

5is present at location 3.
5is present 2 times in the array.

TestCase2

Input

5
67
80
45
97
100
50

Output

50 is not present in the array.

Program:

```
n = int(input())
arr = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
element_to_search = int(input())
locations = []
occurrences = 0
for i in range(len(arr)):
    if arr[i] == element_to_search:
        locations.append(i + 1)
        occurrences += 1
if occurrences == 0:
    print(f"{element_to_search} is not present in the array.")
else:
    for loc in locations:
        print(f"{element_to_search} is present at location {loc}.")
```

```
print(f"{element_to_search} is present {occurrences} times in the array.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 5 6 5 7 5	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	✓
✓	5 67 80 45 97 100 50	50 is not present in the array.	50 is not present in the array.	✓

Ex. No. : 6.8

Date: 04.05.24

Register No.: 231901018

Name: Kavin Sainath S

Strictly increasing

Write a Python program to check if a given list is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, if removing only one element from the list results in a strictly increasing list, we still consider the list true

Input:

n: Number of elements

List l: List of values

Output

Print "True" if list is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case

Input

7

1

2

3

0

4

5

6

Output

True

Program:

```
def check_increasing_or_decreasing(lst):  
    increasing = True  
    decreasing = True  
    for i in range(1, len(lst)):  
        if lst[i] > lst[i - 1]:  
            decreasing = False  
        elif lst[i] < lst[i - 1]:  
            increasing = False  
    return increasing or decreasing  
  
def check_strictly_increasing_with_removal(lst):  
    for i in range(len(lst)):  
        temp_lst = lst[:i] + lst[i+1:]  
        if check_increasing_or_decreasing(temp_lst):  
            return True  
    return False  
  
n = int(input())  
lst = []  
for _ in range(n):  
    lst.append(int(input()))  
  
if check_increasing_or_decreasing(lst) or check_strictly_increasing_with_removal(lst):
```

```
print("True")
```

else:

```
print("False")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 1 2 3 0 4 5 6	True	True	✓
✓	4 2 1 0 -1	True	True	✓

Ex. No. : 6.9

Date: 04.05.24

Register No.: 231901018

Name: Kavın Sainath S

Merge List

Write a Python program to Zip two given lists of lists.

Input:

m:row size

n:column size

list1 and list2: Two lists

Output

ZipList: List which combined both list1 and list2

Sample test case

Sample input

2

2

1

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

Sample Output

[[1,3,2,4],[5,7,6,8]]

Program:

```
m=int(input())
n=int(input())
l1=[]
l2=[]
c=1
for i in range(0,m*n*2,2):
    a=int(input())
    b=int(input())
    if c%2!=0:
        l1.append(a)
        l1.append(b)
    else:
        l2.append(a)
        l2.append(b)
    c=c+1
l3=[]
l3.append(l1)
l3.append(l2)
print(l3)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	✓

Ex. No. : 6.10

Date: 04.05.24

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Name Kavin Sainath S

Check pair with difference k

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non-negative integer k , find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[i] - A[j] = k, i \neq j$.

Input Format

1. First line is number of test cases T . Following T lines contain:
2. N , followed by N integers of the array
3. Then non-negative integer k

Output format

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn't.

Input

1

3

1

3

5

4

Output:

1

Input

1

3

1

3

5

99

Output

0

For example:

Input	Result
1	1

Input	Result
3	
1	
3	
5	
4	
1	0
3	
1	
3	
5	
99	

Program:

```

t=int(input())
for i in range(0,t):
    n=int(input())
    l=[]
    for j in range(0,n):
        a=int(input())
        l.append(a)
    p=int(input())
    for k in range(0,n):

```

```
c=0
```

```
for m in range(i+1,n):
```

```
    if l[m]-l[k]==p:
```

```
        c=1
```

```
        print('1')
```

```
        break
```

```
if c==1:
```

```
    break
```

```
if c==0:
```

```
    print('0')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	1 3 1 3 5 99	0	0	✓

07 – Tuple/Set

Ex. No. : 7.1

Date: 18.05.24

Register No.: 231901018

Name: Kavin Sainath S

Binary String

Codershere 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`.

Examples:

Input: `str="01010101010"`

Output: Yes

Input: `str="REC101"`

Output: No

For example:

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
01010110101	No

Program:

```
a = input()
try:
    c = int(a)
    print("Yes")
except:
    print("No")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	01010101010	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	REC123	No	No	✓
✓	010101 10101	No	No	✓

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**.

Example 1:

Input: `s = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"`

Output: `["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCCAAAAA"]`

Example 2:

Input: `s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"`

Output: `["AAAAAAAAAA"]`

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA

Program:

```
def findRepeatedSequences(s):  
    sequences = {}  
    result = []  
    for i in range(len(s) - 9):  
        seq = s[i:i+10]  
        sequences[seq] = sequences.get(seq, 0) + 1  
        if sequences[seq] == 2:  
            result.append(seq)  
    return result  
s1 = input()  
for i in findRepeatedSequences(s1):  
    print(i)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAAAA	✓

Ex. No. : 7.3

Date: 18.05.24

Register No.:231901018







Name: Kavin Sainath S

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".

~ 1	! 2	@ 3	# 4	\$ 5	% 6	^ 7	& 8	* 9	(0) -	+ =	 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	Alaska
Hello	Dad
Alaska	
Dad	
Peace	

Program:

```
def findWords(words):
```

```
    row1 = set('qwertyuiop')
```

```
    row2 = set('asdfghjkl')
```

```
    row3 = set('zxcvbnm')
```

```
    result = []
```

```
    for word in words:
```

```
        w = set(word.lower())
```

```
        if w.issubset(row1) or w.issubset(row2) or w.issubset(row3):
```

```
            result.append(word)
```

```
    if len(result) == 0:
```

```
        print("No words")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        for i in result:
```

```
            print(i)
```

```
a = int(input())
```

```
arr = [input() for i in range(a)]
```

```
findWords(arr)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad	Alaska Dad	✓
✓	1 omk	No words	No words	✓
✓	2 adsfd afd	adsfd afd	adsfd afd	✓