.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

129



# 07 – Tuple/Set

**Ex. No. : 7.1 Date: 18.05.24 Register No.: 231801115 Name:** **R.Nandhini**



## 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.

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010" Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101" Output: No

**For example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Result** |
| 01010101010 | Yes |
| 010101 10101 | No |

**Program:** a = input() try:

c = int(a) print("Yes")

except:

print("No")

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

130

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

131





**Ex. No. : 7.2 Date: 18.05.24**

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

132



**Register No.: 231801115 Name: R.Nandhini**

## 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 |

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

133



### Program:

def findRepeatedSequences(s): sequences = {}

result = []

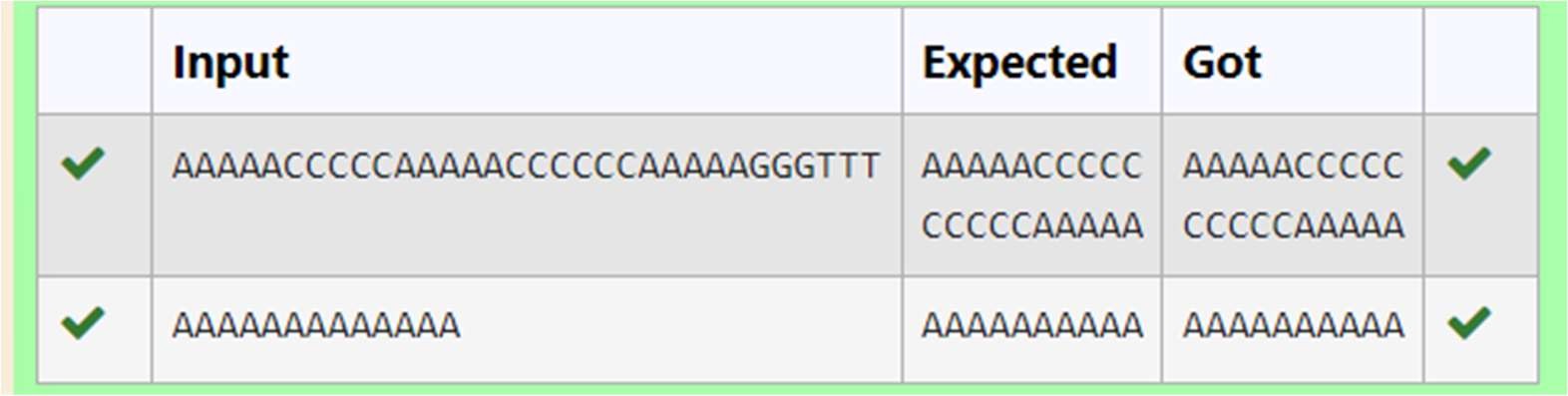
for i in range(len(s) - 9): seq = s[i:i+10]

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)





**Ex. No. : 7.3 Date: 18.05.24**

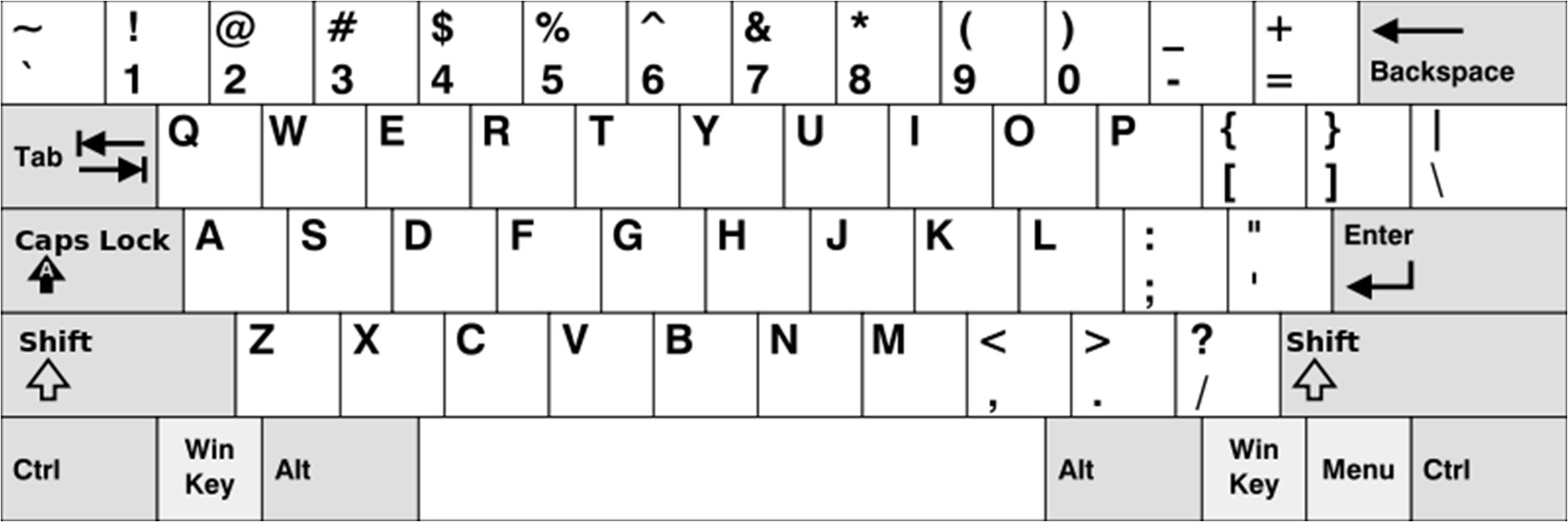
**Register No.:231801115 Name: R.Nandhini**

## 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".

 



* **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:**

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

134



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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)]

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

135

findWords(arr)

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

136





**Ex. No. : 7.4 Date: 18.05.24**



**Register No.: 231801115 Name R.Nandhini**

## 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.

**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 |

### Program:

n =input().split(" ") n = list(n)

for i in range(len(n)):

for j in range(i+1,len(n)): if n[i] == n[j]:

print(n[i]) exit(0)

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

137

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

138





**Ex. No. : 7.5 Date: 18.05.24**



**Register No.:231801115 Name R.Nandhini**

# 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**.

**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 |

**Program:**

def count\_distinct\_pairs(t, K): distinct\_pairs = set()

for i in range(len(t)):

for j in range(i + 1, len(t)): if t[i] + t[j] == K:

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

139

distinct\_pairs.add((min(t[i], t[j]), max(t[i], t[j]))) return len(distinct\_pairs)

.

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering** | **Rajalakshmi Engineering College**

140



t\_input = input()

t = tuple(map(int, t\_input.split(','))) K = int(input()) print(count\_distinct\_pairs(t, K))

