

CTP Lab 5 90 minutes

Question - 1 Find the First Repeated Word in a Sentence

A sentence is minimally defined as a word or group of words. We consider a word to be a sequence of letters (i.e.: a-zA-zA) delimited by a space or non-letter character. A *repeated word* is a case-sensitive word that appears more than once in a sentence (e.g.: 'had' \neq 'Had'). Because substrings of a word are *not* delimited, they are *not* considered to be words.

Complete the $\it firstRepeatedWord$ function in your editor. It has $\it 1$ parameter:

1. A string, s, describing a sentence.

It must return a string containing the first repeated word in s.

Input Format

The locked stub code in your editor reads a single string, *s*, from stdin and passes it to your function.

Constraints

- 0 < |s| < 1024
- The following characters are delimiters between words: space, tab, comma (,), colon (:), semicolon (;), dash (-), and period (.).
- It is guaranteed that each sentence s contains one or more repeated words.
- Each word is separated by one or more delimiters.

Output Format

Your function must return the first repeated word in sentences. This will be printed to stdout by the locked stub code in your editor.

Sample Input 1

He had had quite enough of this nonsense.

Sample Output 1

had

Explanation

Sample Case 1: 'had' is the first (and only) word to appear twice in the sentence.

Question - 2 Anagram

Sid loves to read short stories. Being a Computer Science student, he decides to do some frequency analysis on his favorite reading material. For each data point, chooses a string of length \boldsymbol{a} from one book, and a string of length \boldsymbol{b} from a second book. The strings' lengths differ by no more than 1.

|a-b|≤1, where |x| represents the absolute value function.

Support

are from being anagrams of one another. Your challenge is to help him find the minimum number of characters of the first string he needs to change to make it an anagram of the second string. He can neither add nor delete characters from the first string. Only replacement of the characters with new ones is allowed.

Input Format

The first line will contain an integer T representing the number of test cases. Each test case will contain a string having length (a+b) which will be concatenation of both the strings described in problem. The string will only contain small letters and without any spaces.

Output Format

An integer corresponding to each test case is printed in a different line i.e., the number of changes required for each test case. Print '-1' if it is not possible.

Constraints

1 ≤ **T** ≤ 100

 $1 \le a + b \le 10,000$

Sample Input

5
aaabbb
ab
abc
mnop
xyyx

Sample Output

3 1 -1 2 0

Explanation

In the five test cases

- One string must be "aaa" and the other "bbb". The lengths are a=3 and b=3, so the difference is less than 1. No characters are common between the strings, so all three must be changed.
- One string must be "a" and the second "b". The lengths are a=1 and b=1, so the difference is less than 1. One character must be changed to them the same.
- 3. Since the string lengths a and b must differ by no more than 1, the lengths are either a=1 and b=2 or a=2 and b=1. No sequence of substitutions will make the two anagrams of one another.
- 4. One string must be "mn" and other be "op". The length are a=2 and b=2, so the difference is less than 1. No characters are common between the strings, so both must be changed.
- One string must be "xy" and the other be "yx". The length are a=2 and b=2, so the difference is less than 1. No changes are needed because the second string is already an anagram of the first.

Question - 3 The Huffman Decoder

A fragment of text is picked up from Wikipedia Each distinct character in this fragment is then assigned a unique numeric code using a Huffman encoding scheme. Huffman codes are used for compressing text by giving the characters with the highest occurrence frequency the shortest possible code. One requirement of such encoding schemes is that no code can be a prefix of another. For instance, it is not possible for us to encode the letter 'a' as 01 and then encode 'b' as 011.

Task

Given the dictionary of the encoding scheme and the compressed encoded version of the Wikipedia text fragment, recover the original text.

Input Format

- The first input line contains an integer N, the number of characters in the Huffman dictionary.
- Each of the next N lines contains a character c, followed by a tab, followed by the character's Huffman encoding, a sequence of ones and zeroes. The newline character '|n' is a special case, which will be represented by the string [newline] in the dictionary.
- Finally there is a single line which is the encoded version of the text, based on the encoding dictionary.

Constraints

- $1 \le N \le 100$
- The original text will contain no more than 7,000 characters.

Output Format

The original block of text. Please note that it may contain more than one line.

Constraints

 $1 \le N \le 100$

The text fragments used will not exceed 5,000 characters.

Sample Input

```
[newline] 010100
2 010101
4 010110
9 010111
: 011000
G 011001
K 011010
M 011011
V 011100
j 011101
q 011110
1 011111
6 100000
B 100001
C 100010
I 100011
W 100100
x 100101
" 100110
5 100111
8 101000
E 101001
F 101010
k 101011
R 101100
S 101101
0 101110
A 101111
L 110000
- 110001
. 110010
, 110011
v 110100
b 110101
p 110110
g 110111
w 111000
y 111001
m 111010
f 111011
```

u 111100 c 111101 s 111110 h 111111 d 00000 l 00001 r 00010 i 00011 o 00100 a 00101 n 00110 t 00111 e 01000 01001

t 00111 e 01000 0010010001011110000001010000100100011001100100 00000000100100111001000100111010101000010010010100000110000100011111111000101001110001100100 1010011101001011011001010001000111000110011011 100001101000000010000011111001001001010001001001110110010010011010100001000100111010010010010111011001101001001001001100100110111110011011010011000111010011010110011000100111000001100100 0000100100110110010000000010010001100110010010110100000110001110000111100101001001110010001 0100111101000101011101001000001001001110110001001000010010001111111100100100001000110011100110100111011000010001000000011110011110100111000 1000000011111011001001001101010000100010011101 111100100100111111111110100001001001110010011100 0001100100100000010001111010000100011001100100 10000100100100111011010010001001000110110010001111101000010011011110011011011100001001001100

1101100110100100101001100000001001000110011101 1101111101111010001100100111100111110001100100 1011000010000110010100111010000100100111001000 0001110010100110010100

Sample Output

With the collapse of Roman rule in the early 5th century, London ceased to be a capital and the walled city of Londinium was effectively abandoned, although Roman civilisation hung on in the St Martin-in-the-Fields area until around 450. From around 500, an Anglo-Saxon settlement known as Lundenwic developed in the same area, slightly to the west of the old Roman city. By about 680, it had revived sufficiently to become a major port, although there is little evidence of large-scale production of goods. From the 820s the town declined because of repeated Viking attacks, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recorded that it was "refounded" by Alfred the Great in 886. Archaeological research shows that this involved abandonment of Lundenwic and a revival of life and trade within the old Roman walls. London then grew slowly until about 950, after which activity increased dramatically. By the 11th century, London was beyond all comparison the largest town in England. Westminster Abbey, rebuilt in the Romanesque style by King Edward the Confessor, was one of the grandest churches in Europe. Winchester had previously been the capital of Anglo-Saxon England, but from this time on, London became the main forum for foreign traders and the base for defence in time of war. In the view of Frank Stenton: "It had the resources, and it was rapidly developing the dignity and the political selfconsciousness appropriate to a national capital."

Explanation

Consider the first word of the text (and the space which follows it) "With ". From the encoding dictionary 'W', 'i', 't', 'h' and ' ' correspond to '100100','00011','00111','111111','01001' respectively. So, the encoded version of the text begins with: 1001000001100111111111101001.