**Assignment-4**

1. Odd String Difference

You are given an array of equal-length strings words. Assume that the length of each string is n. Each string words[i] can be converted into a difference integer array difference[i] of length n - 1 where difference[i][j] = words[i][j+1] - words[i][j] where 0 <= j <= n - 2. Note that the difference between two letters is the difference between their positions in the alphabet i.e. the position of 'a' is 0, 'b' is 1, and 'z' is 25. For example, for the string "acb", the difference integer array is [2 - 0, 1 - 2] = [2, -1]. All the strings in words have the same difference integer array, except one. You should find that string. Return the string in words that has different difference integer array.

def find\_difference\_string(words):

def get\_difference\_array(word):

return [ord(word[i + 1]) - ord(word[i]) for i in range(len(word) - 1)]

difference\_arrays = [get\_difference\_array(word) for word in words]

unique\_array = None

for i, diff\_arr in enumerate(difference\_arrays):

if difference\_arrays.count(diff\_arr) == 1:

unique\_array = words[i]

break

return unique\_array

words = ["adc","wzy","abc"]

result = find\_difference\_string(words)

print(result)

Output:

Input: words = ["adc","wzy","abc"]

Output: "abc"

1. You are given two string arrays, queries and dictionary. All words in each array comprise of lowercase English letters and have the same length. In one edit you can take a word from queries, and change any letter in it to any other letter. Find all words from queries that, after a maximum of two edits, equal some word from dictionary. Return a list of all words from queries, that match with some word from dictionary after a maximum of two edits. Return the words in the same order they appear in queries

def edit\_distance(word1, word2):

return sum(c1 != c2 for c1, c2 in zip(word1, word2))

def find\_matching\_words(queries, dictionary):

result = []

for query in queries:

for word in dictionary:

if edit\_distance(query, word) <= 2:

result.append(query)

break

return result

queries = ["word","note","ants","wood"]

dictionary = ["wood","joke","moat"]

matching\_words = find\_matching\_words(queries, dictionary)

print(matching\_words)

Output:

Input: queries = ["word","note","ants","wood"], dictionary = ["wood","joke","moat"]

Output: ["word","note","wood"]

1. Destroy Sequential Targets

You are given a 0-indexed array nums consisting of positive integers, representing targets on a number line. You are also given an integer space. You have a machine which can destroy targets. Seeding the machine with some nums[i] allows it to destroy all targets with values that can be represented as nums[i] + c \* space, where c is any non-negative integer. You want to destroy the maximum number of targets in nums. Return the minimum value of nums[i] you can seed the machine with to destroy the maximum number of targets.

def min\_seed\_value(nums, space):

freq = {}

for num in nums:

remainder = num % space

freq[remainder] = freq.get(remainder, 0) + 1

max\_freq = max(freq.values())

min\_seed = min(num for num in nums if num % space == max(freq, key=freq.get))

return min\_seed

nums = [3,7,8,1,1,5]

space = 2

result = min\_seed\_value(nums, space)

print(result)

Output:

Input: nums = [3,7,8,1,1,5], space = 2

Output:1

4. Next Greater Element IV You are given a 0-indexed array of non-negative integers nums. For each integer in nums, you must find its respective second greater integer. The second greater integer of nums[i] is nums[j] such that: j > i nums[j] > nums[i] There exists exactly one index k such that nums[k] > nums[i] and i < k < j. If there is no such nums[j], the second greater integer is considered to be -1. For example, in the array [1, 2, 4, 3], the second greater integer of 1 is 4, 2 is 3, and that of 3 and 4 is -1. Return an integer array answer, where answer[i] is the second greater integer of nums[i].

def find\_second\_greater(nums):

stack = []

result = [-1] \* len(nums)

for i in range(len(nums) - 1, -1, -1):

while stack and nums[i] >= stack[-1]:

stack.pop()

if stack:

result[i] = stack[-1]

stack.append(nums[i])

return result

nums = [2,4,0,9,6]

answer = find\_second\_greater(nums)

print(answer)

Output:

Input: nums = [2,4,0,9,6]

Output: [9,6,6,-1,-1]

1. Minimum Addition to Make Integer Beautiful

You are given two positive integers n and target. An integer is considered beautiful if the sum of its digits is less than or equal to target. Return the minimum non-negative integer x such that n + x is beautiful. The input will be generated such that it is always possible to make n beautiful

def is\_beautiful(num, target):

return sum(int(digit) for digit in str(num)) <= target

def min\_beautiful\_addition(n, target):

x = 0

while not is\_beautiful(n + x, target):

x += 1

return x

n = 16

target = 6

result = min\_beautiful\_addition(n, target)

print(result)

Output:

Input: n = 16, target = 6

Output: 4

1. Sort Array by Moving Items to Empty Space You are given an integer array nums of size n containing each element from 0 to n - 1 (inclusive). Each of the elements from 1 to n - 1 represents an item, and the element 0 represents an empty space. In one operation, you can move any item to the empty space. nums is considered to be sorted if the numbers of all the items are in ascending order and the empty space is either at the beginning or at the end of the array. For example, if n = 4, nums is sorted if: ● nums = [0,1,2,3] or ● nums = [1,2,3,0] ...and considered to be unsorted otherwise. Return the minimum number of operations needed to sort nums.

def min\_operations\_to\_sort(nums):

n = len(nums)

misplaced = sum(1 for i in range(1, n) if nums[i] != i)

return misplaced + (nums[0] != 0 and nums[-1] != 0)

nums = [4,2,0,3,1]

print(min\_operations\_to\_sort(nums))

Output:

Input: nums = [4,2,0,3,1]

Output: 3