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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Programming, Data Structures And

Algorithms Using Python (course)

Announcements (announcements)

About the Course (https://swayam.gov.in/nd1 noc19 cs40/preview) Ask a Question (forum)

Progress (student/home) Mentor (student/mentor)

Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1: Introduction

Week 1 Quiz

Week 2: Basics of Python

Week 2 Quiz

Week 2 Programming Assignment

Week 3: Lists, inductive function

Week 3 Programming Assignment

Due on 2019-08-22, 23:59 IST

Write three Python functions as specified below. Paste the text for all three functions together into the submission window. Your function will be called automatically with various inputs and should return values as specified. Do not write commands to read any input or print any output.

- You may define additional auxiliary functions as needed.
- In all cases you may assume that the value passed to the function is of the expected type, so your function does not have to check for malformed inputs.
- For each function, there are normally some public test cases and some (hidden) private test cases.
- "Compile and run" will evaluate your submission against the public test cases.
- "Submit" will evaluate your submission against the hidden private test cases. There are 10 private test cases, with equal weightage. You will get feedback about which private test cases pass or fail, though you cannot see the actual test cases.
- Ignore warnings about "Presentation errors".
- 1. Write a function expanding(l) that takes as input a list of integer l and returns True if the absolute difference between each adjacent pair of elements strictly increases.

Here are some examples of how your function should work.

definitions, sorting

Week 3 **Programming Assignment**

Week 3 **Programming** Assignment

Week 4: Sorting, Tuples, Dictionaries, Passing **Functions. List** Comprehension

Week 4 Quiz

Week 4 **Programming Assignment**

Week 5: Exception handling, input/output, file handling, string processing

Week 5 **Programming Assignment**

Week 6: Backtracking, scope, data structures; stacks, queues and heaps

Week 6 Quiz

Week 7: Classes. objects and

```
>>> expanding([1,3,7,2,9])
True
```

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 3-1 = 2, 7-3 = 4, 7-2 = 5, 9-2 = 7.

```
>>> expanding([1,3,7,2,-3])
False
```

7-3 = 4, 7-2 = 5, 2-(-3) = 5, so not strictly increasing.

```
>>> expanding([1,3,7,10])
False
```

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 3 - 1 = 2. 7-3 = 4, 10-7 = 3, so not (strictly) increasing.

2. Write a function accordian(l) that takes as input a list of integer l and returns True if the absolute difference between each adjacent pair of elements alternates between increasing strictly and decreasing strictly.

Here are some examples of how your function should work.

```
>>> accordian([1,5,1])
False
```

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 5-1 = 4, 5-1 = 4, which are equal.

```
>>> accordian([1,5,2,8,3])
True
```

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 5-1 = 4, 5-2 = 3, 8-2 = 6, 8-3 = 5, so the differences decrease, increase and then decrease.

```
>>> accordian([-2,1,5,2,8,3])
True
```

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 1 - (-2) =3, 5-1 = 4, 5-2 = 3, 8-2 = 6, 8-3 = 5, so the differences increase, decrease, increase and then decrease.

```
>>> accordian([1.5.2.8.1])
```

user defined datatypes

Week 7 Quiz

Week 8: Dynamic programming, wrap-up

Week 8 Programming Assignment

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Text Transcripts

Online Programming Test - Sample

Online Programming Test 1, 26 Sep 2019, 09:30-11:30 False

Explanation: Differences between adjacent elements are 1-(-2) = 3, 5-1 = 4, 5-2 = 3, 8-2 = 6, 8-1 = 7, so the differences increase, decrease, increase and then increase again.

3. A square n×n matrix of integers can be written in Python as a list with n elements, where each element is in turn a list of n integers, representing a row of the matrix. For instance, the matrix

```
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
```

would be represented as [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]].

Write a function rotate(m) that takes a list representation m of a square matrix as input, and returns the matrix obtained by rotating the original matrix clockwize by 90 degrees. For instance, if we rotate the matrix above, we get

```
7 4 1
8 5 2
9 6 3
```

Your function should *not* modify the argument m provided to the function rotate().

Here are some examples of how your function should work.

```
>>> rotate([[1,2],[3,4]])
[[3, 1], [4, 2]]
```

Explanation:

```
1 2 becomes 3 1
3 4 4 2
```

```
>>> rotate([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
[[7, 4, 1], [8, 5, 2], [9, 6, 3]]
```

Explanation:

```
1 2 3 becomes 7 4 1
4 5 6 8 5 2
7 8 9 9 6 3
```

```
>>> rotate([[1,1,1],[2,2,2],[3,3,3]])
[[3, 2, 1], [3, 2, 1], [3, 2, 1]]
```

Explanation:

-	l	1	1	becomes	3	2	1
2	2	2	2		3	2	1
3	3	3	3		3	2	1

Private Test cases Input **Expected Output Actual Output Status** used for evaluation expanding Pas Test Case 1 ([11, 35, 7]True\n True\n sed 7,21,98]) expanding ([11, 38, 7Pas Test Case 2 True\n True\n 9,25,-3 sed 6]) expanding Pas Test Case 3 ([11, 33, 7]False\n False\n sed 7,100]) expanding ([-1,2,-3,4,-5,6, Pas Test Case 4 True\n True\n -7,8,-9,1 sed 0,-11,1 2]) expanding ([-1,2,-3,4,-5,6, Pas Test Case 5 False\n False\n -7,8,-9,1 sed 0,-11,-3 2]) accordian ([23,44,2 Pas Test Case 6 True\n True\n 2,1,26,1 sed 0])

Test Case 7	accordian ([23,44,2 2,1,5,1])	False\n	False\n	Pas sed
	accordian ([1,10,2,			Pas
Test Case 8	11,3,12, 4,13,5,1 4,6])	True\n	True\n	sed
	accordian ([1,10,2,			
Test Case 9	11,3,12, 4,13,5,1	False\n	False\n	Pas sed
	4,23])			
Test Case 10	accordian ([12,55,2 2,88,40])	True\n	True\n	Pas sed
	rotate		<u> </u>	
Test Case	([[1,1,1, 1],[2,2,	[[4, 3, 2, 1], [4, 3, 2,	[[4, 3, 2, 1], [4, 3, 2, 1],	Pas
11	2,2],[3, 3,3,3], [4,4,4, 4]])	1], [4, 3, 2, 1], [4, 3, 2,	[4, 3, 2, 1], [4, 3, 2, 1]]	sed
		1]]\n	\n	
	rotate	[[[4 2 2	[[[
	([[1,1,1, 1,1],[2,	[[5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [5, 4, 3,	[[5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [5, 4, 3, 2]	
Test Case 12	2,2,2,2], [3,3,3,3, 3],[4,4, 4,4,4], [5,5,5,5,5, 5]])	2, 1], [5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	2, 1], [5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	Pas sed
		[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	

rotate			
([[1,1,1, 1,1,1], [2,2,2,2, 2,2],[3, 3,3,3,3, 3],[4,4, 4,4,4,4], [5,5,5,5, 5,5],[6, 6,6,6,6, 6]])	[[6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	[[6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	Pas sed
rotate ([[1,1,1, 1,1,1], [2,2,2,2, 2,2,2], [3,3,3,3, 3,3,3], [4,4,4,4, 4,4,4], [5,5,5,5, 5,5,5], [6,6,6,6, 6,6,6],	[[7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	[[7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	Pas sed
[7,7,7,7, 7,7,7]])	3, 2, 1]]\n	3, 2, 1]]\n	
([[1,1,1, 1,1,1,1, 1],[2,2, 2,2,2,2, 2,2],[3, 3,3,3,3, 3,3,3],	[[8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5,	[[8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5,	
[4,4,4,4, 4,4,4,4], [5,5,5,5,	4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	[8, 7, 6, 5, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1],	Pas sed
5,5,5,5], [6,6,6,6, 6,6,6,6], [7,7,7,7, 7,7,7,7], [8,8,8,8,8, 8,8,8,8,8,	[8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	[8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1], [8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]]\n	

Test Case

Test Case

Test Case

8]])

15

14

13

Due Date Exceeded. 15 out of 15 tests passed. You scored 100.0/100.

```
Your last recorded submission was:
      def expanding(l):
    diff = []
   1234567
             for i in range(1,len(l)):
                   diff.append(abs(l[i]-l[i-1]))
             check = 0
   8
             for i in range(1,len(diff)):
    if diff[i] > diff[i-1]:
   9
  10
                         check+=1
  11
  12
13
14
15
             return False
if check == len(diff)-1:
                   return True
  16
      def accordian(l):
 17
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             if len(l) <= 2:
                   return False
             diff = []
  22
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             for i in range(1,len(l)):
    diff.append(abs(l[i]-l[i-1]))
             rtrn = False
             for i in range(1,len(diff)-1):
    if diff[i] > diff[i-1]:
        if diff[i+1] < diff[i]:</pre>
  29
30
31
32
33
                                rtrn = True
                         else:
                                return False
                   elif diff[i] < diff[i-1]:
   if diff[i+1] > diff[i]:
      rtrn = True
  34
35
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37
                                return False
                   else:
  38
                         return False
  39
             return rtrn
  40
  41
      def rotate(m):
  42
43
44
             new m = [e[:] for e in m]
             N = len(m)
  45
             for i in range(0,N);
                   for j in range(0,N):
    new_m[j][N-1-i] = m[i][j]
  46
  47
  48
             return new \overline{m}
  49 import ast
  50
      def parse(inp):
   inp = ast.literal_eval(inp)
  51
52
53
54
55
         return (inp)
      fncall = input()
 56 | lparen = fncall.find("(")
57 | rparen = fncall.rfind(")")
58 | fname = fncall[:lparen]
59 | farg = fncall[lparen+1:rparen]
  60
  61 if fname == "expanding":
  62
         arg = parse(farg)
  63
         print(expanding(arg))
  64
  65 if fname == "accordian":
         arg = parse(farg)
```

```
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78
print(accordian(arg))
if fname == "rotate":
    arg = parse(farg)
    savearg = []
    for row in arg:
        savearg.append(row[:])
    ans = rotate(arg)
    if savearg == arg:
        print(ans)
    else:
        print("Side effect")
80
```