



Finding the percentage ☆

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t this challenge was significantly harder than all the previous
s. For someone just getting started with Python, this is quite a
d took about 10x longer than the previous challenges.

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Asked to answer 4 years ago

I'm sure this should be labelled 'Easy', at least. Had to ensure that I split the inputs appropriately, convert them to formatted lists, and then use a dictionary to store the grades efficiently.

But, you have to ensure you're utilizing 'N' properly, and accounting for the fact that there can't be more than 3 grades for a given student.

The mean was the only real 'Easy' part.

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dawiner16 2 years ago

The challenge was changed at some point since you wrote this comment. Now the challenge you have to solve is figuring out the mean.

The inputting is already handled for you.

I will have to figure out how to use the given inputs, but that's part of any challenge. I'm still a beginner so even very basic things are challenging. It's all part of the process.

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dawiner16 2 years ago

[deleted]

[-1](#) [^](#) [▼](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

dawiner16 2 years ago



```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(raw_input())
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        line = raw_input().split()
        name, scores = line[0], line[1:]
        scores = map(float, scores)
        student_marks[name] = scores
    query_name = raw_input()
    query_scores = student_marks[query_name]
    print("{0:.2f}".format(sum(query_scores)/(len(query_scores))))

```

35 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



icarus 2 years ago

you don't need to divide your final expression by len(query_scores) as it is given that we have to calculate the mean for 3 subject scores only so 3 can be used easily

-23 ^ v | [Add](#)
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AtlanteanScion 2 years ago

The sample test cases happen to have 3 marks for each student, but the problem does not state how many marks to expect. In fact, the problem doesn't even guarantee that each student will have the same number of marks, so I believe len(query_scores) is required.

20 ^ v | [Add](#)
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sahil_a2111 3 months ago

[deleted]

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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KunaalAwesum1412 4 months ago

this could be an more appropriate solution to the above problem: 1. rec = [] 2. for i in range(eval(input())): 3. line = input().split() 4. line1 = list(map(float, line[1:])) 5. rec.append([line[0], sum(line1[0:])]) 6. query = input() 7. ans = [b/3 for a,b in rec if a == query] 8. print(format(ans[0], "4.2f"))

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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luvhemraj 3 weeks ago

yes i fully agree with u.

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



koochichennakes1 2 days ago

yes i agree with you because they already mentioned the subject names in query



0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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vishalsuryavans1 2 years ago

```
`print("{0:.2f}".format(sum(query_scores)/(len(query_scores))))
```

can you explain this one bro

1 ^ v | [Add](#)
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



ricargu2010 2 years ago

```
"{0:.2f}".format this gives you two decimal places
```

3 ^ v | [Add](#)
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[deleted] 2 years ago

It isn't working when say the average is like 24.34 or 34.50 or something

-4 ^ v | [Add](#)
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sandeepkumar1721

1 month ago

yeah please how to overcome this

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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rainys_algimant1 2 years ago

{0:.2f} explained: 1. {...}-position for formating 2. 0-positional index of argument[sum(query_scores)/(l...)]. In this case we have only 1 argument, so it's not n
3. :-this shows python that we talk about positions of content 4. .-this shows python to talk about position after '.' 5. 2-positions number 6. f-float formating sign

13 ^ v | [Add](#)
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mail2karthk07 2 years ago

simpler..enough for this probelm.

```
marks = []
for _ in range(int(input())):
    line = input().split()
    marks[line[0]] = list(map(float, line[1:]))
print('%.2f' %(sum(marks[input()])/3))
```

50 ^ v | [Add](#)
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Ashish25 2 years ago



```
marks[line[0]] = list(map(float, line[1:]))
```

Can you explain this line

-1 ⤵ | Add
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RahulBhusare ⏱ 2 years ago

awesome code...

can you please explain?

-13 ⤵ | Add
|
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ChandyShot ⏱ 2 years ago

Awesome codes are self explanatory

0 ⤵ | Add
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Naveen_Malla ⏱ 2 years ago

lol 😂

-22 ⤵ | Add
|
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akhisreelibra ⏱ 1 year ago

need less people like chandy in here

56 ⤵ | Add
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harishpoli241 ⏱ 2 months ago

:)hahahahahahaah.....

-2 ⤵ | Add
|
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joshikush500 ⏱ 2 months ago

dictnory is type cast to list data type

0 ⤵ | Add
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vishwa25101996 ⏱ 2





years ago

take this example.. malik 25 28.8 45 line = input().split() now line["malik","25" marks[line[0]] = list(map(float, line[1:])) [1:] means line[1],line[2],line[3] to be float marks["malik"]=[25.000000,28.800000,45.00000]

[Add](#)
11 ^ v |
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ishamittal105

1 year ago

[deleted]

[Add](#)
3 ^ v |
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hikinthru

1 year ago

It is the student's name, it then assigns the remainder of the 3 grades) to that student's name, which is in `marks[line[0]]`

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0 ^ v |
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abhijeethvedula1

1 year ago

`list(map(float, line[1:]))` In this map we will be having (1st place , 2nd place) where 1st place represents the function which we use and 2nd describes on which we are applying. We are applying on line in which it contains list of integers or strings whatever we want. `line[1:]` is there this will deduct the 1st element in the list in final output.

and we want the total output to be in a certain list so "`list(map(float, line[1:])`"

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2 ^ v |
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balavemulakonda

11 months ago

can u plz upload the snippet of this program?

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2 ^ v |
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vikash2050

1 year ago

Split the code in four lines

```
line = input().split()
name = line[0]
scores = list(map(float, line[1:]))
student_marks = dict()
for i in range(len(scores)):
    student_marks[name] = scores[i]
```

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-1 ^ v |
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sunil9211

7 months ago

[deleted]

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0 ^ v |
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Code_Lord

2 years ago



 Good Code
[Add](#)

0 ^ v | [Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



zhengyaojun1204 1 year ago

so nice!!!

[-2](#) ^ v | [Add](#)

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yvonna_leung 1 year ago

Can someone explain this line?

```
print("%.2f" %(sum(marks)/input())/3))
```

% can be used as a built-in function?

0 ^ v | [Add](#)

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keerthirao1144 1 year ago

```
print("%.2f" ** %** (sum(marks)/3))
```

can anyone tell me why the % is given here before calculating the average

1 ^ v | [Add](#)

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maid_rondic 1 year ago

% in python is used as placeholder when written in string, so in this case it will mark of the student, and .2f after % means round number on 2 decimals. But deprecated, these days {} is used with .format() in combination.

4 ^ v | [Add](#)

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prachimoharana11 11 months ago

can you please explain this code.

0 ^ v | [Add](#)

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RShiningSai9 10 months ago

why do we need to write .split() for input string name??

0 ^ v | [Add](#)

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nagrejr 10 months ago

just because we have to use the input as the separated input from one another to confused ourselves.



0 ^ v | Add
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ashish_aravinda ⏱ 9 months ago

The code is too sexy ...!

0 ^ v | Add
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kumarsumit4961 ⏱ 9 months ago

Someon can please tell me about the "map" keyword in a silmpler way...

0 ^ v | Add
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vishwa25101996 ⏱ 9
months ago

it's exactly like type casting, means changing the data types.

0 ^ v | Add
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dhr232 ⏱ 6 months ago

This is beautiful code

0 ^ v | Add
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duychienvt ⏱ 6 months ago

easy way for beginer like me

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(input())
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        name, *line = input().split()
        scores = list(map(float, line))
        scores = sum(scores) / 3
        student_marks[name] = scores
    query_name = input()
    print('%.2f' % student_marks[query_name])
```

11 ^ v | Add
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srikari_sharma1 ⏱ 5
months ago

hii, so I'm kinda new to python and am trying to figure a few thing out. 1) what next to name signify in the 5TH LINE? 2) What's (%.2f) Thanks in advance

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psoumyadav ⏱ 5
months ago

- here defines as all the input which follows after name.

0 ^ v | Add



[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[jawnofdustice](#) ⓘ

5 months ago

name, * line = input().split means we're breaking the input into two
 thing the input encounters and the rest are taken as marks
 %.2f means it is a placeholder for a 2 digit precision floating number

2 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[varshney_vaishn1](#) ⓘ

5 months ago

your this code is showing so many errors even if i copy paste it!! specially line

-1 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[vinothvinod](#) ⓘ

1 month ago

try in python 3

0 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[mohdyasir231990](#) ⓘ

3 months ago

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0 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[himalayanram_it](#) ⓘ

2 months ago

Hi, I'm new to python. Can you explain the logic for these 2 lines:

```
6) scores = list(map(float,line)) 9) query_name = input()
```

0 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[sharmaabhayagra](#) ⓘ

2 months ago

[deleted]

0 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[pjoseph777](#) ⓘ

1 month ago

Can someone explain me, what is *line.?

Why * is required..?

0 ⌂ ⌃ | [Add](#)[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)[sahil_a2111](#) ⓘ

 month ago

making use of * enables user to input multiple values .split() separates and stores it in a list

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 pjoseph777
 1 month ago

Thank You ..

0 ^ v | Add
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 nehagupta31099  6 days ago

explain the meaing of this line ,name, *line = input().split()

0 ^ v | Add
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 VidyaMarathe  6 days ago

The split() function seperates values by space..

name, line = input().split is a multi assignment operation. where the followed by marks, but we do not know the number of subjects (ie how many subjects are going to be there), so we can either use a list or simply use * which expands to multiple values

0 ^ v | Add
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 anji_prajji  4 months ago

What does % do before (sum(marks[input()])/3) ?

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 Codewithanu  2 weeks ago

This code helped me.Thanks

0 ^ v | Add
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 sanddyreigns  2 years ago

what does for _ in range(n): means?

what is the use of (_) this symbol in the above code"?

0 ^ v | Add
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 vigilance_h  2 years ago


```
for _ in range(10): print('Hello world')
```

where `_` immediately signals the reader that the value is not important and it the loop is repeated 10 times.

However in a code such as

```
for i in range(10): do_something(i)
```

where the value of the loop variable is used, it is the convention to use a variable name as `i, j` instead of `_`

1 ^ v | Add
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mrchethan 2 years ago

name, scores = line[0], line[1:] I could not understand this line. Can anyone explain what does this line do?

1 ^ v | Add
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pradippatel7792 2 years ago

```
line = raw_input().split()
```

if user enters James 53 46 65, it will create a list.

```
line = ['James', '53', '46', '65']
```

then,

```
name, scores = line[0], line[1:]
```

it takes first value in name and other arguments in score.

```
name = ['James'] scores = ['53', '46', '65']
```

I hope I tried my best to clear your doubt.

40 ^ v | Add
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anandchinmoy_36 10 months ago

but what exactly `student_marks[name] = scores` is doing

0 ^ v | Add
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jack928 4 months ago

I am sure you already have your answer by now. But, for the sake of discussion here - `student_marks[name] = scores` - is creating a KEY value pair for student and assigning it the VALUE of the scores list in the "student_marks" dictionary. For the james example above, this creates the following structure -

```
student_marks = {'James': ['53', '46', '65']}
```

Hope this helps!

4 ^ v | Add
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pratigya_baranw1





3

months ago

thanks jack, i was looking for the same explanation

0 ^ v |

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vigneshm347 2 years ago

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(input())
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        record = input().split()
        name,marks = record[0], record[1:]
        marks = list(map(float, marks))
        student_marks[name] = marks
    query = input()
    print("{0:.2f}".format(*[(sum(scores)/len(scores)) for name, scores in student_marks.items() if name == query]))
```

just little bit of formatting to the same logic :)

4 ^ v |

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ani711 2 years ago

what does the * do ?

0 ^ v |

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rg94584 2 years ago

It is use for unpacking the strings of the list. like in this example: line=input.s
return a list of numbers Suppose we entered 50 60 70 the split() function ret
is['50','60','70'] *line will return you 50 60 70 that unpacked list which is not l

3 ^ v |

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sam_meachem

1 year ago

So "*" is basically packing the list back up to be string formatted by '
printed. Strange that I can't really find this under any Python 3 docu

0 ^ v |

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banuj 8 months

ago

I read somewhere *args is used for dynamically variable number of
are 3 inputs for first list and 4 inputs for the other. Is that the case h

1 ^ v |

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danielgcwik 1 year ago



this code worked, but code used had variable query_name. So I had to change from /

this code worked, but code uses raw variable query_name. So I had to change it to query_name in line 10. Thanks for your help

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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riteshsingh545 12 months ago

can someone plz explain why did we use this marks = list(map(float, marks))
student_marks[name] = marks

This may be a silly question but I am just a beginner in python . Thats why I asking this help me in this

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Avi139129 10 months ago

Can you please explain "{0:.2f}" this format? I usually use {} in this type of situations but what does it signify by 0:2f?

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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rajagopalpravin 5 days ago

"{0:.2f}" is the format to print just 2 decimals instead of all of them when you

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xbuildx_matrix 2 years ago

[deleted]

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
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padhidebasish302 2 years ago

Instead of the last print line, you can try this.

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(input())
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        name, *line = input().split()
        scores = list(map(float, line))
        student_marks[name] = scores
    query_name = input()
    marks = student_marks[query_name]
    print("%.2f"%(sum(marks)/3))
```

There is no need to calculate length, because length of list is given.

4 ^ v | [Add](#)
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v1ntg 2 years ago

Oh. I usually prefer to generalize a solution even if the specific case doesn't ask for it.



2 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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nagrejr ⏱ 10 months ago

can you plz describe the *line??

2 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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akhyaa ⏱ 5 months ago

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0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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abishabi135 ⏱ 10 months ago

name, *line = input().split() means

0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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nagrejr ⏱ 10 months ago

the line up there means that the 0th element of the list = name and all the others = marks.
The '*' means all here.

0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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abishabi135 ⏱ 10 months ago

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0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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Inopoulos ⏱ 7 months ago

Your print line actually needs to include the possible number of scores since it isn't a

```
print("{0:.2f}".format(*  
[(sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks[query_name]))]))
```

1 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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nsd13 ⏱ 2 years ago

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0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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saura000 ⏱ 2 years ago

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0 ⌂ ⌄ | [Add](#)
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IndianRockPython ⏱ 1 year ago



Hi Dawaiper16 it gave the following

If I download it it says the following

```
n = int (raw_input())
^
```

IndentationError: expected an indented block

how do I proceed

0 ^ v | Add
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ishamittal105 1 year ago

before writing the code use tab , it's because they have used if statement and after that need to use tab for intedation... if **name == 'main'**: n = int(input())

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



nd_13 1 year ago

Compiler will generate error for raw_input(), so we have to use only input() function and we don't need to divide your final expression by len(query_scores) we have to divide by 3.

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



vipa258 1 year ago

Used your formatting for two decimals. Thx

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



xq9125 1 year ago

i got an error of 'object of type 'map' has no len()' for python 3. solved it by change query_scores to list: query_scores = list(student_marks[query_name])

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



tabassumsyeda786 1 year ago

No need of using query_scores. Just do

```
print("{:.2f}".format(sum(student_marks[query_name])/3))
```

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



ashikpkmadhupam 11 months ago

In Python 3

```
if name == 'main': n = int(input()) student_marks = {} for _ in range(n): line = input().split()
name, scores = line[0], line[1:] scores = list(map(float, scores)) student_marks[name] =
scores query_name = input() query_scores = student_marks[query_name] print(""
{0:.2f}".format(sum(query_scores)/(len(query_scores)))))
```

0 ^ v | Add
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balavemulakonda 11 months





ago

can u give the snippet of ur code?

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



mchougue297 11 months ago

dude plz explain this how u understand this one bro.

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



Hrishikesh10 11 months ago

what does students_marks[name] = scores do?

0 ^ v | [Add](#)
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



isurajhgnis 11 months ago

From what i know i don't think we are allowed to use list as dictionary keys,

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balavemulakonda 11 months ago

ofcourse we cant use list as dictionary keys

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Suryarajan_S 10 months ago

We can also use the inbuilt function for average `mean(list)` It can be imported from statistics. `from statistics import mean`

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balavemulakonda 10 months ago

yes!!exactly..but no idea about statistics?

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balavemulakonda 10 months ago

nope..but we cant use list as a dict

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Suryarajan_S 10 months ago



in which the element at index 1 is a list (of marks). So, all we have to
`print("%.2f" % mean(student_marks[query_name]))`

0 ^ v | Add
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balavemulakonda

⌚ 10

months ago

okay..thanku

0 ^ v |
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vitaliis ⌚ 5 months ago

What about $2 \leq N \leq 10$? I don't see them in code.

0 ^ v | Add
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forestlees ⌚ 5 months ago

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varmaprudhvi2 ⌚ 4 months ago

`scores = list(map(float, scores))`

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KunaalAwesum1412 ⌚ 4 months ago

try this effective and efficient solution * _____
`rec = []` _____
for i in range(eval(input())):
_____ line = input().split() _____
`line1 = list(map(float, line[1:]))` _____
_____ rec.append([line[0], sum(line1[0:])]) _____
`ans = [b/3 for a,b in rec if a == input()]` _____
_____ print(format(ans[0] , "4.2f")) *

0 ^ v | Add
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pallavi23022 ⌚ 2 months ago

can you explain: `line = raw_input().split()` name, `scores = line[0]`, `line[1:]` `scores = map(float, scores)`

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



nehagupta31099 ⌚ 6 days ago

please explain this code briefly

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

warlord292 ⌚ 2 years ago



```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "solution.py", line 10, in print("'{:.2f}'".format(sum(query_scores)/(len(query_scores))))
    TypeError: object of type 'map' has no len()
```

[0](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[prashant2](#) 1 year ago

```
:student_marks[query_name]
```

```
int('%.2f'%((a+b+c)/3))
```

[▼](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[i19](#) 3 years ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[ovk98](#) 3 years ago

```
ut()
```

```
range(n):
```

```
raw_input()
a.split(' ')
s[0]=[int(s[1]),int(s[2]),int(s[3])]

v_input()
d[sr][0]+d[sr][1]+d[sr][2])/3
one tell me why this code fails test case error "no output"
```

[▼](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[benyscott](#) 3 years ago

There are a few things that could be the cause.

Personally I always write **n = int(input())** to make sure you get an integer and not a string (if you do get a string then **for i in range(n)** will fail).

Jump a few lines, **d[s[0]]** should work, but I'd advise to write **d[str(s[0])]** to make sure you get the right type again. You can replace **[int(s[1]),int(s[2]),int(s[3])]** with **s[1:]** which is a list from the first index until the end of it. That is a better practice in case the student doesn't have exactly 3 grades, but 4, or 2 (or any number really). Unfortunately that means you can't tell it to be an integer. Use map to do so: **map(int, s[1:])**

sr=raw_input(), again, I'd advise to put **str()** around it.

Finally one of the main problems, you are dividing 3 integers by 3, which will result in an integer and not a float (which you want as the answer has to be with 2 decimals). Really when you assign the grades to the student above you want to do **map(float, s[1:])**

Also you closed the parentheses of **print()** before dividing by 3, which won't work. And again, **d[sr][0]+d[sr][1]+d[sr][2]** won't work if you have more or less than 3 grades.



5 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



dileepvk98 3 years ago

thank you . i just started to learn python. learned a lot from you. thanks again.

1 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



benyscott 3 years ago

I'm kinda new too, so I'm happy to be of help!

2 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



nehagupta31099 6 days ago

what is the use of map in python

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ashirborah 3 years ago

This will also fail because of data types. You are storing all the values as int values. So on the printing line when you evaluate, you are going to get an integer result. Store the values in the dictionary as floats and this should solve your problem

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

dishaumarwani 3 years ago

```
if name == 'main': n = int(input()) d = {} for _ in range(n): s = input().split()
```

```
d[s[0]] =[float(s[1]),float(s[2]),float(s[3])]
```

```
sr=input() f = 0 for i in range(len(s)-1): f += d[sr][i] f = f/(len(s)-1) print("%.2f" % round(f,2))
```

You can use this code for any size input

1 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

hchouhan3654 2 years ago

put print in parenthesis

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

harshitmishra131 2 years ago

You are required to print answer upto two decimal places

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

04 3 years ago

ically this is not a correct answer cuz you are required to make a dictionary right?

v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

/era 3 years ago



at simple dude ... the formatting will mess up your solution for some tests !

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

jane  3 years ago

: more difficult than it needed to be. I almost threw my computer into the
bolved the problem with three lines of code.

```
decimal
mal import Decimal

__ == '__main__':
nt(input())
nt_marks = {}
in range(n):
ame, *line = input().split()
cores = list(map(float, line))
tudent_marks[name] = scores
_name = input()

the values into a list: query_scores
res = student_marks[query_name]

scores in the list: total_scores
res = sum(query_scores)

the floats to decimals and average the scores: avg
imal(total_scores/3)

he mean of the scores, correct to two decimals
nd(avg,2)
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ju  2 years ago

:ed]

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

shan_shenoy  2 years ago

: your computer condition now ?? :3

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

wintermute3jane  2 years ago

it survived. lol.

1 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

 2 years ago

e are more than 3 subject grades?

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

sudarshan_shenoy  2 years ago



Upvote in the question there are only 3 subjects0 ^ v | Add Comment Parent Permalinkfork_b0mb 2 years ago

yeah in case if u have more subjects or less then we can always make use of len(values)
Here in my example i have used it that way:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(raw_input())
    total = 0
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        line = raw_input().split()
        name, scores = line[0], line[1:]
        scores = map(float, scores)
        student_marks[name] = scores
    query_name = raw_input()

    for key, value in student_marks.iteritems():
        if query_name == key:
            for i in value:
                total = total + i
            print format(total/len(value),'.2f') #used it here
```

0 ^ v | Add Comment Parent Permalinkshmani 2 years ago

might look good instead of importing Decimal

```
g = sum(student_marks[query_name])/3
int("%.2f" %avg)
```

v | Add Comment Parent PermalinkMaximvs 2 years ago

No decimals needed:

```
for key, value in student_marks.items() :
    if key==query_name: print ("{0:.2f}".format(sum(value)/len(value)))
```

0 ^ v | Add Comment Parent Permalinkhimansu010187 2 years ago

An alternate for the above can be presented as:

```
print( "{0:.2f}".format(sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks[query_name])))
```

0 ^ v | Add Comment Parent Permalinkpradippatel7792 2 years agoI had the same one

had the same one.....

```
print ("%.2f" % (sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks[query_name])))
```

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

age_ankita27  2 years ago

The above code, I have used the following :

```
float(total_scores/len(query_scores)) print(format(avg,'.2f'))
```

We can find the average even if there are more than 3 scores.

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

;  2 years ago

:ed]

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

itra13325  2 years ago

Is the use of Decimal here?

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

itadithya  8 months ago

, why do we use scores=list(map(float,line))-explain

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

itadithya  8 months ago

I a lot!!!understood the code easily

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

11719210306  5 months ago

Please explain the code line by line , because I cannot understand the given code . Also I am on beginner so, please explain this code .

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

 2 years ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

er  2 years ago

The exact opposite to be true:

```
student_marks[query_name]) /len(student_marks[query_name])
2f" % p
```



[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

years ago

much easier than the ones in the same category. That is how I feel.

```
nd(Decimal(sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks)),2))
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

years ago

nebody explain to me what is it mean

```
ne = input().split()
```

ne

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)**[ted]** 2 years ago

Iled unpacking data. A really good feature of python. So the line up there means that h element of the list = name and all the others are line. The '*' means all here. You can ip on that to get a better understanding.

[▼](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)**nsd13** 2 years ago

thank you!

0 [^](#) [▼](#) | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)**[i75]** 1 year ago[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

) 1 year ago

ist the opposite feeling. This was like the first challenge I was able to do myself in the last like 5.

it diffferently? Hackerrank already did the splitting and storing them into ne.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

- 10 months ago



first checked to see what each variable they gave us was, and then used re. Pretty simple two line solution here and I am not very experienced with

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    n = int(input())
    student_marks = {}
    for _ in range(n):
        line = input().split()
        name, scores = line[0], line[1:]
        scores = map(float, scores)
        student_marks[name] = scores
    query_name = input()

    print(f'{sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks[query_name]):.2f}')
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

5 6 months ago

esting, all the basic concepts are used in this challenge. It is not hard but you bout basic

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

6 months ago

with u !!!! THIS IS TOO MUCH Hard problem for me I'm quite noob and also I'm s plobem was marked easy I can't understand anything about this plobem :<

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

months ago

It's literally a dictionary lookup.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

555 3 months ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

nirza55555 3 months ago

)DE

```
for query_name in student_marks.keys():
    ar=student_marks[query_name]
    print(format(sum(ar)/len(ar),'.2f'))
```

| [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

) 2 months ago



```

scores = []
for _ in range(int(input())):
    name = input()
    scores.append(float(input().strip()))
print('%.2f' % (sum(scores) / len(scores)))

```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

2 months ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

e 2 weeks ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

e 2 weeks ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

e 2 weeks ago

One line solution

```
print('%.2f' % (sum(map(float, input().split())) / len(input().split())))

```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

t()

```

e(n):
    raw_input().split(" ")
    float, info[1:])
    0]] = sum(score) / float(len(score))
    round(mydict[raw_input()], 2)

```

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)

4 years ago

prehensive solution posted in discussion for me. Although the round function
is unnecessary I think

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

1007 4 years ago

I does appear to be unnecessary in my quick test

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

swatters 3 years ago



the dictionary and compute the average later when prompted for it by the input of a student's name.

9 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

⌚ 4 years ago

/ better. Although in Python it is considered as a good practice to use `end` of `range` in order to save memory.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[nbitkumar1991](#) ⌚ 3 years ago

e use xrange in python3?

v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

[joeisgreene](#) ⌚ 3 years ago

`range` in Python 3 acts like `xrange` from Python 2.

[Here](#) for more info (check the fourth bullet).

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



[Max_Vignesh](#) ⌚ 3 years ago

Hai Joeisgreen, This is vignesh from India. Actually I am a beginner of python. In python 3, I got an error in the 6th Line. Like "object of the type 'map' has no len()". Kindly request you to explain and solve the problem.

Thanks & Regards

0 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



[tredfern0](#) ⌚ 3 years ago

map behaves differently in Python 3, casting it to a list will get the same behavior as in 2. Here's the above code converted to Python 3. Note that the print function and raw are also different.

```
n = int(input())
mydict = {}
for line in range(n):
    info = input().split(" ")
    score = list(map(float, info[1:]))
    mydict[info[0]] = sum(score) / float(len(score))

print("%.2f" % round(mydict[input()],2))
```

7 ^ v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



[Max_Vignesh](#) ⌚ 3 years ago

Wow.. That's a nice code Tredfern.

Thanks and Regards.



0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



shubhamgoyal1101 ① 3
 years ago

its exactly same as my code, what a coincidence!

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)



nick3499 ① 2 years ago
 [deleted]

0 ^ v | Add
[Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

4 years ago

re some comments / dropped the 'round' to understand what was happening

```
raw_input()
empty dictionary

off 'for' loop for 'n' times as specified by first user i

in range(n):
    next input for 'n' times (as defined above) - info defin
    split elements in the input string (split on space)

    v_input().split(" ")

    res 'scores' as floats, which are defined as everything
    first element '1' on - using the slice ':'

    map(float, info[1:])

    element 0 of info to the sum of the scores divided by the
    the length of scores (e.g. 3 in this case) which comput
    erage - this overwrites the score inputs, leaving just th
    y and average score (you can see this by 'print dict')

    [0]] = sum(scores) / float(len(scores))

    float with 2 decimal places '.2f' is the relevant string
    g. '%' is the placeholder for the variable

    2f" % dict[raw_input()]

Add Comment Parent Permalink
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

sidhya ① 3 years ago

s a lot, for a python beginner i would never understand this

v | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

nbitkumar1991 ① 3 years ago



I was too tired because I started learning python here by solving questions. So this

problem was not even possible to solve after getting the solution. Thanks for the explanation. Cheers.

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ted 3 years ago

I understand why:

```
fo[0]] = sum(scores) / float(len(scores))
```

writes all of the values in the dictionary (excluding name) Can anyone elaborate?

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

mayankkhanduja8 3 years ago

info = [name v1 v2 v3]. info [1:] means info[0] is skipped. info [0] which is name is used as key and values v1,v2,v3 are assigned to the particular key. this process is repeated for n names

1 ▲ ▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ve 3 years ago

; but gives error since map does not have a len(). list(map(float, info[1:])) will have len() problem for map.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

i27 3 years ago

extra computation of finding average of all the records, if n is very large then ; with using unnecessary cpu cycle for calculating all averages.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

hiker 3 years ago

```
e in range(n): info = input().split(" ") mydict[info[0]]=list(map(float, info[1:]))
%.2f" % round(sum(mydict[input()])/3,2))
```

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ne 3 years ago

and how mydict is being assigned key value i.e., student name. Would you come light on that?

And, I understood.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

3 years ago

put that the "Info" got was mapped to mydict{}??

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

r0108 3 years ago



by because you've been coding python! :)

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

mar1991 ⓘ 3 years ago

id you use float(len(score))?

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

mar1991 ⓘ 3 years ago

ease help me understand what this line does?

oat, info[1:])

nfo[1:] indicate?

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

yyy ⓘ 3 years ago

mbitkumar1991

```
ore = map(float, info[1:])
```

will be **list** after this statement. What it does is:

slice info (start from index 1 till the end [1:])

map above sequence against function (**float**)

return a **list** to score

sically it converts all elements on the **info[1:]** slice into floats and stores into score.

!

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

years ago

thon3

```
input()
```

```
range(n):
    [i for i in input().strip().split(' ')]
```

p needed to be cast as list because there is a data type as
python3. len(marks) will throw error.

```
= list(map(float, stat[1:]))
```

```
:stat[0]] = sum(marks)/len(marks)
    :.2f}'.format(dic[input()]))
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

123 ⓘ 2 years ago

explain the below code:

```
round(mydict[raw_input()],2)
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

2 years ago

most the same



```
-- == '__main__':
nt(input())
nt_marks = {}
in range(n):
ame, *line = input().split()
cores = list(map(float, line))
tudent_marks[name] = scores
_name = input()

value in student_marks.items() :
y==query_name: print ("{0:.2f}".format(sum(value)/len(val
```

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

op12  2 years ago

(float,info[1:])) then this code works. Thank you so much.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

katla  2 years ago

helps me

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

 4 years ago

o hard in difficulty, after looking at the solution I felt really frustrated
lution includes things that were not touched on at all in previous
marked as intermediate.

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)

ago

did not specify the data types of the inputs. Each input is a string and
ntegers or floats. Therefore you will have to make sure you convert
for any operations. Also, the input for one student is one entire
TUDENT SCORE1 SCORE2 SCORE3"

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)

 4 years ago

ng how many grades would be passed as argument, since there's no
that. TYVM

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

odin  4 years ago

Physics and Chemistry.

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

ago



```
um(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks[que
') )
```

[ment](#) [Permalink](#)

2 months ago

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

Jo, I didn't solve it in one line but I'm new and to me this is easy to

```
'__main__':
    t()
    s = {}
    ge(n):
        line = input().split()
        = list(map(float, line))
        _marks[name] = scores
        = input()

        ue in student_marks.items():
            _name == key:
                = 0
                nt = 0
                i in value:
                    sum += i
                    count += 1
            age = sum/count
            nt("{:.2f}".format(average))
```

[ment](#) [Permalink](#)

30

on from my [HackerrankPractice](#) repository:

```
listOfStudents):
    (input().split())
    um(map(float, line[1:])) / 3
    [0]
    ts[name] = avScore

)
= dict()
):
listOfStudents)
listOfStudents[input()])
```

ave any questions :)

[ment](#) [Permalink](#)

9 months ago

I need to type cast input.split() to a list?



You need to type `last_input.submit()` to a test.

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

30

```
float(sum(student_marks[query_name])/len(student_marks)))
))
```

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)

0

code in editorial please , it is more easy to understand this code in

```
i in range(a): b = input() c = b.split(" ") su = float(c[1]) + float(c[2]) +
3) d[c[0]] = av
% d[e])
```

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)

⌚ 4 years ago

Now is it a feature of dictionaries in python to not replace previously stored
code you created a dict for all entries and it works..cool!!! but y is `d[c[0]]=av`
replaced by the `d[c[0]]=av` when `i=2` or greater? Can you explain this?

[Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

hubh ⌚ 4 years ago

the name passed which becomes the key, and it is storing average with corresponding
it won't replace anything unless the key is same i.e same names

▼ | [Add Comment](#) [Parent](#) [Permalink](#)

⌚ 2 months ago

try do use for ,if logics more then inbuilt function: here is the simple
understand

```
'__main__':
def():
    s = []
    nge(n):
        line = input().split()
        = list(map(float, line))
        marks[name] = scores
        = input()
        student_marks:
        ==query_name:
        =0
        i in range(len(student_marks[query_name])):
            sum+=float(student_marks[query_name][i])
        float(sum/3)
        nt("%.2f"%x)
```

[Comment](#) [Permalink](#)



ons



