

06 - Strings in Python





Ex. No. : 6.1

Date: 04.05.2024

Register No.: 230701244

Name: PRAVEEN R

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	
---	--

```
a=input()
c,d,s=0,0,0
for i in range(len(a)):
    if(a[i].isalpha()):
        c+=1
    elif(a[i].isdigit()):
        d+=1
    else:
        s+=1
print(c,d,s,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	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.2

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Decompress the String

Assume that the given string has enough memory. Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

Sample Input 1
a2b4c6

Sample Output 1
aabbbbcccccc

```
import re
a=input()
all=re.findall('\d+',a)
all_w=re.findall('[a-z]',a)
b=""
for i,j in zip(all,all_w):
    b+=int(i)*j
print(b)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc	✓
✓	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	aaaaaaaaaabbddddd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.3

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First N Common Chars

Two string values S1, S2 are passed as the input. The program must print first N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Input Format:

The first line contains S1.

The second line contains S2.

The third line contains N.

Output Format:

The first line contains the N characters present in S1 which are also present in S2.

Boundary Conditions:

$2 \leq N \leq 10$

$2 \leq \text{Length of S1, S2} \leq 1000$

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

```
abcbde  
cdefghbb  
3
```

Output:

```
bcd
```

Note:

b occurs twice in common but must be printed only once.

```
a=input()  
b=input()  
C="  
d=int(input())
```




```

for i in range(len(a)):
    if(len(C)-d==0):
        break
    else:
        if(a[i]in b):
            if(a[i] not in C):
                C+=a[i]
print (C)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.4

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Remove Characters

Given two Strings s1 and s2, remove all the characters from s1 which is present in s2.

Constraints

1<= string length <= 200

Sample Input 1

experience

enc

Sample Output 1

xpri

```
def remove_chars(s1, s2):  
    return ''.join([char for char in s1 if char not in s2])  
s1=input()  
s2=input()  
result = remove_chars(s1, s2)  
print(result)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.5

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Remove Palindrome Words

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

Sample Input 1

Malayalam is my mother tongue

Sample Output 1

is my mother tongue

For example:

Input	Expected
Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue
He did a good deed	he good

```
a=[]
a=input()
b=a. split()
for i in b:
    k=i.lower()
    if k!=k[::-1]:
        print(k,end=' ')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	✓
Passed all tests! ✓				



Ex. No. : 6.6

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Return Second Word in Uppercase

Write a program that takes as input a string (sentence), and returns its second word in uppercase.

For example:

If input is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore" the function should return "TECHNOLOGIES"

If input is "Hello World" the function should return "WORLD"

If input is "Hello" the program should return "LESS"

NOTE 1: If input is a sentence with less than 2 words, the program should return the word "LESS".

NOTE 2: The result should have no leading or trailing spaces.

For example:

Input	Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES
Hello World	WORLD
Hello	LESS

```
f=input()
s=f.split()
if len(s)>1:
    c=s[1]
    print(c.upper())
else:
    print("LESS")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Wipro Technologies Bangalore	TECHNOLOGIES	TECHNOLOGIES	✓
✓	Hello World	WORLD	WORLD	✓
✓	Hello	LESS	LESS	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.7

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Revers 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 positions 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#

```
def reverse_string(s):
```

```
    s = list(s)
```

```
    l, r = 0, len(s) - 1
```

```
    while l < r:
```

```
        if not s[l].isalpha():
```

```
            l += 1
```

```
        elif not s[r].isalpha():
```

```
            r -= 1
```

```
        else:
```

```
            s[l], s[r] = s[r], s[l]
```

```
            l += 1
```

```
            r -= 1
```

```
    return "".join(s)
```

```
# Test Cases
```

```
print(reverse_string(input())) # Output: "B&A"
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A&B	B&A	B&A	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.8

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String characters balance Test

Write a program to check if two strings are balanced. For example, strings s1 and s2 are balanced if all the characters in the s1 are present in s2. The character's position doesn't matter. If balanced display as "true", otherwise "false".

For example:

Input Result

Yn

PYnative

True

```
a=input()
```

```
b=input()
```

```
if a in b:
```

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

```
else:
```

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	Yn PYnative	True	True	✓
✓	Ynf PYnative	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.9

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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

```
a,c=[],[]
for i in range(0,5):
    b=input()
    a.append(b)
for i in range(len(a)):
    if(a[i] not in c):
        c.append(a[i])
        print(a[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	✓

Passed all tests! ✓



Ex. No. : 6.10

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Username Domain Extension

Given a string S which is of the format USERNAME@DOMAIN.EXTENSION, the program must print the EXTENSION, DOMAIN, USERNAME in the reverse order.

Input Format:

The first line contains S.

Output Format:

The first line contains EXTENSION.

The second line contains DOMAIN.

The third line contains USERNAME.

Boundary Condition:

1 <= Length of S <= 100

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

vijayakumar.r@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Output:

edu.in
rajalakshmi
vijayakumar.r

```
a = input()
ext = a.split('@')[0]
dom = a.split('@')[1].split('.')[0]
userno = a.find('.')
user = a[userno+1:]
print(user)
print(dom, end='\n')
```

```
print(ext,end='\n')
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcd@gmail.com	com gmail abcd	com gmail abcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

