

23 Oct 2023, 3 Aug 2023 , 3 May 2023

You will be given a list of strings as a database of some DNAs of Monocells. Given a child DNA, write a function `find_parents(child_dna,dna_database)` to return a list of possible pairs of parents that can produce that child Monocell where each pair is expressed as a tuple. Note that the orders of the parents matter in each tuple. The child's DNA must be the one of the first parent followed by the second one in a tuple.

```
In [1]: def checkSubset(parent, child):  
        plength = len(parent)  
        for i in range(plength):  
            if child[i] != parent[i]:  
                return None  
        return (parent, child[plength:])
```

```
In [2]: checkSubset('ab', 'abb')
```

```
Out[2]: ('ab', 'b')
```

```
In [3]: def find_parents(child_dna,dna_database):  
        subsetResult = {}  
        indexResult = {}  
        result = []  
        databaseLength = len(dna_database)  
  
        for elt in dna_database:  
            check = checkSubset(elt,child_dna)  
  
            if check != None and check[0] != check[1]:  
                subsetResult[check[0]] = check[1]  
  
        for i in range(databaseLength):  
            indexResult[dna_database[i]] = i  
  
        for parent1 in subsetResult.keys():  
            parent2 = subsetResult.get(parent1)  
  
            if indexResult.get(parent2) != None:  
                result.append((parent1,parent2))  
  
        return result
```

```
In [4]: find_parents('ACGTA',['ACT','TA','CGTA','ACG','A','ACGT'])
```

```
Out[4]: [('ACG', 'TA'), ('A', 'CGTA'), ('ACGT', 'A')]
```

```
In [5]: print(find_parents('ATGATG', ['ATGAT', 'ACT', 'GAT', 'ATG', 'G']))  
[('ATGAT', 'G')]
```

```
In [6]: from itertools import product  
w10 = [''.join(x) for x in product(list('ACGT'), repeat=10)]
```

```
In [7]: print(find_parents('ACGTTTTTTAATATTTATGG', w10))  
[('ACGTTTTTTA', 'ATATTTATGG')]
```

Write a function `three_little_pigs_defence(seq)` to take in a sequence of actions `seq` and return the final string of what is left over after all events happened with `len(seq) ≥ 0`. Your return string should have the correct order according to the events.

```
In [8]: def three_little_pigs_defence(stringInput):  
    length = len(stringInput)  
    if stringInput[0] == 'H':  
        return three_little_pigs_defence(stringInput[1:])  
    for i in range(1, length):  
        if stringInput[i] == 'H' and stringInput[i-1] != 'B':  
            result = stringInput[:i-1] + stringInput[i+1:]  
            return three_little_pigs_defence(result)  
        elif stringInput[i] == 'H' and stringInput[i-1] == 'B':  
            result = stringInput[:i] + stringInput[i+1:]  
            return three_little_pigs_defence(result)  
    return stringInput
```

```
In [9]: three_little_pigs_defence('SBWHHW')
```

```
Out[9]: 'SBW'
```

```
In [10]: print(three_little_pigs_defence('SHHWSHB'))
```

```
WB
```

```
In [11]: three_little_pigs_defence('BSHHSWHS')
```

```
Out[11]: 'BSS'
```

Write a Python function `prefix(aString, keys)` that takes in a text string and a list of keys, and returns the longest key in the list that matches the beginning of `aString`. It returns the Boolean value `False` otherwise

```
In [12]: x = 'ACGTTTTTTAATATTTATGG'  
print(x[:1])
```

```
A
```

```
In [13]: def prefix(aString,keys):

    prefixDict = {}
    stringLength = len(aString)
    current = ''
    currentLength = 0

    for i in range(stringLength):

        prefixDict[aString[:i+1]] = i+1

    for elt in keys:

        if prefixDict.get(elt) != None and prefixDict.get(elt) > currentLength:

            current = elt
            currentLength = prefixDict.get(elt)

    if currentLength == 0:

        return False

    else:

        return current
```

```
In [14]: prefix('thout',['t','a','th'])
```

```
Out[14]: 'th'
```

```
In [15]: prefix('Thas', ['t','a','th'])
```

```
Out[15]: False
```

```
In [16]: prefix('ttas',['t','a','th'])
```

```
Out[16]: 't'
```

Write a Python function ***trans(aString, dictionary)*** that uses *dictionary* to translate *aString*. The function returns the translated string

```
In [17]: x = 'ACGTTTTTTAATATTTATGG'
print(x[2:])
```

```
GTTTTTTAATATTTATGG
```

```
In [18]: def trans(aString,dictionary):

    result = ''
    stringLength = len(aString)
    i = 0
    #currentString = aString

    while i < stringLength:

        currentString = aString[i:]
        currentStringLength = len(currentString)
        currentAlphabet = aString[i]
```

```

currentPrefix = ''
prefixDict = {}
currentPrefixLength = 0
flag = False

for j in range(currentStringLength):

    analyze = currentString[:j+1]
    prefixDict[analyze] = j+1

    for elt in dictionary.keys():

        if prefixDict.get(elt) != None and prefixDict.get(elt) > currentPrefixLength:
            flag = True
            currentPrefix = elt
            currentPrefixLength = prefixDict.get(elt)

    if flag == True:

        result += dictionary.get(currentPrefix)
        i += len(currentPrefix)

    else:

        result += currentAlphabet
        i += 1

return result

```

```

In [19]: tmap = { 'th' : 'zh', 'a' : 'ai', 't' : 'se' }
         trans('Without That Breath!',tmap)

```

```

Out[19]: 'Wizhouse Thaise Breaizh!'

```

```

In [20]: trans("that's not the sameth",tmap)

```

```

Out[20]: "zhaise's nose zhe saimezh"

```

```

In [21]: def transR(aString,dictionary):

         currentString = aString
         currentStringLength = len(currentString)

         if currentStringLength == 0:

             return ''

         currentAlphabet = aString[0]
         currentPrefix = ''
         prefixDict = {}
         currentPrefixLength = 0
         flag = False

         for j in range(currentStringLength):

             analyze = currentString[:j+1]
             prefixDict[analyze] = j+1

             for elt in dictionary.keys():

```

```

        if prefixDict.get(elt) != None and prefixDict.get(elt) > currentPrefixLength:
            flag = True
            currentPrefix = elt
            currentPrefixLength = prefixDict.get(elt)

    if flag == True:
        return dictionary.get(currentPrefix) + transR(aString[len(currentPrefix):])

    else:
        return currentAlphabet + transR(aString[1:],dictionary)

```

In [22]: `transR('Without That Breath!',tmap)`

Out[22]: `'Wizhouse Thaise Breaizh!'`

In [23]: `transR("that's not the sameth",tmap)`

Out[23]: `"zhaise's nose zhe saimezh"`

Write the function `teleport(x)` to return the integer of the cell that a white wizard can teleport to from cell `x`.

In [24]: `def teleport(x):`

```

    return (3*x**3 + 7)%100

```

In [25]: `teleport(45)`

Out[25]: `82`

In [26]: `teleport(82)`

Out[26]: `11`

In [27]: `teleport(11)`

Out[27]: `0`

If a white wizard starts from cell `x`, how many times does he need to teleport to cell 0? Write a function `number_of_teleport(x)` to return the integer of number of teleports he needs to exit the castle if he starts from cell `x`. For example, if a white wizard starts at cell 45

In [28]: `def number_of_teleport(x):`

```

    numDict = {}
    result = x
    numDict[result] = True
    count = 0

    while result != 0:
        result = teleport(result)

```

```
        count += 1

        if numDict.get(result) == None:

            numDict[result] = True

        else:

            return "Trapped"

    return count
```

In [29]: `number_of_teleport(45)`

Out[29]: 3

In [30]: `number_of_teleport(17)`

Out[30]: 5

In [31]: `number_of_teleport(96)`

Out[31]: 4

In [32]: `number_of_teleport(83)`

Out[32]: 'Trapped'

In [33]: `number_of_teleport(39)`

Out[33]: 'Trapped'

In [34]: `number_of_teleport(40)`

Out[34]: 6