```
#1
sub_marks = {'Phy': 93, 'Che': 94, 'Math': 91, 'Eng': 95, 'Bio': 90}
new = \{\}
for i,val in sorted(sub_marks.items()):
  new[i]=val
print(new)
     {'Bio': 90, 'Che': 94, 'Eng': 95, 'Math': 91, 'Phy': 93}
#2
ub_marks = {'Phy': 93, 'Che': 94, 'Math': 91, 'Eng': 95, 'Bio': 90}
f = \{\}
for value in sorted(sub_marks.values()):
  for key in sub_marks.keys():
    if sub_marks[key] == value:
      f[key] = value
      break
print(f)
     {'Bio': 90, 'Math': 91, 'Phy': 93, 'Che': 94, 'Eng': 95}
#3
sub marks = {'Phy': 93, 'Che': 94, 'Math': 91, 'Eng': 95, 'Bio': 90}
keys = 0
values = 0
items = 0
for i in sub_marks:
  keys+=1
  values+=1
  items = keys + values
print(f'Total items inside the dictionary are {items}')
     Total items inside the dictionary are 10
#3
sum\_of\_itmems = 0
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1bpw3eZCcSG8-83lAg4nNUxJ05Ztuhgat#scrollTo=Mnf0DymA4p n&printMode=true

elif i<60 and i>=35:

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#8 Check if binary representations of two numbers are an anagram

anagrams_list = list(anagrams.keys())

['cat', 'tac', 'act', 'dog', 'god']

anagrams_list

num1 = 3num2 = 2

```
bin2 = bin(num2)[2:]
zeros = abs(len(bin1)-len(bin2))
if len(bin1) > len(bin2):
  bin2 = bin2 + zeros*'0'
else:
  bin1 = bin1 + zeros*'0'
if (bin1.count('0') == bin2.count('0')) and (bin1.count('0') == bin1.count('0')):
  print('yes.binary representation of two numbers is an anagram')
else:
  print('no,binary representation of two numbers is\'nt an anagram')
     no, binary representation of two numbers is 'nt an anagram
#9
arr = ['cat', 'dog', 'tac', 'god', 'act']
list_alpha = list('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')
list_num = list(range(1,27))
alp_num_dict = {}
for i,key in enumerate(list alpha):
  alp_num_dict[key]=list_num[i]
sum_list = []
for i in arr:
  sum = 0
  for j in i:
    sum += alp num dict[j]
  sum_list.append(sum)
subset = []
for i in sorted(sum_list):
  subset.append(sorted(sum_list).count(i))
print(f'Largest subset of anagrams is {max(subset)}')
     Largest subset of anagrams is 3
#10
a = 5
input = 'datascience'
```

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normal = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
reverse = 'zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba'
dic = dict(zip(normal,reverse))
pre = input[:a-1]
post = input[a-1:]
mirror = ''
for i in range(len(post)):
  mirror += dic[post[i]]
mirrored_string = pre+mirror
mirrored_string
     'datahxrvmxv'
#11
a = ['a','b','c','a','b','k','d','l','j','h']
b = \{\}
for i in a:
  b[i]=a.count(i)
b
     {'a': 2, 'b': 2, 'c': 1, 'd': 1, 'h': 1, 'j': 1, 'k': 1, 'l': 1}
#12
list_of_tuple = [('mumbai',10),('Delhi',20),('Kolkata',29)]
dict(list_of_tuple)
     {'Delhi': 20, 'Kolkata': 29, 'mumbai': 10}
#13
collection = ['abc','zac','adr']
for word in collection:
    result = 'Word is ordered'
    i = 0
    l = len(word) - 1
    if (len(word) < 3):
      continue
    while i < 1:
      if (ord(word[i]) > ord(word[i+1])):
        result = 'Word is not ordered'
```

```
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        break
      else:
        i += 1
    if (result == 'Word is ordered'):
      print(word,': ',result)
     abc: Word is ordered
     adr: Word is ordered
#13
collection = ['abc','zac','adr','z']
for word in collection:
  if len(word)>=3:
    for j in range(len(word)-1):
      if ord(word[j])>ord(word[j+1]):
        result = 'not ordered'
        print(word, result)
        break
    else:
      result = 'ordered'
      print(word, result)
#14
a = [(i,i**3) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(1,11)]
print(a)
new = dict(a)
print(new)
     [(1, 1), (2, 8), (3, 27), (4, 64), (5, 125), (6, 216), (7, 343), (8, 512), (9, 729),
     {1: 1, 2: 8, 3: 27, 4: 64, 5: 125, 6: 216, 7: 343, 8: 512, 9: 729, 10: 1000}
#15
input = [('Data', 24), ('Science', 8), ('Velocity', 30)]
dic = dict(input)
sorted_list_tuple = []
for value in sorted(dic.values()):
  for key in dic.keys():
    if dic[key] == value:
      sorted_list_tuple.append((key,value))
```

```
[('Science', 8), ('Data', 24), ('Velocity', 30)]
#16 insertion sort
def insertion_sort(lst):
  for i in range(1,len(lst)):
    curr_ele = lst[i]
    pos = i
    while curr_ele < lst[pos-1] and pos > 0:
      lst[pos] = lst[pos-1]
      pos = pos - 1
    lst[pos] = curr_ele
  return 1st
insertion_sort([11,3,6,2,9])
     [2, 3, 6, 9, 11]
#17 selection sort
def selection_sort(lst):
  for i in range(len(lst)):
    min_value = min(lst[i:])
    min_index = lst.index(min_value)
    lst[i],lst[min_index] = lst[min_index],lst[i]
  return 1st
selection_sort([11,3,6,2,9])
     [2, 3, 6, 9, 11]
# 18
def bubble_sort(1):
  for j in range(len(l)-1):
    for i in range(len(l)-1):
      if l[i]>l[i+1]:
        l[i], l[i+1] = l[i+1], l[i]
  return 1
bubble_sort([11,3,6,2,9])
```

```
[2, 3, 6, 9, 11]
# 19
def merge_sort(lst):
  if len(lst)>1:
      mid = len(lst)//2
      left = lst[:mid]
      right = lst[mid:]
      merge_sort(left)
      merge_sort(right)
      i = 0
      j = 0
      k = 0
      while i < len(left) and j < len(right):
        if left[i] < right[j]:</pre>
          lst[k] = left[i]
          i = i+1
          k = k+1
        else:
          lst[k] = right[i]
          j = j+1
          k = k+1
      while i < len(left):</pre>
        lst[k] = left [i]
        i = i + 1
        k = k + 1
      while j < len(right):</pre>
        lst[k] = right [j]
        j = i + 1
        k = k + 1
  return 1st
merge_sort([2,4,1,7,8,80])
     [1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 80]
```

✓ 0s completed at 1:36 AM

X