
29            for node in graph:
30                if node not in colors:
31                    colors[node] = min(set(range(len(colors) + 1)) - set(colors.get(neighbor) for
32                    neighbor in graph[node]))
33                if your_turn:
34                    num_colored_by_you += 1
```

Output

0

=== Code Execution Successful ===

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main.py

```
1 from collections import defaultdict
2 def graph_coloring(edges, num_colors):
3     def create_graph(edges):
4         graph = defaultdict(list)
5         for u, v in edges:
6             graph[u].append(v)
7             graph[v].append(u)
8         return graph
9     def greedy_color(graph, num_colors):
10        colors = {}
11        for node in graph:
12            used_colors = set(colors.get(neighbor) for neighbor in graph[node])
13            colors[node] = min(set(range(num_colors)) - used_colors)
14        return colors
15    graph = create_graph(edges)
16    colors = greedy_color(graph, num_colors)
17    num_vertices = len(graph)
18    your_turn = True
19    num_colored_by_you = 0
20    while len(colors) < num_vertices:
21        for _ in range(3):
22            for node in graph:
23                if node not in colors:
24                    used_colors = set(colors.get(neighbor) for neighbor in graph[node])
25                    available_colors = set(range(num_colors)) - used_colors
26                    if available_colors:
27                        colors[node] = min(available_colors)
28                        if your_turn:
29                            num_colored_by_you += 1
30                            your_turn = not your_turn
31                break
32    return num_colored_by_you
33 edges = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0), (0, 2)]
34 num_colors = 3
```

Output

```
0
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

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main.py Share Run Output Clear

```
1 def is_hamiltonian_cycle(edges, n):
2     from itertools import permutations
3     graph = {i: [] for i in range(n)}
4     for u, v in edges:
5         graph[u].append(v)
6         graph[v].append(u)
7     for perm in permutations(range(n)):
8         if all(perm[i] in graph[perm[i - 1]] for i in range(n)):
9             if perm[0] in graph[perm[-1]]:
10                 return True
11     return False
12 edges = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0), (0, 2), (2, 4), (4, 0)]
13 n = 5
14 print(is_hamiltonian_cycle(edges, n))
15
```

False

=== Code Execution Successful ===

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main.py Share Run Output Clear

```
1 def is_hamiltonian_cycle(edges, n):
2     from itertools import permutations
3     graph = {i: [] for i in range(n)}
4     for u, v in edges:
5         graph[u].append(v)
6         graph[v].append(u)
7     for perm in permutations(range(n)):
8         if all(perm[i] in graph[perm[i - 1]] for i in range(n)):
9             return True
10    return False
11 edges = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0), (0, 2)]
12 n = 4
13 print(is_hamiltonian_cycle(edges, n))
14
```

True  
=== Code Execution Successful ===

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main.py Share Run

```
1 def subsets(S):
2     S = sorted(set(S))
3     result = []
4     def backtrack(start, path):
5         result.append(path)
6         for i in range(start, len(S)):
7             backtrack(i + 1, path + [S[i]])
8     backtrack(0, [])
9     return result
10 A = [1, 2, 3]
11 print(subsets(A))
12
```

Output Clear

```
[[], [1], [1, 2], [1, 2, 3], [1, 3], [2], [2, 3], [3]]
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

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main.py

```
1 from itertools import combinations
2 def generate_subsets_with_element(nums, x):
3     subsets = []
4     for r in range(len(nums) + 1):
5         for combo in combinations(nums, r):
6             if x in combo:
7                 subsets.append(list(combo))
8     return subsets
9 E = [2, 3, 4, 5]
10 x = 3
11 result = generate_subsets_with_element(E, x)
12 print(result)
13 def generate_power_set(nums):
14     power_set = []
15     for r in range(len(nums) + 1):
16         for combo in combinations(nums, r):
17             power_set.append(list(combo))
18     return power_set
19 nums = [1, 2, 3]
20 output = generate_power_set(nums)
```

Output

```
[[3], [2, 3], [3, 4], [3, 5], [2, 3, 4], [2, 3, 5], [3, 4, 5], [2, 3, 4, 5]]
[[], [1], [2], [3], [1, 2], [1, 3], [2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]

=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

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main.py

```
1 def wordSubsets(words1, words2):
2     from collections import Counter
3     def count_chars(words):
4         count = Counter()
5         for word in words:
6             count |= Counter(word)
7         return count
8     b_count = count_chars(words2)
9     result = []
10    for a in words1:
11        a_count = Counter(a)
12        if all(a_count[char] >= b_count[char] for char in b_count):
13            result.append(a)
14    return result
15 words1 = ["amazon", "apple", "facebook", "google", "leetcode"]
16 words2 = ["e", "o"]
17 print(wordSubsets(words1, words2))
18
```

Output

```
['facebook', 'google', 'leetcode']
=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

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