### [**05 - List in Python**](https://www.rajalakshmicolleges.net/moodle/course/view.php?id=84#section-5)

**Ex. No. : 5.1 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Balanced Array**

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example

arr=[1,2,3,4,6]

·         the sum of the first three elements, 1+2+3=6. The value of the last element is 6.

·         Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.

·         The index of the pivot is 3.

Constraints

·         3 ≤ n ≤ 105

·         1 ≤ arr[i] ≤ 2 × 104, where 0 ≤ i < n

·         It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array arr.

Each of the next n lines contains an integer, arr[i], where 0 ≤ i < n.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

4

1

2

3

3

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0

The sum of the first two elements, 1+2=3. The value of the last element is 3

Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays

The index of the pivot is 2

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

3

1

2

1

Sample Output 1

1

Explanation 1

The first and last elements are equal to 1

Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays

The index of the pivot is 1.

**For example:**

| **Input** | **Result** |
| --- | --- |
| 4  1  2  3  3 | 2 |
| 3  1  2  1 | 1 |

a=int(input())

l=[]

for i in range(a):

c=int(input())

l.append(c)

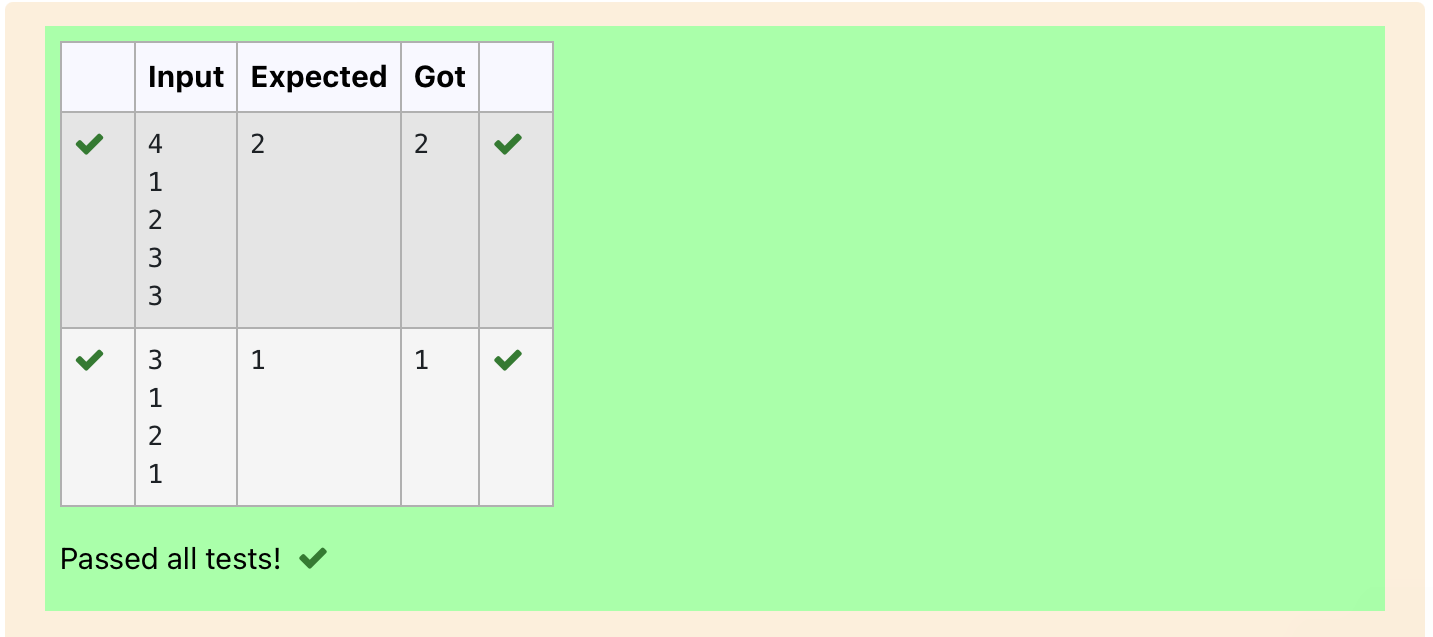
for i in range(1,a):

d=sum(l[0:i])

r=sum(l[i+1:])

if(d==r):

print(i)



**Ex. No. : 5.2 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Check pair with difference k**

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that A[i] - A[j] = k, i != j.

Input Format

1.      First line is number of test cases T. Following T lines contain:

2.      N, followed by N integers of the array

3.      The non-negative integer k

Output format

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn’t

Input

1

3

1

3

5

4

Output:

1

Input

1

3

1

3

5

99

Output

0

**For example:**

| **Input** | **Result** |
| --- | --- |
| 1  3  1  3  5  4 | 1 |
| 1  3  1  3  5  99 | 0 |

a=int(input())

while(a!=0):

b=int(input())

l=[]

f=0

for i in range(b):

c=int(input())

l.append(c)

k=int(input())

a-=1

for i in range(b):

for j in range(b):

if(l[i]-l[j]==k and i!=j):

f=1

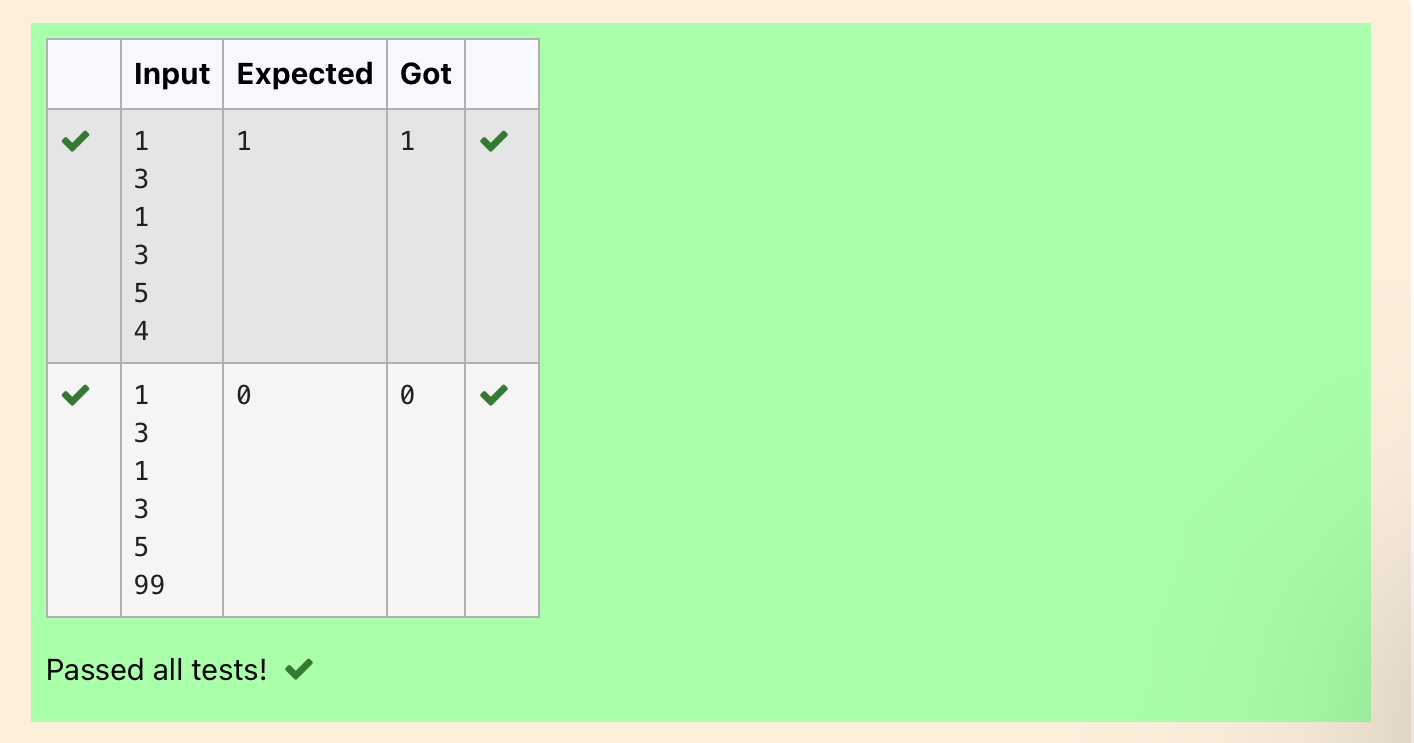
break

if(f==1):

print(1)

else:

print(0)



**Ex. No. : 5.3 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Count Elements**

Complete the program to count frequency of each element of an array. Frequency of a particular element will be printed once.

Sample Test Cases

 Test Case 1

 Input

 7

23

45

23

56

45

23

40

 Output

 23 occurs 3 times

45 occurs 2 times

56 occurs 1 times

40 occurs 1 times

import collections

defCountFrequency(arr):

return collections.Counter(arr)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

# Input size of array

n = int(input())

# Input elements in array

arr = []

for \_ in range(n):

ele = int(input())

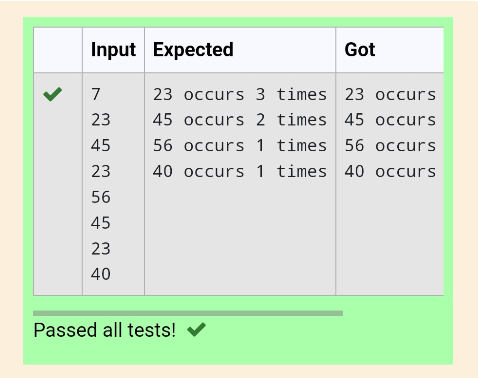
arr.append(ele)

# Calculate frequency of each element

freq = CountFrequency(arr)

for key, value in freq.items():

print(f"{key} occurs {value} times")



**Ex. No. : 5.4 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Distinct Elements in an Array**

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

Input Format:

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n.

Second line take n Integers which is inputs of array.

Output Format:

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space Separated

Example Input:

5

1

2

2

3

4

Output:

1 2 3 4

Example Input:

6

1

1

2

2

3

3

Output:

1 2 3

For example:

Input Result

5

1

2

2

3

4

1 2 3 4

6

1

1

2

2

3

3

1 2 3

defmerge\_arrays\_without\_duplicates(arr1, arr2):

# Combine the arrays and convert to a set to remove duplicates

result\_set = set(arr1 + arr2)

# Convert the set back to a sorted list

merged\_sorted\_array = sorted(result\_set)

return merged\_sorted\_array

# Input read and processing

defprocess\_input():

# Reading number of elements and the elements for the first array

n1 = int(input())

array1 = []

for \_ in range(n1):

element = int(input())

array1.append(element)

# Reading number of elements and the elements for the second array

n2 = int(input())

array2 = []

for \_ in range(n2):

element = int(input())

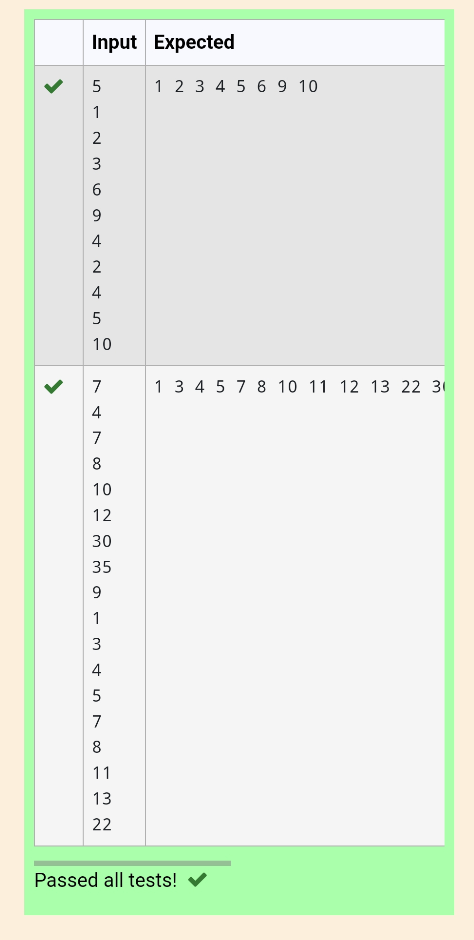
array2.append(element)

# Merge the arrays without duplicates

result = merge\_arrays\_without\_duplicates(array1, array2)

# Print the result

print(" ".join(map(str, result)))



**Ex. No. : 5.5 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Element Insertion**

Consider a program to insert an element / item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in editable section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data is to be inserted.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

2

Output

ITEM to be inserted:2

After insertion array is:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Test Case 2

Input

11

22

33

55

66

77

88

99

110

120

44

Output

ITEM to be inserted:44

After insertion array is:

11

22

33

44

55

66

77

88

99

110

120

definsert\_sorted(list, n):

list.append(n)

sorted\_list = sorted(list)

print("After insertion array is:")

for i in range(11):

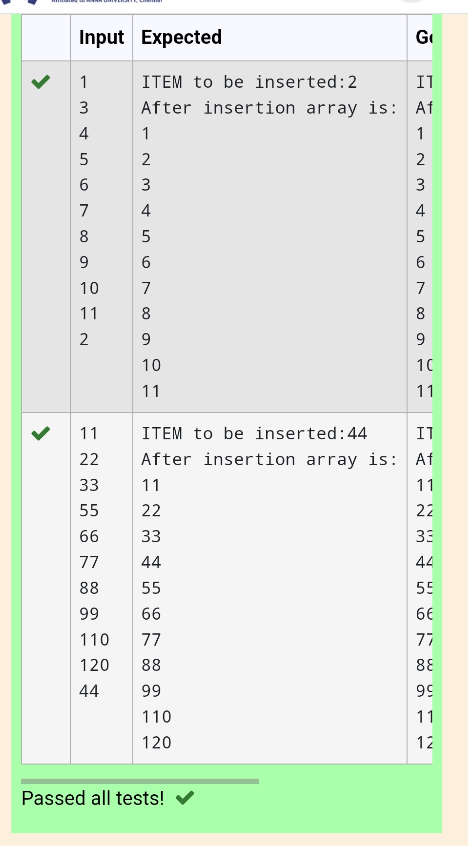
print(sorted\_list[i])

sorted\_list = [int(input()) for i in range(10)]

new\_element = int(input())

print("ITEM to be inserted:", new\_element, sep='')

insert\_sorted(sorted\_list, new\_element)



**Ex. No. : 5.6 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Find the Factor**

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the pth element of the [list](http://118.185.187.137/moodle/mod/resource/view.php?id=732), sorted ascending. If there is no pth element, return 0.

**Constraints**

1 ≤ n ≤ 1015

1 ≤ p ≤ 109

The first line contains an integer n, the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer p, the 1-based index of the factor to return.

**Sample Case 0**

**Sample Input 0**

10

3

**Sample Output 0**

5

**Explanation 0**

Factoring n = 10 results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. Return the p = 3rd factor, 5, as the answer.

**Sample Case 1**

**Sample Input 1**

10

5

**Sample Output 1**

0

**Explanation 1**

Factoring n = 10 results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. There are only 4 factors and p = 5, therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

**Sample Case 2**

**Sample Input 2**

1

1

**Sample Output 2**

1

**Explanation 2**

Factoring n = 1 results in {1}. The p = 1st factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

**For example:**

| **Input** | **Result** |
| --- | --- |
| 10  3 | 5 |
| 10  5 | 0 |
| 1  1 | 1 |

import sys

import math

deffind\_factors(n):

factors = []

for i in range(1, int(math.sqrt(n)) + 1):

if n % i == 0:

factors.append(i)

if i != n // i:

factors.append(n // i)

return sorted(factors)

defget\_pth\_factor(n, p):

factors = find\_factors(n)

if p <= len(factors):

return factors[p - 1]

else:

return 0

# Reading input directly from the standard input (typically for competitive programming)

input = sys.stdin.read

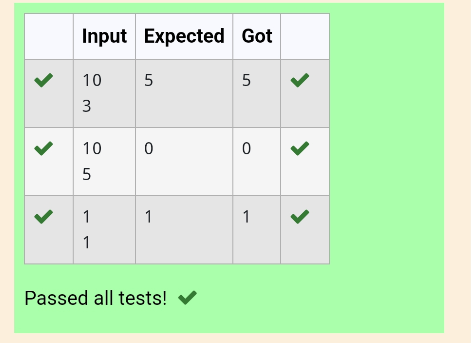
data = input().split()

n = int(data[0])

p = int(data[1])

# Calculate and print the p-th factor

print(get\_pth\_factor(n, p))



**Ex. No. : 5.7 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Merge List**

Write a Python program to Zip two given lists of lists.

Input:

m : row size

n: column size

list1 and list 2 : Two lists

Output

Zipped List : List which combined both list1 and list2

Sample test case

Sample input

2

2

1

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

Sample Output

[[1, 3, 2, 4], [5, 7, 6, 8]]

defzip\_lists(list1, list2):

return [row1 + row2 for row1, row2 in zip(list1, list2)]

def main():

m = int(input())

n = int(input())

list1 = [[int(input()) for \_ in range(n)] for \_ in range(m)]

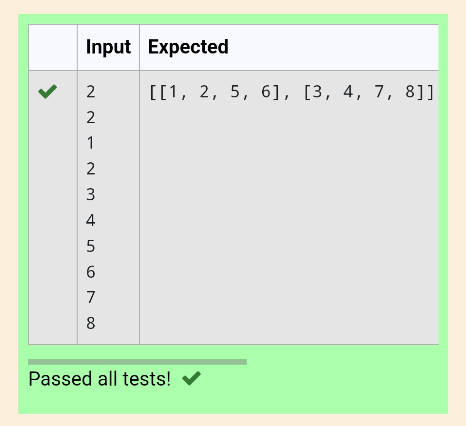
list2 = [[int(input()) for \_ in range(n)] for \_ in range(m)]

zipped\_list = zip\_lists(list1, list2)

print(zipped\_list)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main()



**Ex. No. : 5.8 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Merge Two Sorted Arrays Without Duplication**

Output is a merged array without duplicates.

Input Format

N1 - no of elements in array 1

Array elements for array 1

N2 - no of elements in array 2

Array elements for array2

Output Format

Display the merged array

Sample Input 1

5

1

2

3

6

9

4

2

4

5

10

Sample Output 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10

defmerge\_arrays\_without\_duplicates(arr1, arr2):

# Combine the arrays and convert to a set to remove duplicates

result\_set = set(arr1 + arr2)

# Convert the set back to a sorted list

merged\_sorted\_array = sorted(result\_set)

return merged\_sorted\_array

# Input read and processing

defprocess\_input():

# Reading number of elements and the elements for the first array

n1 = int(input())

array1 = []

for \_ in range(n1):

element = int(input())

array1.append(element)

# Reading number of elements and the elements for the second array

n2 = int(input())

array2 = []

for \_ in range(n2):

element = int(input())

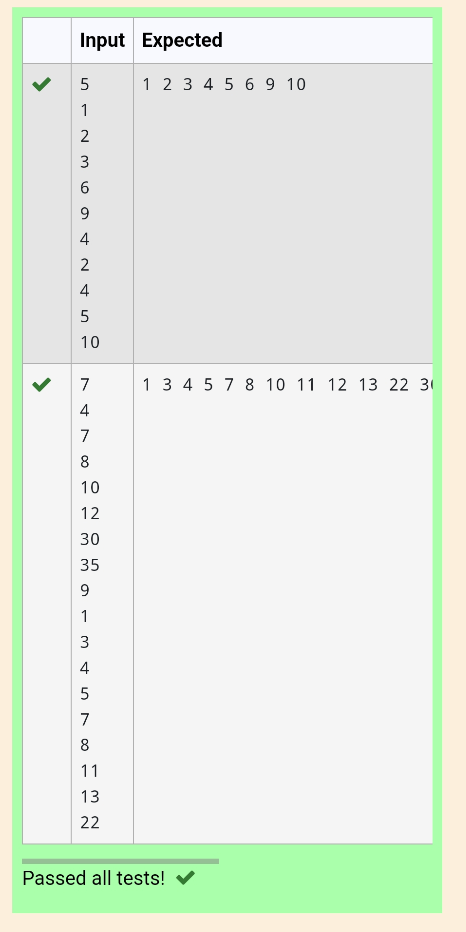
array2.append(element)

# Merge the arrays without duplicates

result = merge\_arrays\_without\_duplicates(array1, array2)

# Print the result

print(" ".join(map(str, result)))



**Ex. No. : 5.9 Date: 25.04.2024**

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**Print Element Location**

Write a program to print all the locations at which a particular element (taken as input) is found in a list and also print the total number of times it occurs in the list. The location starts from 1.

For example, if there are 4 elements in the array:

5

6

5

7

If the element to search is 5 then the output will be:

5 is present at location 1

5 is present at location 3

5 is present 2 times in the array.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

5

6

5

7

5

Output

5 is present at location 1.

5 is present at location 3.

5 is present 2 times in the array.

Test Case 2

Input

5

67

80

45

97

100

50

Output

50 is not present in the array.

deffind\_element\_locations(lst, target):

locations = []

count = 0

for i in range(len(lst)):

if lst[i] == target:

locations.append(i + 1)

count += 1

return locations, count

def main():

n = int(input())

lst = [int(input()) for \_ in range(n)]

target = int(input())

locations, count = find\_element\_locations(lst, target)

if count == 0:

print(f"{target} is not present in the array.")

else:

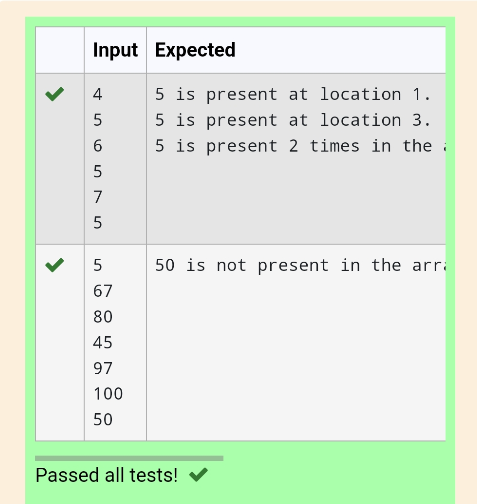
for loc in locations:

print(f"{target} is present at location {loc}.")

print(f"{target} is present {count} times in the array.")

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

main()



**Ex. No. : 5.10 Date: 25.04.2024**

**Register No.: 231401122 Name:**VARSHA LEENA .I



**Strictly increasing**

Write a Python program to check if a given list is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, If removing only one element from the list results in a strictly increasing list, we still consider the list true

Input:

n : Number of elements

List1: List of values

Output

Print "True" if list is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case

Input

7

1

2

3

0

4

5

6

Output

True

n= int(input())

arr = [int(input()) for i in range(n)]

l = arr.copy()

g=0

size = len(arr)

arr\_asc = sorted(arr)

arr\_des = sorted(arr)[::-1]

if arr==arr\_asc or arr==arr\_des:

print('True')

g=1

else:

for i in arr:

l.remove(i)

arr\_asc.remove(i)

arr\_des.remove(i)

if l==arr\_asc or l==arr\_des:

print('True')

g=1

break

l=arr.copy()

arr\_asc = sorted(arr)

arr\_des = sorted(arr)[::-1]

if g==0:

print('False')

