

[Skip to main content](#)

CS23336-Introduction to Python Programming

Started on	Saturday, 9 November 2024, 3:53 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 9 November 2024, 4:33 PM
Time taken	40 mins 12 secs
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	100.00 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

You are given an $m \times n$ integer matrix `matrix` with the following two properties:

- Each row is sorted in non-decreasing order.
- The first integer of each row is greater than the last integer of the previous row.

Given an integer `target`, return `True` if `target` is in `matrix` or `False` otherwise.

You must write a solution in $O(\log(m * n))$ time complexity.

Example 1:

1	3	5	7
10	11	16	20
23	30	34	60

Input: matrix = [[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]],
target = 3
Output: True

Example 2:

1	3	5	7
10	11	16	20
23	30	34	60

Input: matrix = [[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]],
target = 13
Output: False

For example:

Test	Result
print(searchMatrix([[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]], 13))	False

Test	Result
<code>print(searchMatrix([[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]], 3))</code>	True

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer]

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

```
def searchMatrix(m: List[List[Int]], target:
int) -> bool:
    for i in range(len(m)):
        for j in range(len(m)):
            if m[i][j]==target:
                return True
    return False
```

|

Feedback

	Test	Expected	Got	
	<code>print(searchMatrix([[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]], 13))</code>	False	False	
	<code>print(searchMatrix([[1, 3, 5, 7], [10, 11, 16, 20], [23, 30, 34, 60]], 3))</code>	True	True	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Two string values S1, S2 are passed as the input. The program must print first N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Input Format:

The first line contains S1.

The second line contains S2.

The third line contains N.

Output Format:

The first line contains the N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Boundary Conditions:

$2 \leq N \leq 10$

$2 \leq \text{Length of S1, S2} \leq 1000$

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

abcbde
cdefghbb
3

Output:

bcd

Note:

b occurs twice in common but must be printed only once.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
6	
7	
	8
9	
	10
	11
	12

```
a=input()
b=input()
c=int(input())
d=""
count=0
for i in a:
    if count>=c:
        break
    if i in b and i not in d:
        d+=i
        count+=1
print(d)
```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

Sample Input 1

Malayalam is my mother tongue

Sample Output 1

is my mother tongue

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

	1
	2
3	4
5	6
	7

```
a=input().split(' ')
```

```

c=""
for i in a:
    i=i.lower()
    if i!=i[::-1]:
        c+=i+" "
print(c)

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Given an array of integers **nums** which is sorted in ascending order, and an integer **target**, write a function to search **target** in **nums**. If **target** exists, then return its index. Otherwise, return **-1**.

You must write an algorithm with $O(\log n)$ runtime complexity.

Example 1:

Input: **nums** = [-1, 0, 3, 5, 9, 12], **target** = 9

Output: 4

Explanation: 9 exists in **nums** and its index is 4

Example 2:

Input: nums = [-1,0,3,5,9,12], target = 2

Output: -1

Explanation: 2 does not exist in nums so return -1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^4$
- $-10^4 < \text{nums}[i], \text{target} < 10^4$
- All the integers in **nums** are unique.
- **nums** is sorted in ascending order.

For example:

Test	Result
<code>print(search([-1, 0, 3, 5, 9, 12], 9))</code>	4

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer]

	1	
		2
		3
	4	
	5	
		6
		7
		8
	9	
		10
	11	
		12
		13

```
def search(n: list[int], t: int) -> int:
    count=0
    flag=0
    for i in range(len(n)):
        if n[i]==t:
            count=i
            flag=1
            break
    if flag==1:
        return count
```



```
else:  
    return -1
```

|

Feedback

	Test	Expected	Got	
	<code>print(search([-1, 0, 3, 5, 9, 12], 9))</code>	4	4	
	<code>print(search([-1, 0, 3, 5, 9, 12], 2))</code>	-1	-1	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Balanced strings are those that have an equal quantity of 'L' and 'R' characters.

Given a balanced string *s*, split it in the maximum amount of balanced strings.

Return the maximum amount of split balanced strings.

Example 1:

Input:

RLRRLRLRL

Output:

4

Explanation: s can be split into "RL", "RRLL", "RL", "RL", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 2:

Input:

RLLLLRRRLR

Output:

3

Explanation: s can be split into "RL", "LLRRR", "LR", each substring contains same number of 'L' and 'R'.

Example 3:

Input:

LLLLRRRR

Output:

1

Explanation: s can be split into "LLLLRRRR".

Constraints:

$1 \leq s.length \leq 1000$

s[i] is either 'L' or 'R'.

s is a balanced string.

For example:

Test	Result
<code>print(BalancedStrings('RLRRLLRLRL'))</code>	4
<code>print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRRRLR'))</code>	3

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer]

	1
	2

	3	4
	5	6
	7	8
		9

```
def BalancedStrings(s, l=0, r=0, count=0):
    for i in s:
        if i=='L':
            l+=1
        elif i=='R':
            r+=1
        if l==r:
            count+=1
    return count
```

Feedback

	Test	Expected	Got	
	print(BalancedStrings('RLRLLRL'))	4	4	
	print(BalancedStrings('RLLLLRLR'))	3	3	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

An list contains N numbers and you want to determine whether two of the numbers sum to a given number K. For

example, if the input is 8, 4, 1, 6 and K is 10, the answer is yes (4 and 6). A number may be used twice.

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of list

The second line contains n space-separated integers, list[i].

The third line contains integer k.

Output Format

Print Yes or No.

Sample Input

```
7
0 1 2 4 6 5 3
1
```

Sample Output

Yes

For example:

Input	Result
5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes
6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

	1
	2
	3
	4

	5
6	
7	
8	
	9
	10
	11
12	
	13
14	
	15

```

a=int(input())
p=input()
b=list(map(int,p.split()))
count=0
c=int(input())
for i in range(len(b)):
    for j in range(i+1,len(b)):
        if(b[i]+b[j])==c:
            print("Yes")
            count=1
            break
    if count==1:
        break
if count==0:
    print("No")

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	5 8 9 12 15 3 11	Yes	Yes	
	6 2 9 21 32 43 43 1 4	No	No	
	6 13 42 31 4 8 9 17	Yes	Yes	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Write a Python program for binary search.

For example:

Input	Result
1, 2, 3, 5, 8 6	Fal se
3, 5, 9, 45, 42 42	True

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

```
a=list(map(int,input().split(' ')))
```

```

b=int(input())
c=0
flag=0
d=len(a)
a.sort()
while c<d:
    p=(c+d)//2
    if a[p]==b:
        print("True")
        flag=1
        break
    elif b<a[p]:
        d=p
    else:
        c=p+1
if flag==0:
    print("False")

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	1, 2, 3, 5, 8 6	False	False	
	3, 5, 9, 45, 42 42	True	True	
	52, 45, 89, 43, 11 11	True	True	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element $a[i]$ is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq a[i+1]$ for middle elements. $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$ for last element $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$ for first element $[i=0]$

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer n , the length of A .

The second line contains n space-separated integers, $A[i]$.

Output Format

Print peak numbers separated by space.

Sample Input

5

8 9 10 2 6

Sample Output

10 6

For example:

Input	Result
4 12 3 6 8	12 8

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

	1
	2
	3
	4
5	
6	
	7
8	

	9
10	11
	12
13	14
	15
	16
	17

```

a=int(input())
b=list(map(int,input().split()))
c=[]
d=len(b)-1
if a>1:
    if b[0]>b[1]:
        c.append(b[0])
    if b[d]>b[d-1]:
        c.append(b[d])
for i in range(1,d-1):
    m=i-1
    n=i+1
    if b[i]>b[m] and b[i]>b[n]:
        c.append(b[i])
c.sort(reverse=True)
print(*c)

```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6	
	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Given an array `nums` containing `n` distinct numbers in the range `[0, n]`, return *the only number in the range that is missing from the array*.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,0,1]`

Output: 2

Explanation: `n = 3` since there are 3 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,3]`. 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1]`

Output: 2

Explanation: `n = 2` since there are 2 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,2]`. 2 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [9,6,4,2,3,5,7,0,1]`

Output: 8

Explanation: `n = 9` since there are 9 numbers, so all numbers are in the range `[0,9]`. 8 is the missing number in the range since it does not appear in `nums`.

For example:

Test	Result
<code>print(mi ssi ngNumber([3, 0, 1]))</code>	2
<code>print(mi ssi ngNumber([0, 1]))</code>	2

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

[\[Reset answer\]](#)

	2
	3
	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
	15

```
def missingNumber(n):
    count=0
    flag=0
    p=len(n)-1
    for i in range(p):
        count+=1
        if count not in n:
            flag=1
        if flag==1:
            break
    if flag==1:
        return count
    else:
        return n[p]+1
```

|

Feedback

	Test	Expected	Got	
	print(missingNumber([3, 0, 1]))	2	2	
	print(missingNumber([0, 1]))	2	2	
	print(missingNumber([9, 6, 4, 2, 3, 5, 7, 0, 1]))	8	8	

Passed all tests!


Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

 [Flag question](#)

Question text

Given two Strings $s1$ and $s2$, remove all the characters from $s1$ which is present in $s2$.

Constraints

$1 \leq \text{string length} \leq 200$

Sample Input 1

experience
enc

Sample Output 1

xpri

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

	1
	2
	3
4	
5	
	6
	7
	8

```
a=input()
b=input()
c=""
for i in a:
    if i not in b:
        c+=i
```

```
print(c)
```

```
|
```

Feedback

	Input	Expected	Got	
	experi ence enc	xpri	xpri	

Passed all tests!

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[\[Finish review\]](#)

[Skip Quiz navigation](#)

Quiz navigation

Question 1 [This page](#)

Question 2 [This page](#)

Question 3 [This page](#)

Question 4 [This page](#)

Question 5 [This page](#)

Question 6 [This page](#)

Question 7 [This page](#)

Question 8 This page

Question 9 This page

Question 10 This page

Show one page at a time

[Finish review]