# Lab: Sets and Dictionaries Advanced

Problems for exercises and homework for the ["C# Advanced" course @ SoftUni](https://softuni.bg/courses/csharp-advanced).

You can check your solutions here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1465/Sets-and-Dictionaries-Advanced-Lab>

## Dictionaries

### Count Same Values in Array

Write a program that counts in a given array of double values the number of occurrences of each value.

#### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| -2.5 4 3 -2.5 -5.5 4 3 3 -2.5 3 | -2.5 - 3 times  4 - 2 times  3 - 4 times  -5.5 - 1 times |
| 2 4 4 5 5 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 3 2 5 4 3 | 2 - 3 times  4 - 6 times  5 - 4 times  3 - 7 times |

### Average Student Grades

Write a program, which reads a **name** of a student and his/her **grades** and **adds** them to the **student record**, then **prints** **the** student's **names** with their **grades** and their **average grade**.

#### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 7  Ivancho 5.20  Mariika 5.50  Ivancho 3.20  Mariika 2.50  Stamat 2.00  Mariika 3.46  Stamat 3.00 | Ivancho -> 5.20 3.20 (avg: 4.20)  Mariika -> 5.50 2.50 3.46 (avg: 3.82)  Stamat -> 2.00 3.00 (avg: 2.50) |
| 4  Vladimir 4.50  Petko 3.00  Vladimir 5.00  Petko 3.66 | Vladimir -> 4.50 5.00 (avg: 4.75)  Petko -> 3.00 3.66 (avg: 3.33) |
| 5  Gosho 6.00  Gosho 5.50  Gosho 6.00  Ivan 4.40  Petko 3.30 | Gosho -> 6.00 5.50 6.00 (avg: 5.83)  Ivan -> 4.40 (avg: 4.40)  Petko -> 3.30 (avg: 3.30) |

#### Hints

* Use a **dictionary** (string 🡪 List<double>)
* Check if the name **exists** before adding the grade. If it doesn’t, add it to the dictionary.
* Pass through all **key-value pairs** in the dictionary and print the results. You can use the .Average() method to quickly calculate the average value from a list.

### Product Shop

Write a program that prints information about **food shops** in Sofia and the **products** they **store**. Until the "Revision" command is received, you will be receiving input in the format: "{shop}, {product}, {price}". Keep in mind that if you receive a **shop** you already **have** **received**, you must **collect** its **product** **information**.

Your output must be **ordered** by shop **name** and must be in the format:

{shop}->

Product: {product}, Price: {price}

#### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| lidl, juice, 2.30  fantastico, apple, 1.20  kaufland, banana, 1.10  fantastico, grape, 2.20  Revision | fantastico->  Product: apple, Price: 1.2  Product: grape, Price: 2.2  kaufland->  Product: banana, Price: 1.1  lidl->  Product: juice, Price: 2.3 |
| tmarket, peanuts, 2.20  GoGrill, meatballs, 3.30  GoGrill, HotDog, 1.40  tmarket, sweets, 2.20  Revision | GoGrill->  Product: meatballs, Price: 3.3  Product: HotDog, Price: 1.4  tmarket->  Product: peanuts, Price: 2.2  Product: sweets, Price: 2.2 |

### Cities by Continent and Country

Write a program that reads **continents**, **countries** and their **cities**, puts them in a **nested dictionary** and **prints** them.

#### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 9  Europe Bulgaria Sofia  Asia China Beijing  Asia Japan Tokyo  Europe Poland Warsaw  Europe Germany Berlin  Europe Poland Poznan  Europe Bulgaria Plovdiv  Africa Nigeria Abuja  Asia China Shanghai | Europe:  Bulgaria -> Sofia, Plovdiv  Poland -> Warsaw, Poznan  Germany -> Berlin  Asia:  China -> Beijing, Shanghai  Japan -> Tokyo  Africa:  Nigeria -> Abuja |
| 3  Europe Germany Berlin  Europe Bulgaria Varna  Africa Egypt Cairo | Europe:  Germany -> Berlin  Bulgaria -> Varna  Africa:  Egypt -> Cairo |
| 8  Africa Somalia Mogadishu  Asia India Mumbai  Asia India Delhi  Europe France Paris  Asia India Nagpur  Europe Germany Hamburg  Europe Poland Gdansk  Europe Germany Danzig | Africa:  Somalia -> Mogadishu  Asia:  India -> Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur  Europe:  France -> Paris  Germany -> Hamburg, Danzig  Poland -> Gdansk |

#### Hints

* Use a **nested** **dictionary** (string 🡪 (Dictionary 🡪 List<string>))
* Check if the continent exists before adding the country. If it doesn’t, add it to the dictionary.
* Check if the country exists, before adding the city. If it doesn’t, add it to the dictionary.
* Pass through all **key-value pairs** in the dictionary and the values’ key-value pairs and print the results.

## Sets

### Record Unique Names

Write a program, which will take a list of **names** and print **only** the **unique** names in the list.

#### Examples

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |  | **Input** | **Output** |
| 8  Ivan  Pesho  Ivan  Stamat  Pesho  Alice  Peter  Pesho | Ivan  Pesho  Stamat  Alice  Peter |  | 7  Lyle  Bruce  Alice  Easton  Shawn  Alice  Shawn  Peter | Lyle  Bruce  Alice  Easton  Shawn |  | 6  Roki  Roki  Roki Roki  Roki  Roki | Roki |

#### Hints

You can store the names in a HashSet<string> to extract only the unique ones.

### Parking Lot

Write a program that:

* Records a **car number** for every car that enters the **parking lot**
* Removes a **car number** when the car leaves the **parking lot**

The input will be a string in the format: **[direction, carNumber]**. You will be receiving commands, until the **"END"** commandisgiven.

Print the car numbers of the cars, which are still in the parking lot:

#### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| IN, CA2844AA  IN, CA1234TA  OUT, CA2844AA  IN, CA9999TT  IN, CA2866HI  OUT, CA1234TA  IN, CA2844AA  OUT, CA2866HI  IN, CA9876HH  IN, CA2822UU  END | CA9999TT  CA2844AA  CA9876HH  CA2822UU |
| IN, CA2844AA  IN, CA1234TA  OUT, CA2844AA  OUT, CA1234TA  END | Parking Lot is Empty |

#### Hints

* Car numbers are **unique**
* Before printing, **first** **check** if the set has any elements

#### Solution

You can help yourself with the code below:



### SoftUni Party

#### There is a party in SoftUni. Many guests are invited and there are two types of them: VIP and regular. When a guest comes, check if he/she exists in any of the two reservation lists.

#### All reservation numbers will be with the length of 8 chars.

#### All VIP numbers start with a digit.

#### First, you will be receiving the reservation numbers of the guests. You can also receive 2 possible commands:

#### "PARTY" – after this command you will begin receiving the reservation numbers of the people, who actually came to the party.

#### "END" –the party is over and you have to stop the program and print the appropriate output.

#### In the end, print the count of the quests who didn't come to the party and afterwards, print their reservation numbers. The VIP guests must be first.

#### Examples

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Input** | **Output** |
| 7IK9Yo0h  9NoBUajQ  Ce8vwPmE  SVQXQCbc  tSzE5t0p  PARTY  9NoBUajQ  Ce8vwPmE  SVQXQCbc  END | 2  7IK9Yo0h  tSzE5t0p | m8rfQBvl  fc1oZCE0  UgffRkOn  7ugX7bm0  9CQBGUeJ  2FQZT3uC  dziNz78I  mdSGyQCJ  LjcVpmDL  fPXNHpm1  HTTbwRmM  B5yTkMQi  8N0FThqG  xys2FYzn  MDzcM9ZK  PARTY  2FQZT3uC  dziNz78I  mdSGyQCJ  LjcVpmDL  fPXNHpm1  HTTbwRmM  B5yTkMQi  8N0FThqG  m8rfQBvl  fc1oZCE0  UgffRkOn  7ugX7bm0  9CQBGUeJ  END | 2  xys2FYzn  MDzcM9ZK |