

08 – Tuple/Set

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010"

Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101"

Output: No

For example:

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
010101 10101	No

Ex. No. : 8.1

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Binary String

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.

```
bi = ["0","1"]
s = input()
flag = 0
for i in s:
    if i not in bi:
        flag = 1
        break
if flag==1:
    print("No")
else:
    print("Yes")
```

Examples:

Input: $t = (5, 6, 5, 7, 7, 8)$, $K = 13$

Output: 2

Explanation:

Pairs with sum $K (= 13)$ are $\{(5, 8), (6, 7), (6, 7)\}$.

Therefore, distinct pairs with sum $K (= 13)$ are $\{(5, 8), (6, 7)\}$.

Therefore, the required output is 2.

For example:

Input	Result
1,2,1,2,5 3	1
1,2 0	0

Ex. No. : 8.2

Date:

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Name:

Check Pair

Given a tuple and a positive integer k, the task is to find the count of distinct pairs in the tuple whose sum is equal to **K**.

```
t = input()
st = t.split(',')
t1 = tuple(int(item.strip()) for item in st)
K = int(input())
seen = set()
pairs = set()

for number in t1:
    complement = K - number
    if complement in seen:
        pairs.add(tuple(sorted((number, complement))))
    seen.add(number)
print( len(pairs))
```

Example 1:

Input: s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"

Output: ["AAAAACCCCC","CCCCAAAAA"]

Example 2:

Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"

Output: ["AAAAAAAAA"]

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

Ex. No. : 8.3

Date:

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Name:

DNA Sequence

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**.

```
a=input()
b=[]
for i in range(0,len(a),10):
    b.append(a[i:i+10])
print(b[0])
for i in range(len(b)-1):
    if(b[i]==b[i+1]):
        print(b[i+1][:-1])
```

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

Ex. No. : 8.4

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Print repeated no

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 [set](#).

```
def find_duplicate(nums):  
    seen = set()  
    for num in nums:  
        if num in seen:  
            return num  
        seen.add(num)  
  
l = input()  
nums = list(map(int, l.split()))  
print(find_duplicate(nums))
```

Sample Input:

5 4

1 2 8 6 5

2 6 8 10

Sample Output:

1 5 10

3

Sample Input:

5 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

Sample Output:

NO SUCH ELEMENTS

For example:

Input	Result
5 4	1 5 10
1 2 8 6 5	3
2 6 8 10	

Ex. No. : 8.5

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Remove repeated

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.

```
a=[int(i) for i in input().split()]n1
```

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

Ex. No. : 8.6

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

Malfunctioning Keyboard

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.

```
a=[i for i in input().split()]
k=list(input())
s=set()
for i in a:
    n=[j for j in i]
    m=[z for z in k if z in n]
    s.update(m)
print(len(s))
```

~ `	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	()	-	+	Backspace
Tab	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}	
Caps Lock	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	Enter	
Shift	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	<	>	?	Shift		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt									Alt	Win Key	Menu Ctrl

Example 1:

Input: words = ["Hello","Alaska","Dad","Peace"]

Output: ["Alaska","Dad"]

Example 2:

Input: words = ["omk"]

Output: []

Example 3:

Input: words = ["adsdf","sfd"]

Output: ["adsdf","sfd"]

For example:

Input	Result
4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad

Ex. No. : 8.7

Date:

Register No.:

Name:

American keyboard

Given an array of strings words, return *the words that can be typed using letters of the alphabet on only one row of American keyboard like the image below.*

In the **American keyboard**:

- the first row consists of the characters "qwertyuiop",
- the second row consists of the characters "asdfghjkl", and
- the third row consists of the characters "zxcvbnm".

```
n=int(input())
f=0
a=[input() for i in range(n)]
l1=['qwertyuiop','asdfghjkl','zxcvbnm']
l=[j for j in i] for i in l1
for i in a:
    n=[j for j in i.lower()]
    #print(sorted(set(l[1])|set(n))==sorted(set(l[1])))
    #print(set(l[1]),set(n))
    if set(n)|set(l[0])==set(l[0]):
        f=1
        print(i)
        continue
    elif set(n)|set(l[1])==set(l[1]):
        f=1
        print(i)
        continue
    elif set(n)|set(l[2])==set(l[2]):
        f=1
        print(i)
        continue
if not f:
    print('No words')
```