CS23336-Introduction to Python Programming

Started on Friday, 18 October 2024, 11:54 AM

Finished

Completed on Friday, 18 October 2024, 12:40 PM

Time taken 45 mins 38 secs Marks 10.00/10.00

Grade 100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Given a string S which is of the format USERNAME@DOMAIN.EXTENSION, the program must print the EXTENSION, DOMAIN, USERNAME in the reverse order.

Input Format:

The first line contains S.

Output Format:

The first line contains EXTENSION. The second line contains DOMAIN. The third line contains USERNAME.

Boundary Condition:

 $1 \le \text{Length of S} \le 100$

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

abcd@gmail.com

Output:

com gmail abcd

For example:

Result Input

edu.in arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar

- 1 a=str(input()) b=a.index('.')
- 3 c=a.index('@')
- 4 d=a[:c]
- 5 e=a[c+1:b]6 f=a[b+1:]
- 7 print(f)
- 8 print(e)
- print(d)

Input	Expected	Got
abcd@gmail.com	com gmail abcd	com gmail abcd
arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	-	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar

Passed all tests!

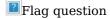
Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Question text

A pangram is a sentence where every letter of the English alphabet appears at least once.

Given a string sentence containing only lowercase English letters, return true if sentence is a pangram, or false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input:

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

Output:

true

Explanation: sentence contains at least one of every letter of the English alphabet.

 $Example\ 2:$

Input:

arvijayakumar

Output: false

Constraints:

1 <= sentence.length <= 1000

sentence consists of lowercase English letters.

For example:

Test Result

 $\verb|print(checkPangram('thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog'))| true \\$

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
def checkPangram(s):
    a='abcdefghijkImnopqrstuvwxyz'
    for i in a:
        if i not in s.lower():
        return "false"
    else:
        return "true"
```

Feedback

Test

Expected Got

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Given a string, determine if it is a palindrome, considering only alphanumeric characters and ignoring cases.

Note: For the purpose of this problem, we define empty string as valid palindrome.

Example 1:

```
Input:
A man, a plan, a canal: Panama

Output:
1
```

Example 2:

```
Input:
race a car

Output:
0
```

Constraints:

• s consists only of printable ASCII characters.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Feedback

Input Expected Got

```
A man, a plan, a canal: Panama 1 1 race a car 0 0
```

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Given a **non-empty** string s and an abbreviation abbr, return whether the string matches with the given abbreviation.

A string such as "word" contains only the following valid abbreviations:

```
["word", "1ord", "w1rd", "wo1d", "wor1", "2rd", "w2d", "w02", "1o1d", "1or1", "w1r1", "1o2", "2r1", "3d", "w3", "4"]
```

Notice that only the above abbreviations are valid abbreviations of the string "word". Any other string is not a valid abbreviation of "word".

Note:

Assume s contains only lowercase letters and abbr contains only lowercase letters and digits.

Example 1:

Input internationalization i12iz4n Output true **Explanation** Given s = "internationalization", abbr = "i12iz4n": Return true. Example 2: Input apple a2e Output false **Explanation**

Given $\mathbf{s} = \text{"apple"}$, $\mathbf{abbr} = \text{"a2e"}$:

Return false.

```
1 a=input()
2 b=input()
3 i=0
4 j=0
5 valid=True
6 while i<len(a) and j<len(b):
7 🤻
        if b[j].isdigit():
            if b[j]=='0':
8 🤻
9
                valid=False
              break
10
11
             num=<mark>0</mark>
12 -
             while j<len(b) and b[j].isdigit():</pre>
13
                 num=num*10+int(b[j])
```

```
j+=1
i+=num
16 🖘
        else:
17 🖘
            if i>=len(a) or a[i]!=b[j]:
18
               valid=False
19
               break
20
            i+=1
21
            j+=1
valid=valid and i==len(a) and j==len(b)
23 * if valid==True:
24
       print('true')
25 - else:
26
       print('false')
```

Input Expected Got

internationalization true true i12iz4n true apple false false

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 5

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Write a Python program to get one string and reverses a string. The input string is given as an array of characters char[].

You may assume all the characters consist of printable ascii characters.

Example 1:

```
Input:
hello
Output:
olleh
```

Example 2:

Input:
Hannah
Output:
hannaH

```
1 =input()
2 b=a[::-1]
3 print(b)
```

Input Expected Got

hello olleh olleh
Hannah hannaH hannaH

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ouestion 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Consider the below words as key words and check the given input is key word or not.

keywords: {break, case, continue, default, defer, else, for, func, goto, if, map, range, return, struct, type, var}

Input format:

Take string as an input from stdin.

Output format:

Print the word is key word or not.

Example Input:

break

Output:

break is a keyword

Example Input:

IF

Output:

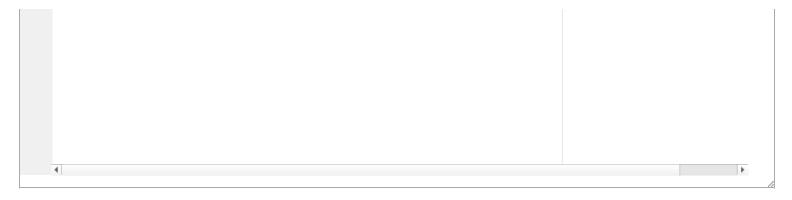
IF is not a keyword

For example:

Input Result

break break is a keyword

IF IF is not a keyword



Input **Expected** Got

break break is a keyword break is a keyword ΙF IF is not a keyword IF is not a keyword

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Find if a String2 is substring of String1. If it is, return the index of the first occurrence. else return -1.

Sample Input 1

thistest123string

123

Sample Output 1

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=input()
   b=input()
4 <sup>s</sup> if b in a:
       c=a.find(b)
6
       print(c)
7 = else:
8
       print('-1')
```

Feedback

Input **Expected Got**

```
thistest123string
```

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 8

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

The program must accept N series of keystrokes as string values as the input. The character $^$ represents undo action to clear the last entered keystroke. The program must print the string typed after applying the undo operations as the output. If there are no characters in the string then print -1 as the output.

Boundary Condition(s):

```
1 \le N \le 100

1 \le Length of each string <= 100
```

Input Format:

The first line contains the integer N. The next N lines contain a string on each line.

Output Format:

The first N lines contain the string after applying the undo operations.

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

```
Hey ^ goooo^^glee^
lucke^y ^charr^ms
ora^^nge^^^^
```

Output:

Hey google luckycharms

Input Expected Got

```
3
Hey ^ goooo^^glee^ Hey google Hey google lucke^y ^charr^ms ora^^nge^^^^ -1 -1
```

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 9

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Given a string s containing just the characters $'(', ')', '\{', '\}', '[' \text{ and } ']', \text{ determine if the input string is valid.}$

An input string is valid if:

Open brackets must be closed by the same type of brackets.

Open brackets must be closed in the correct order.

Constraints:

```
1 \le \text{s.length} \le 10^4 s consists of parentheses only '()[]{}'.
```

For example:

Test	Result
<pre>print(ValidParenthesis("()"))</pre>	true
<pre>print(ValidParenthesis("()[]{}"))</pre>	true
<pre>print(ValidParenthesis("(]"))</pre>	false
Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)	

Reset answer

```
1 ★ def ValidParenthesis(s):
 2
        a='()'
 3
        b='[]'
 4
        c='{}'
 5
        d=' '
 6 🖘
        if s==a:
           d='true'
 8 -
        elif s==b:
9
            d='true'
10 -
        elif s==c:
            d='true'
```

```
13 =
        elif<sub>d=</sub>==(a+b):
14 -
        elif s==(b+c):
15
           d='true'
16 -
        elif s==(a+c):
17
        d='true'
18 🖘
        elif s==(a+b+c):
19
        d='true'
20 -
        else:
21
            d='false'
22
23
        return d
24 s=input()
```

Test	Expected	Got
<pre>print(ValidParenthesis("()"))</pre>	true	true
print(ValidParenthesis("()[]{}"))	true	true
print(ValidParenthesis("(]"))	false	false

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 10

Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
Flag question

Question text

Assume that the given string has enough memory.

Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

Sample Input 1

a2b4c6

Sample Output 1

aabbbbcccccc

```
1 s=input()
 2 r=""
3 i=0
4 ▼ while i<len(s):
       char=s[i]
 6
7
       num=""
8 -
       while i<len(s) and s[i].isdigit():</pre>
9
           num=num+s[i]
10
           i=i+1
11
        r+=char*int(num)
12 print(r,end="")
```

Input Expected Got

a2b4c6 aabbbbcccccc aabbbbcccccc

a12b3d4 aaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd aaaaaaaaaabbbdddd

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Finish review

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