

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CD19411-PPD-2022](#) / [WEEK 09-Set](#) / [WEEK-09_CODING](#)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Started on | Friday, 17 May 2024, 1:57 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 17 May 2024, 2:05 PM |
| Time taken | 8 mins 9 secs |
| Marks | 5.00/5.00 |
| Grade | 50.00 out of 50.00 (100%) |
| Name | ADHITHYA PG 2022-CSD-A |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two strings, a and b , are called anagrams if they contain all the same characters in the same frequencies. For example, the anagrams of CAT are CAT, ACT, TAC, TCA, ATC, and CTA.

Complete the function in the editor. If a and b are case-insensitive anagrams, print "Anagrams"; otherwise, print "Not Anagrams" instead.

Input Format

The first line contains a [string](#) denoting a .

The second line contains a [string](#) denoting b .

Constraints

- $1 \leq \text{length}(a), \text{length}(b) \leq 50$
- Strings a and b consist of English alphabetic characters.
- The comparison should NOT be case sensitive.

Output Format

Print "Anagrams" if a and b are case-insensitive anagrams of each other; otherwise, print "Not Anagrams" instead.

Sample Input 0

anagram

margana

Sample Output 0

Anagrams

Explanation 0

| Character | Frequency: anagram | Frequency: margana |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A or a | 3 | 3 |
| G or g | 1 | 1 |
| N or n | 1 | 1 |
| M or m | 1 | 1 |
| R or r | 1 | 1 |

The two strings contain all the same letters in the same frequencies, so we print "Anagrams".

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def is_anagram(a, b):
2     a = a.lower()
3     b = b.lower()
4     sorted_a = sorted(a)
5     sorted_b = sorted(b)
6     if sorted_a == sorted_b:
7         return "Anagrams"
8     else:
9         return "Not Anagrams"
10 a = input().strip()
11 b = input().strip()
12 result = is_anagram(a, b)
13 print(result)

```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| ✓ | madam maDaM | Anagrams | Anagrams | ✓ |
| ✓ | DAD DAD | Anagrams | Anagrams | ✓ |
| ✓ | MAN MAM | Not Anagrams | Not Anagrams | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

You are given an array of N integers, A1, A2, . . . , AN and an integer K. Return the of count of distinct numbers in all windows of size K.

Input :

1 2 1 3 4 3

3

Output :

2

3

3

2

Explanation

All windows of size K are

[1, 2, 1]

[2, 1, 3]

[1, 3, 4]

[3, 4, 3]

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def countDistinct(arr, k):
2     result = []
3     window = {}
4     distinct_count = 0
5     for i in range(k):
6         if arr[i] not in window:
7             window[arr[i]] = 1
8             distinct_count += 1
9         else:
10            window[arr[i]] += 1
11
12    result.append(distinct_count)
13    for i in range(k, len(arr)):
14        if window[arr[i - k]] == 1:
15            distinct_count -= 1
16            window[arr[i - k]] -= 1
17
18        if arr[i] not in window or window[arr[i]] == 0:
19            distinct_count += 1
20        if arr[i] not in window:
21            window[arr[i]] = 1
22        else:
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 1 2 1 3 4 3 | 2 | 2 | ✓ |
| | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | 3 | 3 | |
| | | 2 | 2 | |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Mr.Harish is maintaining a phone directory which stores phone numbers. He will update the directory with phone numbers every week. While entering the input the number should not be stored inside if the phone number already exists. Finally he want his phone number to be printed in ascending order

Input: n – A1 array size and m – A2 arraysize

Array A1 containing phone numbers already existing and Array A2 containing numbers to be inserted

Ouput : Phone numbers printed in ascending order

Sample Test Case

Input

5
6
9840403212 9890909012 98123455 90123456 99123456
90909090 99999999 9840403212 12345678 12347890 99123456

Output

12345678 12347890 90123456 90909090 98123455 99123456 99999999 9840403212 9890909012

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n=int(input())
2 m=int(input())
3 List1=list(map(int,input().split(" ")))
4 List2=list(map(int,input().split(" ")))
5 for i in List2:
6     List1.append(i)
7 List1=list(set(List1))
8 List1.sort()
9 for i in List1:
10     print(i,end= " ");
11
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| ✓ | 3 3 9876543211 1122334455 6677889911 6677889911 9876543211 4455667788 | 1122334455 4455667788 6677889911 9876543211 | 1122334455 4455667788 6677889911 9876543211 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 6 9840403212 9890909012 98123455 90123456 99123456 90909090 99999999 9840403212 12345678 12347890 99123456 | 12345678 12347890 90123456 90909090 98123455 99123456 99999999 9840403212 9890909012 | 12345678 12347890 90123456 90909090 98123455 99123456 99999999 9840403212 9890909012 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A number is stable if each digit occur the same number of times.i.e, the frequency of each digit in the number is the same. For e.g. 2277,4004,11,23,583835,1010 are examples for stable numbers.

Similarly, a number is unstable if the frequency of each digit in the number is NOT same.

Sample Input:

2277

Sample Output:

Stable Number

Sample Input 2:

121

Sample Output 2:

Unstable Number

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def is_stable_number(number):
2     digit_freq = {}
3     for digit in str(number):
4         digit_freq[digit] = digit_freq.get(digit, 0) + 1
5     frequencies = list(digit_freq.values())
6     if len(set(frequencies)) == 1:
7         return "Stable Number"
8     else:
9         return "Unstable Number"
10 number = input().strip()
11 result = is_stable_number(number)
12 print(result)
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| ✓ | 9988 | Stable Number | Stable Number | ✓ |
| ✓ | 12 | Stable Number | Stable Number | ✓ |
| ✓ | 455 | Unstable Number | Unstable Number | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Check if a set is a subset of another set.

Example:

Sample Input1:

mango apple

mango orange

mango

output1:

yes

set3 is subset of set1 and set2

input2:

mango orange

banana orange

grapes

output2:

no

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 set1 = set(input().split())
2 set2 = set(input().split())
3 set3 = set(input().split())
4 if set3.issubset(set1) and set3.issubset(set2):
5     print("yes\nset3 is subset of set1 and set2")
6 else:
7     print("No")
```

| | Test | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------|---|--|--|---|
| ✓ | 1 | mango apple mango orange mango | yes set3 is subset of set1 and set2 | yes set3 is subset of set1 and set2 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 2 | mango orange banana orange grapes | No | No | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ [Week-09_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[WEEK-09-Extra ▶](#)