

# CS23336-Introduction to Python Programming

Started on	Wednesday, 28 August 2024, 11:01 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 30 August 2024, 10:43 AM
Time taken	1 day 11 hours
Marks	10.00/10.00
Grade	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

## Question 1

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  
 Flag question

### Question text

Given a **non-empty** string `s` and an abbreviation `abbr`, return whether the string matches with the given abbreviation.

A string such as `"word"` contains only the following valid abbreviations:

```
["word", "1ord", "w1rd", "wo1d", "wor1", "2rd", "w2d", "wo2", "1o1d", "1or1", "w1r1", "1o2", "2r1", "3d", "w3", "4"]
```

Notice that only the above abbreviations are valid abbreviations of the string `"word"`. Any other string is not a valid abbreviation of `"word"`.

### Note:

Assume `s` contains only lowercase letters and `abbr` contains only lowercase letters and digits.

### Example 1:

#### Input

```
internationalization
i12iz4n
```

#### Output

```
true
```

#### Explanation

Given `s = "internationalization"`, `abbr = "i12iz4n"`:

Return true.

Example 2:

Input

apple  
a2e

Output

false

Explanation

Given **s** = "apple", **abbr** = "a2e":

Return false.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def vwa(s,abbr):
2     i,j=0,0
3     while i<len(s) and j<len(abbr):
4         if abbr[j].isdigit():
5             if abbr[j]=='0':
6                 return False
7             num=0
8             while j<len(abbr) and abbr[j].isdigit():
9                 num=num*10+int(abbr[j])
10                j+=1
11                i+=num
12            else:
13                if i >=len(s) or abbr[j]!=s[i]:
14                    return False
15                i+=1
16                j+=1
17            return i==len(s) and j==len(abbr)
18 s=input()
19 abbr=input()
20 x=vwa(s,abbr)
21 print('true' if x else 'false')
```


Feedback

Input	Expected Got	
internationalization i12iz4n	true	true
apple a2e	false	false

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

Find if a String2 is substring of String1. If it is, return the index of the first occurrence. else return -1.

### Sample Input 1

thistest123string  
123

### Sample Output 1

8

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)


```
1 def sss(s1,s2):  
2     index=s1.find(s2)  
3     return index  
4 s1=input()  
5 s2=input()  
6 result=sss(s1,s2)  
7 print(result)
```

### Feedback

Input	Expected Got
thistest123string 123	8 8

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

Given a string, determine if it is a palindrome, considering only alphanumeric characters and ignoring cases.  
**Note:** For the purpose of this problem, we define empty string as valid palindrome.

#### Example 1:

**Input :**  
A man, a plan, a canal: Panama

Output:

1

### Example 2:

Input:

race a car

Output:

0

### Constraints:

- `s` consists only of printable ASCII characters.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def palin(s):
2     filter=''.join(char.lower()for char in s if char.isalnum())
3     if filter==filter[::-1]:
4         print("1")
5     else:
6         print("0")
7 s=input()
8 palin(s)
```

### Feedback

Input	Expected	Got
A man, a plan, a canal: Panama	1	1
race a car	0	0

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 a string `S` which is of the format `USERNAME@DOMAIN.EXTENSION`, the program must print the `EXTENSION`, `DOMAIN`, `USERNAME` in the reverse order.

### Input Format:

The first line contains `S`.

### Output Format:

The first line contains `EXTENSION`.

The second line contains `DOMAIN`.

The third line contains `USERNAME`.

**Boundary Condition:**

1 <= Length of S <= 100

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

abcd@gmail.com

Output:

com  
gmail  
abcd

For example:

Input	Result
	edu.in
arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	rajalakshmi
	arvijayakumar

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=input()
2 un,domain=a.split('@')
3 dp=domain.split('.')
4 if len(dp)>=2:
5     dn=dp[0]
6     de='.'.join(dp[1:])
7 print(de)
8 print(dn)
9 print(un)
```

**Feedback**


Input	Expected	Got
abcd@gmail.com	com gmail abcd	com gmail abcd
arvijayakumar@rajalakshmi.edu.in	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar	edu.in rajalakshmi arvijayakumar

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

Write a Python program to get one string and reverses a string. The input string is given as an array of characters `char[]` .

You may assume all the characters consist of `printable ascii characters`.

Example 1:

**Input :**  
hello

**Output :**  
olleh

Example 2:

**Input :**  
Hannah

**Output :**  
hannaH

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=input()
2 b=a[::-1]
3 print(b)
```

Feedback

Input Expected Got


hello	olleh	olleh
Hannah	hannaH	hannaH

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

Assume that the given string has enough memory.

Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

Sample Input 1

a2b4c6

Sample Output 1

aabbbbcccccc

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 - def ds(a):
2     result=[]
3     i=0
4     while i<len(a):
5         char =a[i]
6         count=""
7         i+=1
8         while i<len(a) and a[i].isdigit():
9             count+=a[i]
10            i+=1
11            ct=int(count)
12            result.append(char*ct)
13    return ''.join(result)
14 a=input()
15 x=ds(a)
16 print(x)
```

Feedback


Input	Expected	Got
a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc
a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd	aaaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd

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

The program must accept **N** series of keystrokes as string values as the input. The character ^ represents undo action to clear the last entered keystroke. The program must print the string typed after applying the undo operations as the output. If there are no characters in the string then print **-1** as the output.

Boundary Condition(s):

- 1 <= N <= 100
- 1 <= Length of each string <= 100

Input Format:

The first line contains the integer N.  
The next N lines contain a string on each line.

**Output Format:**

The first N lines contain the string after applying the undo operations.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

3  
Hey ^ goooo^^glee^  
lucke^y ^charr^ms  
ora^^nge^^^^

Output:

Hey google  
luckycharms  
-1

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def pk(N,ks):
2     results=[]
3     for keystroke in ks:
4         stack=[]
5         for char in keystroke:
6             if char == '^':
7                 if stack:
8                     stack.pop()
9             else:
10                stack.append(char)
11            result=''.join(stack) if stack else '-1'
12            results.append(result)
13        return results
14 N=int(input())
15 ks=[input().strip() for j in range(N)]
16 results=pk(N,ks)
17 for result in results:
18     print(result)
```

**Feedback**

Input	Expected	Got
3 Hey ^ goooo^^glee^ lucke^y ^charr^ms ora^^nge^^^^	Hey google luckycharms -1	Hey google luckycharms -1

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 8**

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00



Question text

Given a string s containing just the characters '(', ')', '{', '}', '[' and ']', determine if the input string is valid.

An input string is valid if:

Open brackets must be closed by the same type of brackets.

Open brackets must be closed in the correct order.

Constraints:

1 <= s.length <= 10^4

s consists of parentheses only '()[]{}'.

For example:

Test	Result
print(ValidParenthesis("()"))	true
print(ValidParenthesis("()[]{}"))	true
print(ValidParenthesis("[]"))	false

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 def ValidParenthesis(s):
2     stack=[]
3     mp={'(':')','{':'}','[':']'}
4     for char in s:
5         if char in mp.values():
6             stack.append(char)
7         elif char in mp:
8             if not stack or stack[-1]!=mp[char]:
9                 return 'false'
10            stack.pop()
11    return 'true' if not stack else 'false'
```

Feedback

Test	Expected	Got
print(ValidParenthesis("()"))	true	true
print(ValidParenthesis("()[]{}"))	true	true
print(ValidParenthesis("[]"))	false	false

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question 9

Correct  
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Question text

A pangram is a sentence where every letter of the English alphabet appears at least once.

Given a string sentence containing only lowercase English letters, return true if sentence is a pangram, or false otherwise.

Example 1:

Input:

thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog

Output:

true

Explanation: sentence contains at least one of every letter of the English alphabet.

Example 2:

Input:

arvijayakumar

Output: false

Constraints:

1 <= sentence.length <= 1000

sentence consists of lowercase English letters.

For example:

Test	Result
print(checkPangram('thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog'))	true
print(checkPangram('arvijayakumar'))	false

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 import string
2 def checkPangram(s):
3     a=set(string.ascii_lowercase)
4     b=set(c.lower()for c in s if c.isalpha())
5     return 'true' if a<=b else 'false'
```

Feedback


Test	Expected	Got
<code>print(checkPangram('thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog'))</code>	true	true
<code>print(checkPangram('arvijayakumar'))</code>	false	false

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

Consider the below words as key words and check the given input is key word or not.  
keywords: {break, case, continue, default, defer, else, for, func, goto, if, map, range, return, struct, type, var}

Input format:

Take string as an input from stdin.

Output format:

Print the word is key word or not.

Example Input:

break

Output:

break is a keyword

Example Input:

IF

Output:

IF is not a keyword

For example:

Input	Result
-------	--------

break	break is a keyword
-------	--------------------

IF	IF is not a keyword
----	---------------------

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=input()
2 x=['break','case','continue','default','defer','else','for','func','goto','if','map','range','return','s
3 if a in x:
4     print(f"{a} is a keyword")
5 else:
6     print(f"{a} is not a keyword")
```



**Feedback**

Input	Expected	Got
break	break is a keyword	break is a keyword
IF	IF is not a keyword	IF is not a keyword

Passed all tests!

Correct  
Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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