

## Count Chars

Write a python program to count all letters, digits, and special symbols respectively from a given string

**For example:**

Input	Result
rec@123	3
	3
	1

**Program:**

```
x=input()
a,b,c=0,0,0
for i in x:
    if(i.isalpha()):
        a+=1
    elif(i.isalnum()):
        b+=1
    else:
        c+=1
print(a,b,c,sep="\n")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	rec@123	3 3 1	3 3 1	✓
✓	P@#yn26at^&i5ve	8 3 4	8 3 4	✓
✓	abc@12&	3 2 2	3 2 2	✓

**Ex. No. : 5.6**

**Date: 17.04.24**

**Register No.: 231901018**

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## **Reverse String**

Reverse a string without affecting special characters. Given a string S, containing special characters and all the alphabets, reverse the string without affecting the position of the special characters.

Input:

A&B

Output:

B&A

Explanation: As we ignore '&' and

As we ignore '&' and then reverse, so answer is "B&A".

For example:

Input	Result
A&x#	
x&A#	

### **Program:**

```
s=input()
```

```
l=[]
```

```
for i in s:
```

```
    if(i.isalpha()):
```

```
        l.append(i)
```

```
l.reverse()
```

```
r=""
```

```
index=0
```

```
for i in s:
```

```
    if(i.isalpha()):
```

```
        r+=l[index]
```

```
index+=1
```

```
else:
```

```
    r+=i
```

```
print(r)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A&B	B&A	B&A	✓

Ex. No. : 5.7

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## Longest Word

Write a python program to read a sentence and print its longest word and its length

**For example:**

Input	Result
This is a sample text to test	sample 6

**Program:**

```
sen=input()
words=sen.split()
l=""
maxi=0
for word in words:
    if(len(word)>maxi):
        l=word
        maxi=len(word)
print(l,maxi,sep="\n")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	This is a sample text to test	sample 6	sample 6	✓
✓	Rajalakshmi Engineering College, approved by AICTE	Rajalakshmi 11	Rajalakshmi 11	✓
✓	Cse IT CSBS MCT	CSBS 4	CSBS 4	✓

Ex. No. : 5.8

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## Remove Palindrome Words

Strings should contain only the words are not palindrome.

Sample Input1

Malayalam is my mother tongue

Sample Output1

is my mother tongue

### Program:

```
s=input()
words=s.split()
x=""
for word in words:
    word=word.lower()
    if (word!=word[::-1]):
        print(word,end=" ")
```

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

Ex. No. : 5.9

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## Remove Characters

Given two strings s1 and s2, remove all the characters from s1 which are present in s2.

Constraints

1 ≤ string length ≤ 200

Sample Input 1

experience

enc

Sample Output 1

xpri

### Program:

```
s1=input()
```

```
s2=input()
```

```
x="".join(char for char in s1 if char not in s2)
```

```
print(x)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓



## Unique Names

In this exercise, you will create a program that reads words from the user until the user enters a blank line. After the user enters a blank line, your program should display each word entered by the user exactly once. The words should be displayed in the same order that they were first entered. For example, if the user enters:

**Input:**

first  
second  
first  
third  
second

then your program should display:

**Output:**

first  
second  
third

**Program:**

```
l=[]  
while(True):  
    a=input()  
    if a!=" ":  
        l.append(a)  
    else:  
        break  
l=dict.fromkeys(l)
```

for i in l:

print(i)

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	first second first third second	first second third	first second third	✓
✓	rec cse it rec cse	rec cse it	rec cse it	✓

## 06 - List in Python

**Ex. No. : 6.1**

**Date: 04.05.24**

**Register No.:231901018**

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### **Element Insertion**

Consider a program to insert an element/item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in the edit table section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data to be inserted.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

2

Output

ITEM to be inserted: 2

After insertion array is:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Test Case 2

Input

11

```
22
33
55
66
77
88
99
110
120
44
Output
ITEMtobeinserted:44
Afterinsertionarrayis:
11
22
33
44
55
66
77
88
99
110
120
```

**Program:**

```
x=[]
for i in range(0,11):
    b=int(input())
    x.append(b)
#a.sort()
print("ITEM to be inserted:",x[-1],sep="")
x.sort()
print("After insertion array is:")
for i in x:
    print(i)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	✓
✓	11 22 33 55 66 77 88 99 110 120 44	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	✓

**Ex. No. : 6.2**

**Date: 04.05.24**

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## **Anagram**

Given two lists A and B, and B is an anagram of A. B is an anagram of A means B is made by randomizing the order of the elements in A.

We want to find an *index mapping* P, from A to B. A mapping  $P[i]=j$  means the  $i$ th element in A appears in B at index  $j$ .

These lists A and B may contain duplicates. If there are multiple answers, output any of them.

For example, given

### **Input**

5

1228463250

5012324628

### **Output**

14320

### **Explanation**

$A = [12, 28, 46, 32, 50]$

$B = [50, 12, 32, 46, 28]$

We should return

$[1, 4, 3, 2, 0]$

as  $P[0]=1$  because the 0th element of A appears at  $B[1]$ , and  $P[1]=4$  because the 1st element of A appears at  $B[4]$ , and so on.

### **Note:**

1. A, B have equal lengths in range  $[1, 100]$ .
2.  $A[i], B[i]$  are integers in range  $[0, 10^5]$ .





**Program:**

```
def index_mapping(A, B):  
    index_map = {num: i for i, num in enumerate(B)}  
    return ' '.join(str(index_map[num]) for num in A)  
  
n=int(input())  
A = list(map(int, input().split()))  
B = list(map(int, input().split()))  
print(index_mapping(A, B))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 12 28 46 32 50 50 12 32 46 28	1 4 3 2 0	1 4 3 2 0	✓

**Ex. No. : 6.3**

**Date: 04.05.24**

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## **Merge Two Sorted Arrays Without Duplication**

Output is a merged array without duplicates.

Input Format

N1-no of elements in array1

Array elements for array1

N2-no of elements in array2

Array elements for array2

Output Format

Display the merged array

### **Sample Input 1**

5

1

2

3

6

9

4

2

4

5

10

### **Sample Output 1**

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10

**Program:**

```
n1=int(input())
l1=[]
for i in range(0,n1):
    a=int(input())
    l1.append(a)
n2=int(input())
l2=[]
for i in range(0,n2):
    a=int(input())
    l2.append(a)
l3=[]
l3.extend(l1)
l3.extend(l2)
a=list(set(l3))
a.sort()
for i in a:
    print(i,end=' ') n1=int(input())
l1=[]
for i in range(0,n1):
    a=int(input())
    l1.append(a)
n2=int(input())
l2=[]
for i in range(0,n2):
    a=int(input())
    l2.append(a)
l3=[]
l3.extend(l1)
l3.extend(l2)
a=list(set(l3))
a.sort()
for i in a:
    print(i,end=' ')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 3 6 9 4 2 4 5 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	✓
✓	7 4 7 8 10 12 30 35 9 1 3 4 5 7 8 11 13 22	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	✓

**Ex. No. : 6.4**

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### **Distinct Elements in an Array**

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

Input Format:

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n.

Second line taken Integers which is input of array.

Output Format:

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space separated

Example Input:

5

1

2

2

3

4

Output:

1 2 3 4

Example Input:

6

1

1

2

2

3

3

Output:

1 2 3

**For example:**

Input	Result
5	1234
1	
2	
2	
3	
4	
6	123
1	
1	
2	
2	
3	
3	

**Program:**

```
n = int(input())
arr = []
for _ in range(n):
    arr.append(int(input()))
distinct_elements = set(arr)
print(*distinct_elements)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	✓
	1			
	2			
	2			
	3			
	4			
✓	6	1 2 3	1 2 3	✓
	1			
	1			
	2			
	2			
	3			
	3			

**Ex. No. : 6.5**

**Date: 04.05.24**

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### **The Pivot**

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example

arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

- the sum of the first three elements,  $1+2+3=6$ . The value of the last element is 6.
- Using zero-based indexing, arr[3] = 4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 3.

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$
- It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array arr.

Each of the next n lines contains an integer, arr[i], where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

4

1

2

3

3

Sample Output 0

2

Explanation 0



- The sum of the first two elements,  $1+2=3$ . The value of the last element is 3.
- Using zero based indexing,  $arr[2]=3$  is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 2.

SampleCase1

SampleInput1

3

1

2

1

SampleOutput1

1

Explanation1

- The first and last elements are equal to 1.
- Using zero based indexing,  $arr[1]=2$  is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 1.

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	2
1	
2	
3	
3	
3	1
1	
2	
1	



**Program:**

```
a = int(input())
b= []
for i in range(a):
    element = int(input())
    b.append(element)
total= sum(b)
left= 0
right = total- b[0]
if left== right:
    print(0)
    exit()
for i in range(1, a):
    left+= b[i - 1]
    right-= b[i]
    if left== right:
        print(i)
        break
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 2 3 3	2	2	✓
✓	3 1 2 1	1	1	✓

**Ex. No. : 6.6**

**Date: 04.05.24**

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### **Intersection of array**

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 24 6

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

7

1

2

3

3

4

5

6

2

1

6

Output:

16

**For example:**

Input	Result
1	1057
3	
10	
17	
57	
6	
2	
7	
10	
15	
57	
246	
1	16

Input	Result
7	
1	
2	
3	
3	
4	
5	
6	
2	
1	
6	

### Program:

```

t=int(input())
l1=list()
while(t!=0):
    n1=int(input())
    l1=[]
    l2=[]
    for i in range(0,n1):
        a=int(input())

```

```
l1.append(a)
n2=int(input())
for i in range(0,n2):
    a=int(input())
    l2.append(a)
t=t-1
c=set(l1)
d=set(l2)
e=list(c.intersection(d))
e.sort()
for i in e:
    print(i,end=' ')
print('\n')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 7 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓