Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: NISHANTH ELANGO RAJAN
Email: 241901075@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 241901075
Phone: 9444909050
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE (CS) FB
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE (CS)

Scan to verify results

NeoColab_REC_CS23221_Python Programming

REC_Python_Week 5_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Samantha is working on a text analysis tool that compares two words to find common and unique letters. She wants a program that reads two words, w1, and w2, and performs the following operations:

Print the letters common to both words, in alphabetical order.Print the letters that are unique to each word, in alphabetical order.Determine if the set of letters in the first word is a superset of the letters in the second word.Check if there are no common letters between the two words and print the result as a Boolean value.

Ensure the program ignores case differences and leading/trailing spaces in the input words.

Your task is to help Samantha in implementing the same.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of a string representing the first word, w1.

The second line consists of a string representing the second word, w2.

Output Format

The first line of output should display the sorted letters common to both words, printed as a list.

The second line should display the sorted letters that are unique to each word, printed as a list.

The third line should display a Boolean value indicating if the set of letters in w1 is a superset of the set of letters in w2.

The fourth line should display a Boolean value indicating if there are no common letters between w1 and w2.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: program
Peace
Output: ['a', 'p']
['c', 'e', 'g', 'm', 'o', 'r']
False
False

Answer

```
w1 = input().strip().lower()
w2 = input().strip().lower()
set1 = set(w1)
set2 = set(w2)
common = sorted(set1 & set2)
print(common)
unique = sorted(set1 ^ set2)
print(unique)
is_superset = set1.issuperset(set2)
```

```
print(is_superset)
no_common = set1.isdisjoint(set2)
print(no_common)
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

2. Problem Statement

Riya owns a store and keeps track of item prices from two different suppliers using two separate dictionaries. He wants to compare these prices to identify any differences. Your task is to write a program that calculates the absolute difference in prices for items that are present in both dictionaries. For items that are unique to one dictionary (i.e., not present in the other), include them in the output dictionary with their original prices.

Help Riya to implement the above task using a dictionary.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n1, representing the number of items in the first dictionary.

The next n1 lines contain two integers

1. The first line contains the item (key), and
2. The second line contains the price (value).

The following line consists of an integer n2, representing the number of items in the second dictionary

The next n2 lines contain two integers

1. The first line contains the item (key), and
2. The second line contains the price (value).

Output Format

The output should display a dictionary that includes:

1. For items common to both dictionaries, the absolute difference between their prices.

2. For items that are unique to one dictionary, the original price from that dictionary.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 1
4
4
1
8
7
Output: {4: 4, 8: 7}

Answer

```
def compare_prices(dict1, dict2):
    result = {}
    for key in dict1:
        if key in dict2:
            result[key] = abs(dict1[key] - dict2[key])
        else:
            result[key] = dict1[key]
    for key in dict2:
        if key not in dict1:
            result[key] = dict2[key]

    return result

n1 = int(input())
dict1 = {}
for _ in range(n1):
    key = int(input())
    value = int(input())
    dict1[key] = value

n2 = int(input())
dict2 = {}
for _ in range(n2):
    key = int(input())
```

```
    value = int(input())
    dict2[key] = value
output_dict = compare_prices(dict1, dict2)
print(output_dict)
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

3. Problem Statement

Alex is working with grayscale pixel intensities from an old photo that has been scanned in a single row. To detect edges in the image, Alex needs to calculate the differences between each pair of consecutive pixel intensities.

Your task is to write a program that performs this calculation and returns the result as a tuple of differences.

Input Format

The first line of input contains an integer n, representing the number of pixel intensities.

The second line contains n space-separated integers representing the pixel intensities.

Output Format

The output displays a tuple containing the absolute differences between consecutive pixel intensities.

Refer to the sample output for format specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
200 100 20 80 10
Output: (100, 80, 60, 70)

Answer

```
n = int(input())
pixels = list(map(int, input().split()))
differences = tuple(abs(pixels[i+1] - pixels[i]) for i in range(n - 1))
print(differences)
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

4. Problem Statement

James is an engineer working on designing a new rocket propulsion system. He needs to solve a quadratic equation to determine the optimal launch trajectory. The equation is of the form ax2 +bx+c=0.

Your task is to help James find the roots of this quadratic equation. Depending on the discriminant, the roots might be real and distinct, real and equal, or complex. Implement a program to determine and display the roots of the equation based on the given coefficients.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of coefficients.

The second line contains three space-separated integers a,b, and c representing the coefficients of the quadratic equation.

Output Format

The output displays:

1. If the discriminant is positive, display the two real roots.
2. If the discriminant is zero, display the repeated real root.
3. If the discriminant is negative, display the complex roots as a tuple with real and imaginary parts.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3
1 5 6
Output: (-2.0, -3.0)

Answer

```
import math

N = int(input())
a, b, c = map(int, input().split())
D = b**2 - 4*a*c
if D > 0:
    root1 = (-b + math.sqrt(D)) / (2 * a)
    root2 = (-b - math.sqrt(D)) / (2 * a)
    print((root1, root2))

elif D == 0:
    root = -b / (2 * a)
    print((root, root))

else:
    real_part = -b / (2 * a)
    imag_part = math.sqrt(-D) / (2 * a)
    root1 = (real_part, imag_part)
    root2 = (real_part, -imag_part)
    print((root1, root2))
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***