<u>Dashboard</u> / <u>My courses</u> / <u>PSPP/PUP</u> / <u>Experiments based on Tuples, Sets and its operations</u> / <u>Week7 Coding</u>

Started on	Friday, 24 May 2024, 7:30 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 25 May 2024, 9:51 AM
Time taken	14 hours 20 mins
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

```
Question 1
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Write a program to eliminate the common elements in the given 2 arrays and print only the non-repeating elements and the total number of such non-repeating elements.

Input Format:

The first line contains space-separated values, denoting the size of the two arrays in integer format respectively.

The next two lines contain the space-separated integer arrays to be compared.

Sample Input:

5 4

12865

26810

Sample Output:

1 5 10

3

Sample Input:

5 5

12345

12345

Sample Output:

NO SUCH ELEMENTS

For example:

Input			R	es	ult		
5	4				1	5	10
1	2	8	6	5	3		
2	6	8	16	9			
	5 1	5 4 1 2	5 4 1 2 8	5 4 1 2 8 6	•	5 4 1 1 2 8 6 5 3	5 4 1 5 1 2 8 6 5 3

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 √ def eliminate common elements(arr1, arr2):
        non_repeating_elements = set(arr1) ^ set(arr2)
 3
        return non_repeating_elements, len(non_repeating_elements)
 4
 5 v def main():
 6
        size1, size2 = map(int, input().split())
 7
        arr1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
 8
        arr2 = list(map(int, input().split()))
 9
        non_repeating_elements, count = eliminate_common_elements(arr1, arr2)
10
11
12
        print(*non_repeating_elements)
13
        print(count)
14
15 v if __name__ == "__main__":
16
        main()
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	5 4	1 5 10	1 5 10	~
	1 2 8 6 5	3	3	
	2 6 8 10			
~	3 3	11 12	11 12	~
	10 10 10	2	2	
	10 11 12			

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Question ${\bf 2}$

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of integers nums containing n + 1 integers where each integer is in the range [1, n] inclusive. There is only **one repeated number** in nums, return this repeated number. Solve the problem using <u>set</u>.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3,4,2,2]
```

Output: 2

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [3,1,3,4,2]
```

Output: 3

For example:

Input	Result
1 3 4 4 2	4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 • def find_duplicate(nums):
 2
        seen = set()
        for num in nums:
 3 ▼
4 •
            if num in seen:
 5
                 return num
 6 ,
            else:
7
                 seen.add(num)
8
9
10
    nums = list(map(int, input("").split()))
11
12
13
    duplicate_number = find_duplicate(nums)
14
15
16
    print(duplicate_number)
17
18
19
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	1 3 4 4 2	4	4	~
~	1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7	2	2	~

Passed all tests! 🗸



```
Question 3
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

The **DNA sequence** is composed of a series of nucleotides abbreviated as 'A', 'C', 'G', and 'T'.

• For example, "ACGAATTCCG" is a **DNA sequence**.

When studying **DNA**, it is useful to identify repeated sequences within the DNA.

Given a string s that represents a **DNA sequence**, return all the **10-letter-long** sequences (substrings) that occur more than once in a DNA molecule. You may return the answer in **any order**.

Example 1:

```
Input: s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAAGGGTTT"
Output: ["AAAAACCCCC","CCCCCAAAAA"]
```

Example 2:

```
Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAA"
Output: ["AAAAAAAAAA"]
```

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 s = input()
 2 A = set()
   B = set()
 3
 4 v for i in range(len(s) - 9):
 5
        C = s[i:i + 10]
        if C in A:
 6 🔻
7
            B.add(C)
        else:
8 🔻
9
            A.add(C)
10 v for seq in B:
        print(seq)
```

	Input	Expected	Got		
~	AAAAACCCCCAAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAAGGGTTT	,		~	Ì
		CCCCCAAAAA	CCCCCAAAAA		

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	АААААААААА	АААААААА	АААААААА	~

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

```
Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

There is a malfunctioning keyboard where some letter keys do not work. All other keys on the keyboard work properly.

Given a string text of words separated by a single space (no leading or trailing spaces) and a string brokenLetters of all distinct letter keys that are broken, return the number of words in text you can fully type using this keyboard.

Example 1:

```
Input: text = "hello world", brokenLetters = "ad"
```

Output:

1

Explanation: We cannot type "world" because the 'd' key is broken.

For example:

Input	Result
hello world ad	1
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Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 v def countWords(text, brokenLetters):
        brokenSet = set(brokenLetters)
 3
        words = text.split(' ')
 4
        count = 0
 5 🔻
        for word in words:
 6 ₹
            if not set(word) & brokenSet:
 7
                 count += 1
 8 •
               #if any(letter in word for letter in brokenLetters):
9
                  #continue
10 •
               #else:
                #count += 1
11
       return count
12
13 | text = input().lower()
14 brokenLetters = input()
print(countWords(text, brokenLetters))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	hello world ad	1	1	~
~	Welcome to REC e	1	1	~
~	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

```
Question 5
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Coders here is a simple task for you, Given string str. Your task is to check whether it is a binary string or not by using python set.

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010"

Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101"

Output: No

For example:

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
010101 10101	No

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 v def check_binary(str):
 2
        # Create a set of characters in the string
 3
        char_set = set(str)
 4
 5
        # Check if the set contains only '0' and '1'
 6 ₹
       for char in char_set:
7 🔻
           if char not in {'0', '1'}:
               return "No"
8
       return "Yes"
9
10
11
   str = input()
12
# Test the function
14 print(check_binary(str)) # Output: Yes
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	01010101010	Yes	Yes	~
~	REC123	No	No	~
~	010101 10101	No	No	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

■ Week7_MCQ

Jump to...

Dictionary ►