Python Exercises - Part II
[solutions]

Python and R for Data Science

Data Science and Management

Exercise 1: find number of unique characters

Define a function `count_uniq` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - a string `s`
- returns:
    - the number of unique characters in `s`

```
In [108]:   # Solution goes here
```

Solution

In [109]:
```python
def count_uniq(s):
    return len(set(s))
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
try: assert count_uniq("test") == 3 and count_uniq("Aejeje") == 3 and not print("
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 2: remove duplicates

Define a function `remove_duplicates` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - a list `s` of strings
- returns:
    - a copy of `s` without duplicate elements

In [111]:
```python
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```
In [112]:  def remove_duplicates(s):
               return list(set(s))
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

In [113]:
```python
try: assert sorted(remove_duplicates(["test", "luiss", "data", "test", "science"]
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 3: find common elements

Define a function `common_elements` that:

- takes as arguments:
  - a set `s` of strings
  - a set `k` of strings
- returns:
  - a list containing all common elements between `s` and `k`

In [114]:
```python
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

In [115]:
```python
def common_elements(s, k):
    return s.intersection(k)
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
friend1_companies = {'Google', 'Amazon', 'Apple', 'Microsoft'}
friend2_companies = {'Facebook', 'Google', 'Tesla', 'Amazon'}
try: assert common_elements(friend1_companies, friend2_companies) == {'Google', '
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 4: count word frequency

Define a function `word_freq` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - a string `s`
- returns:
    - a dictionary containing as key each word in `s` and as value the count of that word in `s`

Count the word case-insensitive.

In [117]:
```python
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def word_freq(s):
    words = s.lower().split()
    word_count = {}
    for word in words:
        word_count[word] = word_count.get(word, 0) + 1
    return word_count
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```
try: assert word_freq("Python is fun and learning Python is fun") == {'python': 2
except: print('Test failed')
```

```
Test passed
```

Exercise 5: track voting results

Define a function `update_votes` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - a dictionary `votes` having as key names of candidates and as value the number of votes received by each one of them
    - a list `new_votes` of names of candidates
- returns:
    - the `votes` dictionary updated with the new votes received

```
In [120]:   # Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def update_votes(votes, new_votes):
    for vote in new_votes:
        votes[vote] = votes.get(vote, 0) + 1
    return votes
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
votes = {
    'Alice': 120,
    'Bob': 150,
    'Charlie': 90
}

new_votes = ['Alice', 'Charlie', 'Charlie', 'Bob', 'Alice', 'Alice']
try: assert update_votes(votes, new_votes) == {'Alice': 123, 'Bob': 151, 'Charlie
except: print('Test failed')
```

```
Test passed
```

Exercise 6: find how many equal numbers

Define a function `count_equals` that:

- takes as arguments four numbers
- returns:
  - the maximum number of equal numbers between the four

Example:

- `count_equals(1,2,3,4)` should return `0`
- `count_equals(1,2,5,4)` should return `0`
- `count_equals(1,2,2,2)` should return `3` because there are three `2` in the sequence
- `count_equals(1,1,1,2)` should return `3` because there are three `1` in the sequence

In [123]: `# Solution goes here`

Solution

```python
def count_equals(a, b, c, d):
    numbers = [a, b, c, d]
    max_count = 0

    for num in numbers:
        count = 0
        for other in numbers:
            if num == other:
                count += 1
        if count > max_count:
            max_count = count

    return max_count if max_count > 1 else 0
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

In [125]:

```
try: assert count_equals(1,2,3,4) == 0 and count_equals(1,5,3,4) == 0 and count_e
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 7: Fibonacci's sequence

Define a function `fibonacci` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - an integer number `n`
- returns:
    - a list containing the first `n` numbers of the Fibonacci's sequence

Note: The Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers where each number is the sum of the two previous ones, starting with 0 and 1. To calculate it, you begin with 0 and 1, then add these to get the next number. Continue this process to generate the sequence. It goes 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and so on.

```
In [126]:  # Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def fibonacci(n):
    fib_sequence = [0, 1]

    if n == 1:
        return [0]

    for i in range(2, n):
        next_fib = fib_sequence[-1] + fib_sequence[-2]
        fib_sequence.append(next_fib)

    return fib_sequence[:n]
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
try: assert fibonacci(1) == [0] and fibonacci(3) == [0,1,1] and fibonacci(7) == [
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 8: zero-sum triplets

Define a function `zero_sum_triplets` that:

- takes as arguments:
    - a list of integers `numbers`
- returns:
    - the number of triplets whose sum is zero

Example:

- `zero_sum_triplets([1,-1,0,7,12])` should return `1` because the sum of 1,-1,0 is `0`
- `zero_sum_triplets([1,9,0,7,12])` should return `0` because there are no triplets that sum up to zero
- `zero_sum_triplets([1,-9,8,6,-14])` should return `2` because the sum of 1,-1,0 is `0` and the sum of 8,6,-14 is `0`

In [129]:
```
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def zero_sum_triplets(numbers):
    n = len(numbers)
    count = 0

    for i in range(n - 2):
        for j in range(i + 1, n - 1):
            for k in range(j + 1, n):
                if numbers[i] + numbers[j] + numbers[k] == 0:
                    count += 1

    return count
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
try: assert zero_sum_triplets([1,-1,0,7,12]) == 1 and zero_sum_triplets([1,9,0,7,
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 9: Collatz

Define a function `collatz` that:

- takes as argument an integer number `n`
- returns:
    - a list containing all the numbers generated by the Collatz conjecture (stopping when reaching `1`)

Note: The Collatz Conjecture is a mathematical problem that starts with any positive integer. The process involves two steps: if the number is even, divide it by 2; if it's odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1. Repeat this process with the resulting number. The conjecture suggests that, no matter what number you start with, you'll eventually reach the number 1.

```
In [132]:  # Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def collatz(n):
    sequence = []

    while n != 1:
        if n % 2 == 0:
            n = n // 2
        else:
            n = 3 * n + 1
        sequence.append(n)

    return sequence
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```
try: assert collatz(12) == [6,3,10,5,16,8,4,2,1] and collatz(1) == [] and collatz
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 10: Greatest Common Divisor (GCD)

Define a function `gcd` that:

- takes as argument two integer numbers `a` and `b`
- returns:
    - the gcd between `a` and `b`

In [135]:
```
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def gcd(x, y):
    while y != 0:
        (x, y) = (y, x % y)
    return x
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```
try: assert gcd(1,2) == 1 and gcd(7,2) == 1 and gcd(4,2) == 2 and gcd(15,25) == 5
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 11: Factorial of a number

Define a function `factorial` that:

- takes as argument two integer numbers `a`
- returns:
    - the factorial of `a` (i.e., `n! = n * (n-1) * (n-2) * ... * 1`)

In [138]: `# Solution goes here`

Solution

```python
def factorial(x):
    result = 1
    for i in range(0,x):
        result *= x-i
    return result
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

In [140]:
```python
try: assert factorial(1) == 1 and factorial(0) == 1 and factorial(5) == 120 and n
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 12: Count vowels in a string

Define a function `vowels_counter` that:

- takes as argument a string `a`
- returns:
    - a dictionary with as key each vowel and as values the occurrencies of each vowel

In [141]:
```
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def vowels_counter(x):
    result = {}
    vowels = ["a", "e", "i", "o", "u"]
    for i in x:
        if i in vowels:
            if i in result:
                result[i] = result[i]+1
            else:
                result[i] = 1
    return result
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

In [143]:
```python
try: assert vowels_counter("ciao") == {'i': 1, 'a': 1, 'o': 1} and vowels_counter
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 13: Find missing number in a sequence

Define a function `find_missing` that:

- Takes a list of `n-1` integers, which represents a sequence of numbers from 1 to `n`, but one number is missing.
- Returns the missing number.

Note: Suppose that there is always only one number missing

Example:

- `find_missing([1, 2, 4, 5])` should return `3`.
- `find_missing([2, 3, 4, 6, 1])` should return `5`.

In [144]:
```
# Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def find_missing(nums):
    n = len(nums) + 1
    total_sum = n * (n + 1) // 2
    actual_sum = sum(nums)

    return total_sum - actual_sum
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
try: assert find_missing([1, 2, 4, 5]) == 3 and find_missing([2, 3, 4, 6, 1]) ==
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 14: Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters

Define a function `longest_unique_substring` that:

- Takes a string as input.
- Returns the length of the longest substring that contains only unique characters.

Example:

- `longest_unique_substring("abcabcbb")` should return `3` (substring "abc").
- `longest_unique_substring("bbbbb")` should return `1`.

```
In [147]:    # Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def longest_unique_substring(s):
    max_length = 0

    for i in range(len(s)):
        seen_chars = set()

        for j in range(i, len(s)):
            if s[j] in seen_chars:
                break
            seen_chars.add(s[j])

        max_length = max(max_length, j - i)

    return max_length
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

```python
In [149]: try: assert longest_unique_substring("abcabcbb") == 3 and longest_unique_substrin
         except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed

Exercise 15: Find the Majority Element

Define a function `majority_element` that:

- Takes a list of integers as input.
- Returns the element that appears more than half of the time in the list (if it exists). If no such element exists, return `None`.

Example:

- `majority_element([3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 3, 5])` should return `3`.
- `majority_element([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])` should return `None`.

```
In [150]:   # Solution goes here
```

Solution

```python
def majority_element(nums):
    count = {}
    n = len(nums)

    for num in nums:
        if num in count:
            count[num] = count[num] + 1
        else:
            count[num] = 1

        if count[num] > n // 2:
            return num

    return None
```

Test your code

Run this code to test your solution:

In [152]:
```python
try: assert majority_element([3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 3, 5]) == 3 and majority_element([1,
except: print('Test failed')
```

Test passed