

**RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM – 602 105**



**RAJALAKSHMI  
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**GE23231  
PROGRAMMING USING PYTHON**

**Record Note Book**

**Name:** s.sangari

**Register. No:** 230601040

**Year:** I

**Semester:** II

**Department:** CIVIL ENGINEERING

**Academic Year:** 2023-2024

**Started on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:08 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:09 AM

**Time taken** 1 min 1 sec

**Grade** 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Who developed the Python language?

- a. Guido Van Rossum ✓
- b. Bill Gates
- c. Von Neumann
- d. Dennis Ritchie

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Guido Van Rossum

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?

- a. Parenthesis
- b. Indentation ✓
- c. Curly brace
- d. Key

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Indentation

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- a. .p
- b. .cpp
- c. .python
- d. .py ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

.py

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
a = 3  
b = 1  
print(a, b)  
a, b = b, a  
print(a, b)
```

- a. No output
- b. 3 1  
 3 1
- c. 1 3  
 3 1
- d. 3 1 ✓  
 1 3

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3 1  
1 3

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following python Code-

```
mystring="India is my country"
```

```
print(type(mystring))
```

- a. class str
- b. str
- c. 'str'
- d. <class 'str'> ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

```
<class 'str'>
```

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the datatype of the var in the below code snippet?

```
var = 10  
print(type(var))  
  
var = "Hello"  
print(type(var))
```

- a. float and str
- b. int and int
- c. int and str ✓
- d. No output

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

```
int and str
```

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Type the code to get float input from the keyboard. (No need to assign to a variable)

Answer: `float(input())`



The correct answer is: `float(input())`

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following [functions](#) is a built-in function in python language?

- a. `print()` ✓
- b. `val()`
- c. `scanf()`
- d. `printf()`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`print()`

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

`print(type(5 / 2))`

- a. `obj`
- b. `str`
- c. `int`
- d. `float` ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`float`

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following declarations is incorrect in python language?

- a. x y z p = 5000 6000 7000 8000
- b. xyzp = 5,000,000
- c. x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000 ✓
- d. x\_y\_z\_p = 5,000,000

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

x,y,z,p = 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000

[◀ Basics of Python](#)

Jump to...

[Week1\\_Coding ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Operators and Formatting Output.](#) / [Week2 MCQ](#)

**Started on** Saturday, 23 March 2024, 11:22 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Saturday, 23 March 2024, 11:24 AM

**Time taken** 2 mins 15 secs

**Grade** **12.00** out of 15.00 (80%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the two's complement of -44?

- a. 10110011
- b. 11010100 ✓
- c. 11101011
- d. 1011011

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

11010100

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = 1j  
#display x:  
print(x)  
#display the data type of x:  
print(type(x))
```

- a. **1j.0**  
`<class 'float'>`
- b. **1j**  
`<class 'object'>`
- c. **1**  
`<class 'int'>`
- d. **1j** ✓  
`<class 'complex'>`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**1j**  
`<class 'complex'>`

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the value of x in the following Python expression, if the result of that expression is 2?****x>>2**

- a. 2
- b. 1
- c. 4
- d. 8 ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

8

**Question 4**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = 5  
y = 3  
print(x == y)
```

- a. 5==3
- b. Error ✗
- c. True
- d. False

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

False

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of statement  $2^{**}2^{**}2^{**}2$** 

- a. 256 X
- b. 32768
- c. 16
- d. 65536

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

65536

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which among the following [list](#) of [operators](#) has the highest precedence?

+ , - , ** , % , / , << , >> ,
--------------------------------

- a. %
- b. <<, >>
- c. |
- d. \*\* ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

\*\*

## Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following assignment operator?

```
y = 10  
x = y += 2  
print(x)
```

- a. 12
- b. 10
- c. 14
- d. Syntax Error ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Syntax Error

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code**

```
x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
```

```
#display the data type of x:
```

```
print(type(x))
```

a. ✓

<class 'list'>

b. <class 'int'>

c. <class 'complex'>

d. <class 'float'>

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

<class 'list'>

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the Python statement `x = a + 6 - c-d`:

- `a` and `b` are \_\_\_\_\_
- `a + 6 - c-d` is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. terms, a group
- b. operands, an equation
- c. operands, an expression ✓
- d. operators, a statement

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
operands, an expression

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code

```
x = 8  
y = 2  
print(x ** y)  
print(x // y)
```

a. 64

8

4

b. 0

64

c. 64

0

d. 64 ✓

4

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

64

4

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of the following statement?**`print(15 + 20 / 5 + 3 * 2 - 1)`

- a. 24.0 ✓
- b. 19
- c. 12
- d. 19.0

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

24.0

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the order of precedence in python?**

1. **Multiplication**
2. **Division**
3. **Parentheses**
4. **Addition**
5. **Exponentiation**

 a. **1,2,3,4,5** b. **3,5,1,2,4** c. **1,5,2,4,3****3,1,2,4,5** d. **3,1,2,4,5**

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

**3,5,1,2,4**

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**An identifier can have a maximum length of ----- characters in Python.**

- a. 7
- b. 79 ✓
- c. 50
- d. 31

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

79

**Question 14**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following expression?**

```
z=2  
z**=3  
print(z)
```

- a. 0
- b. 8
- c. 3
- d. Error ✗

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

8

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which is the following is an Arithmetic operator in Python?

1. // (floor division) operator
2. & (binary and) operator
3. ~ (navigation) operator
4. >> (right shift) operator

- a. 3  
 b. 4  
 c. 1 ✓  
 d. 2

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

1

[◀ Operators](#)

[Jump to...](#)

[Week2\\_Coding ►](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 28 March 2024, 12:23 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 28 March 2024, 12:31 PM

**Time taken** 8 mins 32 secs

**Grade** 15.00 out of 15.00 (100%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the given below program?**

```
a = 25
if a > 15:
    print("Hi")
if a <= 30:
    print("Hello")
else:
    print("Know Program")
```

a. Hi  
 Know Program

b. Hi ✓  
 Hello

c. Hello  
 Know Program

d. Hello

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Hi  
Hello

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following code :

```
y=2
```

```
if 2!=y:
```

```
    print("H")
```

```
else :
```

```
    print("K")
```

- a. No output
- b. Error
- c. H
- d. K ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

K

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What should be the value of num1 and num2 to get the output as "1"?

```
if((num1/num2==5) and (num1+num2)>5):
    print("1")
elif((num1-num2)<=1 or (num1%num2)==0):
    print("2")
else:
    print("3")
```

- a. num1=5, num2=1 ✓
- b. num1=-10, num2=2
- c. num1=11, num2=2
- d. num1=0, num2=5

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

num1=5, num2=1

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Can we write if/else into one line in python?

- a. Yes ✓
- b. No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

```
if(x=-1):
    print("present")
else:
    print("absent")
```

- a. Runtime Error
- b. compilation error
- c. present ✓
- d. absent

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

present

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following code :**

```
x=True  
y=False  
z=False  
if x or y and z:  
    print("YES")  
elif x and y or z:  
    print("yes")  
else:  
    print("no")
```

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. Error
- d. YES ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

YES

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
s1 = "IIT " # Remember there is a space after T in IIT
s2 = "Punjab"
s1 = s1 * 2
s2 = "Ropar"
print(s1, s2)
```

- a. IIT Ropar
- b. IIT IIT Ropar ✓
- c. IIT IIT Punjab
- d. IIT Punjab

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

IIT IIT Ropar

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Can we write if/else into one line in python?

- a. No
- b. Yes ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code.

```
a="REC"  
if a in ("rec"):  
    print(a)  
print(a)
```

- a. No output

REC

- b. REC

REC

- c. false

REC

- d. REC ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

REC

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the given below program?****if 1 + 3 == 7:**    **print("Hello")****else:**    **print("Know Program")**

- a. Error
- b. Hello
- c. Know Program ✓
- d. Compiled Successfully, No Output.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Know Program

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the given below program?****if 1 + 3 == 7:**    **print("Hello")****else:**    **print("Know Program")**

- a. Know Program ✓
- b. Error
- c. Hello
- d. Compiled Successfully, No Output

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Know Program

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- a. else if
- b. elif ✓
- c. elseif

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
elif

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following options correctly prints the phrase "Hurry Up!!"?

- a. print("Hurry Up!!") ✓
- b. print(Hurry Up!!!)
- c. printf("Hurry Up!!")
- d. print\_sentence(Hurry Up!!!)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
print("Hurry Up!!")

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

selection is implemented with the help of \_\_\_\_\_ statement

- a. if..else ✓
- b. for loop
- c. while loop

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
if..else

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to an if statement?

- a. elseif
- b. None of the above
- c. elif ✓
- d. else if

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:  
elif

[◀ Selection control structures](#)

Jump to...

[Week3\\_coding ►](#)

**Started on** Monday, 15 April 2024, 11:02 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Monday, 15 April 2024, 11:04 AM

**Time taken** 1 min 45 secs

Question **1**

Complete

```
numbers = (8, 9, 11, 20)
a = 1
for num in numbers:
    a = a * num
print(a)
```

Predict the output of the program?

Answer: 8,9,11,20

Question **2**

Complete

**Which is a counter-controlled in python?**

- a. for
- b. do-while
- c. while
- d. switch

Question **3**

Complete

Syntax of range()

- a. (step, stop, start)
- b. (start, step, stop)
- c. (stop, step, start)
- d. (start, stop, step)

**Question 4**

Complete

```
num =0
while num < 5:
    num = num + 1
    print('num = ', num)
Predict the output of the following?
```

- a. Runs correctly
- b. Prints no output
- c. Runtime error
- d. Indentation Error

**Question 5**

Complete

```
i=1
while True:
    if i%0o7==0:
        break
    print(i)
    i+=1
```

Predict the output of the following?

- a. 7
- b. 1 2 3 4 5 6
- c. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- d. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

**Question 6**

Complete

A for loop can iterate over a

- a. list
- b. float
- c. integer
- d. bool

**Question 7**

Complete

For loop in python is

- a. Simple Loop
- b. Exit Control Loop
- c. Entry Control Loop
- d. Multi Control Loop

**Question 8**

Complete

The range() function by defaults increments by

Answer:

## Question 9

Complete

```
i = 0
while i <3 :
    print(i)
    i += 1
    if i == 2:
        continue
    else:
        print(0)
```

What is the output of the following?

a. **0**

1

1

1

0

b. **0**

0

1

2

0

c. **0**

0

1

1

0

d. **0**

1

2

0

## Question 10

Complete

A while loop in python is used for what type of iteration?

a. **indiscriminant**

b. **definite**

c. **indefinite**

d. **discriminant**

**Question 11**

Complete

The range() function returns a

- a. sequence of numbers
- b. sequence of bytes
- c. sequence of set
- d. sequence of lists

**Question 12**

Complete

Predict the output of the following

```
i = 2
while i < 4:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 2 3
- c. 2 3 4
- d. 3 4

**Question 13**

Complete

The range() function returns a

- a. sequence of set
- b. sequence of lists
- c. sequence of bytes
- d. sequence of numbers

**Question 14**

Complete

How many times it will print the statement?

```
for i in range(102):
    print(i)
```

Answer: 102

**Question 15**

Complete

For loop follows which principle?

- a. You Aren't Going to Need It(YAGNI)
- b. Open/closed
- c. Single responsibility
- d. Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)

[◀ Iteration control structures](#)

Jump to...

[Week4\\_Coding ►](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 2 May 2024, 10:46 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 2 May 2024, 10:50 AM

**Time taken** 4 mins

**Grade** 8.00 out of 15.00 (53.33%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = '2'
```

```
b = '1'
```

```
print(a+b)
```

Answer: 21



The correct answer is: 21

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
print("rec. VIJAY".capitalize())
```

- a. rec. vijay
- b. Rec. vijay ✓
- c. REC. VIJAY
- d. Rec. Vijay

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Rec. vijay

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following Code?

```
str1="vijay"  
print(str1.capitalize())
```

Answer: Vijay



The correct answer is: Vijay

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following Code?

```
print(ord('D'))
```

Answer: 68



The correct answer is: 68

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What will following Python code return?

```
str1="Stack of books"  
print(len(str1))
```

- a. 14
- b. 16 ✗
- c. 13
- d. 15

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

14

**Question 6**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of "hello"+1+2+3 ?

- a. hello6
- b. hello
- c. hello123 ✗
- d. Error

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

Error

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

```
my_string = "arvjayakumar"
```

```
i = "i"
```

```
while i in my_string:  
    print(i, end =" ")
```

- a. iiii...
- b. arvjayakumar
- c. arvjayakumar
- d. None ✓ 'i' is not present in string 'arvjayakumar'

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

None

**Question 8**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following?

```
i = 0
while i < 3:
    print(i)
    i += 1
else:
    print(0)
```

- a. Error
- b. 0 1 2 3 0 ✗
- c. 0 1 2
- d. 0 1 2 0

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

0 1 2 0

**Question 9**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = 'ab'
b = 4
print(a*b)
```

Answer: ab4

✗

The correct answer is: abababab

**Question 10**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following Code?

```
str1="6/4"  
print("str1")
```

Answer: 6/4



The correct answer is: str1

**Question 11**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the following code?

```
a = '2'  
b = 4  
print(a*b)
```

Answer: 24



The correct answer is: 2222

**Question 12**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
my_string = 'vijay'  
for i in range(len(my_string)):  
    print (my_string)  
    my_string = 'a'
```

- a. vijay a a a a
- b. None ✗
- c. Error
- d. vaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

vijay a a a a

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following will give "Vijay" as output?

```
str1="John,Vijay,Aryan"
```

- a. print(str1[-11:-7])
- b. print(str1[-11:-6]) ✓ Slicing takes place at one index position less than the given second index position of the string. So, second index position will be  $-7+1=-6$ .
- c. print(str1[-7:-12])
- d. print(str1[-7:-11])

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

print(str1[-11:-6])

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is False?

- a. capitalize() function in string is used to ✓ return a string by converting the whole given string into uppercase. capitalize() function in string gives the output by converting only the first character of the string into uppercase and rest characters into lowercase. However, upper() function is used to return the whole string into uppercase.
- b. None of the mentioned
- c. String is immutable.
- d. lower() function in string is used to return a string by converting the whole given string into lowercase.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

capitalize() function in string is used to return a string by converting the whole given string into uppercase.

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code ?

```
example = "arvijayakumar"
example[0] = 'A'
print example
```

- a. Arvijayakumar
- b. arvijayakumar
- c. Error ✓ Strings cannot be modified
- d. A

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

◀ [Strings](#)

Jump to...

[Week5\\_Coding ▶](#)

**Started on** Sunday, 19 May 2024, 11:53 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Sunday, 19 May 2024, 11:57 AM

**Time taken** 3 mins 45 secs

**Grade** **7.00** out of 15.00 (**46.67%**)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output after the following statements?

```
m = []
for n in range(6):
    m.append(n*3)
print(m)
```

- a. [0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15] ✓
- b. []
- c. [0, 3, 6, 9, 12]
- d. [3, 6, 9, 12, 15]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15]

**Question 2**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following :

```
L = ['Amit', 'anita', 'Sumant', 'Zaid']
print(max(L))
```

Answer: amit



Write the output of the following :

```
L = ['Amit', 'anita', 'Sumant', 'Zaid']
print(max(L))
```

The correct answer is: anita

**Question 3**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = list('REC_CSE_ECE')
print(list1.count('_'))
```

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. -4
- d. Error X

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

2

**Question 4**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list1.append([5,6,7,8])
print(list1)
```

- a. [1,2,3,4][5,6,7,8] ✗
- b. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
- c. [1,2,3,4,[5,6,7,8]]
- d. [1,2,3,4]

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

[1,2,3,4,[5,6,7,8]]

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following can delete an element from a list, if its value is given?

- a. del()
- b. extend() ✗
- c. remove()
- d. pop()

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

remove()

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following:

```
list1=[3,2,5,7,3,6]
```

```
list1.remove(3)
print(sum(list1))
```

- a. 23 ✓
- b. 19
- c. 20

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

23

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list3=[]
list1 ='REC_CSE_ECE'
list2= list1.split('_')
for i in list2:
    list3.extend(i)
print(list3)
```

- a. ['REC', 'CSE', 'ECE']
- b. ['R', 'E', 'C', 'C', 'S', 'E', 'E', 'C', 'E'] ✓
- c. ['REC\_CSE\_ECE']
- d. Error

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

['R', 'E', 'C', 'C', 'S', 'E', 'E', 'C', 'E']

**Question 8**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output after the following statements?

```
m = ['July', 'September', 'December']
```

```
n = m[0] + m[2]
```

```
print(n)
```

- a. July
- b. JulyDecember
- c. JulySeptember
- d. SeptemberDecember ✗

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

JulyDecember

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the data type of m after the following statement?

```
m = ['July', 'September', 'December']
```

- a. Dictionary
- b. String
- c. List ✓
- d. Tuple

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

List

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a list L = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70], what would L[2: -2] return?

- a. [20, 30, 40]
- b. [30, 40, 50] ✓
- c. [10, 20, 30, 40]
- d. [20, 30, 40, 50]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[30, 40, 50]

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output after the following statements?

```
m = [5, 10, 35]
del m[:]
print(m)
```

- a. 5, 10, 35
- b. [] ✓
- c. [5, 10, 35]
- d. [5, 35]

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[]

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3]
print(list1.pop())
```

- a. 1
- b. []
- c. 3 ✓
- d. 2

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

3

**Question 13**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
list1 = ["hi", "we", "are", "the", "elements", "in", "a", "List"]
for i in list1:
    print(list1[i])
```

- a. hi
- b. hi hi hi hi hi hi hi
- c. hi we are the elements in a list ✗
- d. error

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

error

**Question 14**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Find the output?

```
list3=[]
list1 ='REC_CSE_ECE'
list2= list1.split('_')
for i in list2:
    list3.extend(i)
print(list3)
```

- a. ['REC\_CSE\_ECE']
- b. ['R', 'E', 'C', 'C', 'S', 'E', 'E', 'C', 'E'] ✗
- c. Error
- d. ['REC', 'CSE', 'ECE']

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

['REC', 'CSE', 'ECE']

**Question 15**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Fill in the blanks with same word in both places

```
>>> import _____
>>> list1 = [1,2,3,4,5]
>>> list2 = _____copy(list1)
>>> list2
```

- a. Math ✗
- b. Copy
- c. Pickle

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

Copy

[◀ List](#)

[Week6\\_Coding ►](#)

**Started on** Monday, 20 May 2024, 4:26 PM**State** Finished**Completed on** Monday, 20 May 2024, 4:28 PM**Time taken** 1 min 41 secs**Grade** 13.00 out of 15.00 (86.67%)**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of below Python code?

```
tup1=("python","programming","Computer")
print(tup1[-3:0])
```

- a. (Computer)
- b. () ✓
- c. Computer
- d. Error

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

()

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following

```
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {6, 7, 1, 3, 4, 8, 2, 5}

print(set1.issubset(set2))
print(set2.issuperset(set1))
```

 a. True

False

 b. True ✓

True

 c. False

True

 d. False

False

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

True

True

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A python tuple can be created without using any parentheses. (True/False)

 a. False b. True ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

True

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following options will produce the same output?

```
t = (15, 83, 21, 49, 60, 45, 52, 85, 100)
# options i, ii, iii, or iv
print(t[:-1])
print(t[0:5])
print(t[0:8])
print(t[-7:])
```

- a. ii,iv
- b. i,iii ✓
- c. iii,iv
- d. i,ii

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

i,iii

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following code?

```
aTuple = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
print(aTuple[2:5], aTuple[:4], aTuple[3:])
```

- a. (30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40)
- b. (30, 40, 50)(40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
- c. (10, 20, 30, 40) (40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
- d. (30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40) (40, 50, 60, 70, 80) ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(30, 40, 50) (10, 20, 30, 40) (40, 50, 60, 70, 80)

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following

```
set1 = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
set2 = {60, 70, 10, 30, 40, 80, 20, 50}

print(set1.issubset(set2))
print(set2.issuperset(set1))
```

- a. True  
False
- b. False  
False
- c. False  
True
- d. True ✓  
True

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

True

True

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Select all the correct options to remove "ECE" from the [set](#).

```
sampleSet = {"ECE", "R&A", "MCT"}
```

- a. remove.sampleSet("ECE")
- b. del.sampleSet("ECE")
- c. sampleSet.delete("ECE")
- d. sampleSet.discard("ECE") ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

sampleSet.discard("ECE")

**Question 8**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Find the output of the given Python program?

```
t1 = (1,2,3,(4,5))
t2 = (3,2,1,(4,5))
print(t1>t2)
```

- a. Error
- b. True
- c. Error ✕
- d. False

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answers are:

False,

Error

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- a. {1,3,8,9,41}
- b. ("Wonder")
- c. [1,2,3,4]
- d. (1,4,5,6,7) ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(1,4,5,6,7)

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of following Python code?

```
set1={0,0,9}  
print(set1)
```

- a. {0,0,9}
- b. {0,9} ✓
- c. It will throw an error as there are two 0 while creating the set.
- d. {9}

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

{0,9}

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the given below program?

```
t = (58, 47, 36, 25, 14, 3)  
x = t[2:-1]  
print(x)
```

- a. Error
- b. (36, 25, 14) ✓
- c. (58,47,36,25)
- d. (3,14,25)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(36, 25, 14)

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following union operation

```
set1 = {10, 20, 30, 40}
set2 = {50, 20, "10", 60}

set3 = set1.union(set2)
print(set3)
```

- a. SyntaxError: Different types cannot be used with sets
- b. {40, 10, 50, 20, 60, 30}
- c. {40, 10, '10', 50, 20, 60, 30} ✓
- d. {40, '10', 50, 20, 60, 30}

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: {40, 10, '10', 50, 20, 60, 30}

**Question 13**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following Python code will create a set?

- (i) set1=set((0,9,0))
  - (ii) set1=set([0,2,9])
  - (iii) set1={} X
- a. i,ii
  - b. ii
  - c. iii
  - d. All of the above X

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

i,ii

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will the below Python code do?

```
set1={2,3}  
  
set2={3,2}  
  
set3={2,1}  
  
if(set1==set2):  
    print("yes")  
  
else:  
    print("no")  
  
if(set1==set3):  
    print("yes")  
  
else:  
    print("no")
```

- a. Yes, No ✓
- b. Yes, Yes
- c. "==" is not supported for set in Python
- d. No, No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Yes, No

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the below Python code?

```
t1=(55,12,78,64,25)
```

```
t1.pop(12)
```

```
print(tuple1)
```

- a. 12
- b. Error ✓
- c. (55,78,64,25)
- d. (12)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Error

[◀ Set](#)[Jump to...](#)[Week7\\_Coding ►](#)

**Started on** Wednesday, 29 May 2024, 9:13 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Wednesday, 29 May 2024, 9:15 PM

**Time taken** 2 mins 7 secs

**Grade** 13.00 out of 15.00 (86.67%)

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

In [dictionary](#) Keys and values are separated by \_\_\_\_.

- a. dot(.)
- b. Semicolon(;)
- c. Colon (😊)
- d. Comma(,) ✕

The correct answer is: Colon (😊)

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. A [dictionary](#) can have two same keys with different values.
- b. A python, a [dictionary](#) can neither have two same keys nor two same values.
- c. A [dictionary](#) can have two same values with different keys. ✓
- d. A [dictionary](#) can have two same keys or same values but cannot have two same key-value pair

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

A [dictionary](#) can have two same values with different keys.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is an example of [dictionary](#)?

- a.  $D = \{ \}$  ✓
- b. None of the mentioned
- c.  $C = \{\}$
- d.  $L = [ ]$

The correct answer is:  $D = \{ \}$

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In Python, Dictionaries are immutable

Select one:

- True
- False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of the following codes.

```
>>> dl={1:10,2:20,3:30,4:40, 5:50}  
>>> dl.items ()
```

- a. Error
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- c. [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
- d. [(1, 10), (2, 20), (3, 30), (4, 40), (5, 50)] ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

[(1, 10), (2, 20), (3, 30), (4, 40), (5, 50)]

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What does the following code print?

```
names = {'Janice': 5, 'Emily': 3, 'John': 7, 'Eleanor': 2}
list_o_names = []
names['Emily'] += 10
names['Erik'] = 22

for name in names:
    if names[name] > 5:
        list_o_names.append(name)
print(list_o_names)
```

- a. ['Janice', 'Emily', 'John', 'Eleanor']
- b. ['Janice', 'John', 'Erik']
- c. ['Emily', 'John', 'Erik'] ✓
- d. ['Janice', 'Emily', 'John']

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

['Emily', 'John', 'Erik']

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

All elements in dictionary are separated by \_\_\_\_.

- a. Comma(,) ✓
- b. dot(.)
- c. Colon (:) ☺
- d. Semicolon(:)

The correct answer is: Comma(,)

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. A dictionary can have two same values with different keys. ✓
- b. A python, a dictionary, can neither have two same keys nor two same values.
- c. A dictionary can have two same keys with different values.
- d. A dictionary can have two same keys or same values but cannot have two same key-value pair

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

A dictionary can have two same values with different keys.

**Question 9**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Both keys and values are unique in dictionary.

- a. True ✗
- b. False

The correct answer is: False

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Traversing a dictionary can be done using \_\_\_\_.

- a. None of the mentioned
- b. jump statement
- c. if statement
- d. loop ✓

The correct answer is: loop

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Suppose `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use?

- a. `del d["john"]` ✓
- b. `del d("john":40)`
- c. `d.delete("john":40)`
- d. `d.delete("john")`

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

`del d["john"]`

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_ datatype fall under mapping.

- a. List
- b. Dictionary ✓
- c. String
- d. Tuple

The correct answer is: Dictionary.

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The key-value pair in dictionary is called \_\_\_\_.

- a. value
- b. pair item
- c. item ✓
- d. paired value

The correct answer is: item

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_ function returns the number of key: value pairs of the [dictionary](#).

- a. len
- b. total
- c. length
- d. items

The correct answer is: len

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

clear() method is used to delete the [dictionary](#).

- a. True
- b. False 

The correct answer is: False

[◀ Dictionary](#)[Jump to...](#)[Week8\\_Coding ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Functions: Built-in functions, User-defined functions, Recursive functions](#) / [Week9 MCQ](#)

**Started on** Friday, 24 May 2024, 6:42 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Friday, 24 May 2024, 6:43 PM

**Time taken** 1 min 20 secs

**Grade** **14.00** out of 15.00 (**93.33%**)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The process of dividing a computer program into separate independent blocks of code with specific functionalities is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. More Programming
- b. Modular Programming ✓
- c. Programming
- d. Step Programming

The correct answer is: Modular Programming

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**Fill in the line of the following Python code for calculating the factorial of a number?**

```
def factorial? :  
    if (n==1 or n==0):  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return ____  
num = 5;  
print("number : ",num)  
print("Factorial : ",factorial(num))
```

- a. n\*(n-1)
- b. (n \* factorial(n - 1)) ✓
- c. fact<sup>?</sup> \*fact(n-1)
- d. (n-1)\*(n-2)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

(n \* factorial(n - 1))

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of : print(max([1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6], [7]))

- a. [7] ✓
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- c. 7
- d. [4, 5, 6]

The correct answer is: [7]

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

cal(n1) : What is n1?

- a. Argument ✓
- b. Parameter
- c. None of the mentioned
- d. Keyword

The correct answer is: Argument

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

A function may return multiple values using \_\_\_\_.

- a. Tuple
- b. List
- c. String
- d. Dictionary. ✗

The correct answer is: Tuple

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
def printMax(a, b):
    if a > b:
        print(a, 'is maximum')
    elif a == b:
        print(a, 'is equal to', b)
    else:
        print(b, 'is maximum')
printMax(3, 4)
```

- a. 4 is maximum ✓
- b. None of the mentioned
- c. 4
- d. 3

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

4 is maximum

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a named group of instructions that accomplish a specific task when it is invoked/called.

- a. Function ✓
- b. Datatype
- c. Operator
- d. Token

The correct answer is: Function

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The \_\_\_\_\_ statement returns the values from the function to the calling function.

- a. take
- b. give
- c. send
- d. return ✓

The correct answer is: return

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What will be the output of the following Python code?**

```
def sayHello():
    print('Hello World!')
sayHello()
sayHello()
```

- a. Hello World! ✓  
Hello World!
- b. Hello  
Hello
- c. None of the mentioned
- d. 'Hello World!'
'Hello World!'

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Hello World!

Hello World!

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Choose the incorrect statement.

- a. print(pow(2, 3, 2))
- b. print(pow(2, 3))
- c. print(pow(2.3, 3.2))
- d. None of the mentioned ✓

The correct answer is: None of the mentioned

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write the output of : print(abs(-45))

- a. 45 ✓
- b. None of the mentioned
- c. -45
- d. 45.0

The correct answer is: 45

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following are advantages of using function in program?

- a. It increases readability of program.
- b. All of the mentioned ✓
- c. It makes debugging easier.
- d. It increases reusability.

The correct answer is: All of the mentioned

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**What is the output of the following display() function call?**

```
def display(**kwargs):
    for i in kwargs:
        print(i)
display(emp= "Kelly", salary=9000)
```

a. emp ✓  
salary

b. ('emp', 'Kelly')
('salary', 9000)

c. TypeError

d. Kelly
9000

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

emp  
salary

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

6. Which of the following is not the built-in function?

- a. dictionary ✓
- b. tuple
- c. input
- d. print

The correct answer is: dictionary

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**Which one of the following is the correct way of calling a function?**

- a. function\_name() ✓
- b. ret function\_name()
- c. call function\_name()
- d. function function\_name()

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

function\_name()

[◀ Functions](#)

Jump to...

[Week9\\_Coding ►](#)

**Started on** Monday, 20 May 2024, 4:34 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Monday, 20 May 2024, 4:35 PM

**Time taken** 1 min 32 secs

**Grade** 13.00 out of 15.00 (86.67%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array arr = {45,77,89,90,94,99,100} and key = 100; What are the mid values(corresponding array elements) generated in the first and second iterations?

- a. 89 and 94
- b. 90 and 99 ✓
- c. 94 and 99
- d. 90 and 100

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

90 and 99

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The average case occurs in the linear search algorithm

- a. When the item is not the array at all
- b. When the item is somewhere in the middle of the array ✓
- c. Item is the last element in the array or item is not there at all
- d. When the item is the last element in the array

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

When the item is somewhere in the middle of the array

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Algorithm design technique used in merge sort algorithm is

- a. Greedy method
- b. Dynamic programming
- c. Divide and conquer ✓
- d. Backtracking

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Divide and conquer

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ is putting an element in the appropriate place in a sorted [list](#) yields a larger sorted order [list](#).

- a. Selection
- b. Extraction
- c. Insertion ✓
- d. Distribution

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Insertion

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Finding the location of a given item in a collection of items is called

- a. Searching ✓
- b. Mining
- c. Finding
- d. Discovering

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Searching

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array arr = {45,77,89,90,94,99,100} and key = 99; what are the mid values(corresponding array elements) in the first and second levels of recursion?

- a. 89 and 99
- b. 90 and 99 ✓
- c. 89 and 94
- d. 90 and 94

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

90 and 99

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Very slow way of sorting is\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Bubble sort
- b. Heap sort
- c. Quick sort
- d. Insertion sort ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Insertion sort

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not the required condition for a binary search algorithm?

- a. There must be a mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in the list ✓
  - b. There should be direct access to the middle element in any sublist
  - c. The list must be sorted
  - d. Number values should only be present
- Number values should only be present

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

There must be a mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in the list

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements in case they are unordered in n-1 passes.

- a. Selection
- b. Complexity
- c. Bubble ✓
- d. Insertion

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Bubble

**Question 10**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is mean by stable sorting algorithm?

- a. A sorting algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of duplicate keys
- b. A sorting algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of all keys
- c. A sorting algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of non-duplicate keys ✗
- d. A sorting algorithm is stable if it doesn't preserver the order of duplicate keys

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

A sorting algorithm is stable if it preserves the order of duplicate keys

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Two-way merge sort algorithm is used to sort the following elements in ascending order.

200,470,150,80,90,40,400,300,120,70

What is the order of these elements after second pass of the merge sort algorithm?

- a. 40,80,90,150,200,300,400,470,70,120
- b. 80,150,200,470,40,90,300,400,70,120 ✓
- c. 40,70,80,90,120,150,200,300,400,470
- d. 200,470,80,150,40,90,300,400,70,120

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

80,150,200,470,40,90,300,400,70,120

**Question 12**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ search takes a sorted/ordered [list](#) and divides it in the middle.

- a. Both (1) & (3)
- b. Linear
- c. Binary ✓
- d. Hash

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Binary

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following is not a limitation of binary search algorithm?

- a. Must use a sorted array
- b. Requirement of sorted array is expensive when a lot of insertion and deletions are needed
- c. Binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements more than 1500 ✓
- d. There must be a mechanism to access middle element directly

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements more than 1500

**Question 14**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

\_\_\_\_\_ explain how an algorithm will perform when the input grows larger.

- a. Merging
- b. Sorting ✗
- c. Searching
- d. Complexity

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

Complexity

**Question 15**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In \_\_\_\_\_ checks the elements of a [list](#), one at a time, without skipping any element.

- a. Both (1) & (3)
- b. Hash search
- c. Binary search
- d. Linear search ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Linear search

[◀ Searching](#)

Jump to...

[Week10\\_Coding ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Variables, Datatypes in Python.](#) / [Week1\\_Coding](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 11:12 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 14 March 2024, 12:28 PM

**Time taken** 1 hour 16 mins

**Marks** 6.00/6.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to convert strings to an integer and float and display its type.

Sample Input:

10

10.9

Sample Output:

10,&lt;class 'int'&gt;

10.9,&lt;class 'float'&gt;

**For example:**

Input	Result
10	10,<class 'int'>
10.9	10.9,<class 'float'>

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 a=int(input())
2 b=float(input())
3 print(a,type(a),sep=",")
4 print(round(b,1),type(b),sep=",")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 10.9	10,<class 'int'> 10.9,<class 'float'>	10,<class 'int'> 10.9,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	12 12.5	12,<class 'int'> 12.5,<class 'float'>	12,<class 'int'> 12.5,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	89 7.56	89,<class 'int'> 7.6,<class 'float'>	89,<class 'int'> 7.6,<class 'float'>	✓
✓	55000 56.2	55000,<class 'int'> 56.2,<class 'float'>	55000,<class 'int'> 56.2,<class 'float'>	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2541 2541.679	2541,<class 'int'> 2541.7,<class 'float'>	2541,<class 'int'> 2541.7,<class 'float'>	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Ramesh's basic salary is input through the keyboard. His dearness allowance is 40% of his basic salary, and his house rent allowance is 20% of his basic salary. Write a program to calculate his gross salary.

Sample Input:

10000

Sample Output:

16000

**For example:**

Input	Result
10000	16000

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 basic_salary=int(input())
2 gross_salary= basic_salary+(basic_salary*0.4)+(basic_salary*0.2)
3 print(gross_salary)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000	16000	16000.0	✓
✓	20000	32000	32000.0	✓
✓	28000	44800	44800.0	✓
✓	5000	8000	8000.0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a simple python program to find the square root of a given floating point number. The output should be displayed with 3 decimal places.

Sample Input:

8.00

Sample Output:

2.828

**For example:**

Input	Result
14.00	3.742

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 import math
2 a=float(input())
3 print(round(math.sqrt(a),3))

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	8.00	2.828	2.828	✓
✓	14.00	3.742	3.742	✓
✓	4.00	2.000	2.0	✓
✓	487	22.068	22.068	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. X and spends Rs. Y on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. Z ( $Z > X + Y$ ). Write a program to help Alfred to find his gain percent. Get all the above-mentioned values through the keyboard and find the gain percent.

**Input Format:**

The first line contains the Rs X

The second line contains Rs Y

The third line contains Rs Z

**Sample Input:**

10000

250

15000

**Sample Output:**

46.34 is the gain percent.

**For example:**

Input	Result
45500	30.43 is the gain percent.
500	
60000	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 X=int(input())
2 Y=int(input())
3 expense=X+Y
4 sale=int(input())
5 profit=sale-expense
6 percent=profit/expense*100
7 print(f'{percent:.2f} is the gain percent.')
8

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000 250 15000	46.34 is the gain percent.	46.34 is the gain percent.	✓

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	45500 500 60000	30.43 is the gain percent.	30.43 is the gain percent.	✓
✓	5000 0 7000	40.00 is the gain percent.	40.00 is the gain percent.	✓
✓	12500 5000 18000	2.86 is the gain percent.	2.86 is the gain percent.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In many jurisdictions, a small deposit is added to drink containers to encourage people to recycle them. In one particular jurisdiction, drink containers holding one liter or less have a \$0.10 deposit and drink containers holding more than one liter have a \$0.25 deposit. Write a program that reads the number of containers of each size(less and more) from the user. Your program should continue by computing and displaying the refund that will be received for returning those containers. Format the output so that it includes a dollar sign and always displays exactly two decimal places.

Sample Input

10

20

Sample Output

Your total refund will be \$6.00.

**For example:**

Input	Result
20	Your total refund will be \$7.00.
20	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 less=int(input())
2 more=int(input())
3 fund_less=less*0.10
4 fund_more=more*0.25
5 total_refund=fund_less+fund_more
6 print("Your total refund will be $",f"{total_refund:.2f}",".",sep="")

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	20 20	Your total refund will be \$7.00.	Your total refund will be \$7.00.	✓
✓	11 22	Your total refund will be \$6.60.	Your total refund will be \$6.60.	✓
✓	123 200	Your total refund will be \$62.30.	Your total refund will be \$62.30.	✓

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	76 38	Your total refund will be \$17.10.	Your total refund will be \$17.10.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Justin is a carpenter who works on an hourly basis. He works in a company where he is paid Rs 50 for an hour on weekdays and Rs 80 for an hour on weekends. He works 10 hrs more on weekdays than weekends. If the salary paid for him is given, write a program to find the number of hours he has worked on weekdays and weekends.

**Hint:**

If the final result(hrs) are in -ve convert that to +ve using abs() function

The `abs()` function returns the absolute value of the given number.

```
number = -20
absolute_number = abs(number)
print(absolute_number)
# Output: 20
```

**Sample Input:**

450

**Sample Output:**

weekdays 10.38

weekend 0.38

**For example:**

Input	Result
450	weekdays 10.38 Weekend 0.38

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 sal=int(input())
2 weekend_sal=abs((sal-500)/130)
3 weekday_sal=weekend_sal+10
4 print("weekdays",f"{weekday_sal:.2f}")
5 print("weekend",f"{weekend_sal:.2f}")
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	450	weekdays 10.38 weekend 0.38	weekdays 10.38 weekend 0.38	✓
✓	500	weekdays 10.00 weekend 0.00	weekdays 10.00 weekend 0.00	✓
✓	10000	weekdays 83.08 weekend 73.08	weekdays 83.08 weekend 73.08	✓
✓	6789	weekdays 58.38 weekend 48.38	weekdays 58.38 weekend 48.38	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week1\\_Quiz](#)

Jump to...

[Operators ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Operators and Formatting Output.](#) / [Week2 Coding](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 21 March 2024, 10:54 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 21 March 2024, 12:25 PM

**Time taken** 1 hour 30 mins

**Marks** 19.00/19.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Note:

Dont use if-else. [Operators](#) alone must be used .

A team from the Rotract club had planned to conduct a rally to create awareness among the Coimbatore people to donate blood. They conducted the rally successfully. Many of the Coimbatore people realized it and came forward to donate their blood to nearby blood banks. The eligibility criteria for donating blood are people should be above or equal to 18 and his/ her weight should be above 40. There was a huge crowd and staff in the blood bank found it difficult to manage the crowd. So they decided to keep a system and ask the people to enter their age and weight in the system. If a person is eligible he/she will be allowed inside.

Write a program and feed it to the system to find whether a person is eligible or not.

**Input Format:**

Input consists of two integers that correspond to the age and weight of a person respectively.

**Output Format:**

Display True(IF ELIGIBLE)

Display False (if not eligible)

**Sample Input**

19

45

**Sample Output**

True

**For example:**

Input	Result
18	False
40	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 |age=int(input())
2 |weight=int(input())
3 |print(age>=18 and weight>40)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	19 45	True	True	✓
✓	18 40	False	False	✓
✓	18 42	True	True	✓
✓	16 45	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In London, every year during Dasara there will be a very grand doll show. People try to invent new dolls of different varieties. The best-sold doll's creator will be awarded with a cash prize. So people broke their heads to create dolls innovatively. Knowing this competition, Mr.Lokpaul tried to create a doll that sings only when an even number is pressed and the number should not be zero and greater than 100.

IF Lokpaul wins print true, otherwise false.

Sample Input

10

Sample Output

True

Explanation:

Since 10 is an even number and a number between 0 and 100, True is printed

**For example:**

Input	Result
101	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 number=int(input())
2 does_doll_sing=(number % 2==0)and (number>0) and (number<=100)
3 print(does_doll_sing)
4

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	56	True	True	✓
✓	101	False	False	✓
✓	-1	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Pretend that you have just opened a new savings account that earns 4 percent interest per year. The interest that you earn is paid at the end of the year, and is added to the balance of the savings account. Write a program that begins by reading the amount of money deposited into the account from the user. Then your program should compute and display the amount in the savings account after 1, 2, and 3 years. Display each amount so that it is rounded to 2 decimal places. Sample Input: 10000 Sample Output: Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.

**For example:**

Input	Result
10000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 initial_depoist=float(input())
2 interest_rate=0.04
3 balance_year_1=initial_depoist*(1+interest_rate)
4 balance_year_2=balance_year_1*(1+interest_rate)
5 balance_year_3=balance_year_2*(1+interest_rate)
6 print(f"Balance as of end of Year 1: ${balance_year_1:.2f}.")
7 print(f"Balance as of end of Year 2: ${balance_year_2:.2f}.")
8 print(f"Balance as of end of Year 3: ${balance_year_3:.2f}.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$10400.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$10816.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$11248.64.	✓
✓	20000	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$20800.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$21632.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$22497.28.	Balance as of end of Year 1: \$20800.00. Balance as of end of Year 2: \$21632.00. Balance as of end of Year 3: \$22497.28.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a python program that takes a integer between 0 and 15 as input and displays the number of '1' s in its binary form.(Hint:use python bitwise operator.

Sample Input

3

Sample Output:

2

Explanation:

The binary representation of 3 is 011, hence there are 2 ones in it. so the output is 2.

**For example:**

Input	Result
3	2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 | number=int(input())
2 | count_ones=(number & 1)+((number>>1)&1)+((number >>2)&1)+((number >>3)&1)
3 | print(count_ones)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	2	2	✓
✓	5	2	2	✓
✓	15	4	4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Mr. X's birthday is in next month. This time he is planning to invite N of his friends. He wants to distribute some chocolates to all of his friends after the party. He went to a shop to buy a packet of chocolates. At the chocolate shop, 4 packets are there with different numbers of chocolates. He wants to buy such a packet which contains a number of chocolates, which can be distributed equally among all of his friends. Help Mr. X to buy such a packet.

Input Given:

N-No of friends

P1,P2,P3 AND P4-No of chocolates

OUTPUT:

"True" if he can buy that packet and "False" if he can't buy that packet.

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT:

5

25

12

10

9

OUTPUT

True False True False

**For example:**

Input	Result
5	True False True True
25	
23	
20	
10	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n=int(input())
2 p1=int(input())
3 p2=int(input())
4 p3=int(input())
5 p4=int(input())
6
7 print(p1%n==0,p2%n==0,p3%n==0,p4%n==0)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 25 23 20 10	True False True True	True False True True	✓
✓	4 23 24 21 12	False True False True	False True False True	✓
✓	8 64 8 16 32	True True True True	True True True True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

An online retailer sells two products: widgets and gizmos. Each widget weighs 75 grams. Each gizmo weighs 112 grams. Write a program that reads the number of widgets and the number of gizmos from the user. Then your program should compute and display the total weight of the parts.

Sample Input:

10

20

Sample Output:

The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 widget_weight=75
2 gizmo_weight=112
3 number_widgets=int(input())
4 number_gizmos=int(input())
5 total_weight=(number_widgets*widget_weight)+(number_gizmos*gizmo_weight)
6 print("The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is",total_weight,"grams.")

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 20	The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.	The total weight of all these widgets and gizmos is 2990 grams.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the 1800s, the battle of Troy was led by Hercules. He was a superstitious person. He believed that his crew can win the battle only if the total count of the weapons in hand is in multiple of 3 and the soldiers are in an even number of count. Given the total number of weapons and the soldier's count, Find whether the battle can be won or not according to Hercules's belief. If the battle can be won print True otherwise print False.

**Input format:**

Line 1 has the total number of weapons

Line 2 has the total number of Soldiers.

**Output Format:**

If the battle can be won print True otherwise print False.

Sample Input:

32

43

Sample Output:

False

**For example:**

Input	Result
32	False
43	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 weapons=int(input())
2 soldiers=int(input())
3 print(weapons%3==0 and soldiers%2==0)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	32 43	False	False	✓
✓	273 7890	True	True	✓
✓	800 4590	False	False	✓
✓	6789 32996	True	True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The program that you create for this exercise will begin by reading the cost of a meal ordered at a restaurant from the user. Then your program will compute the tax and tip for the meal. Use your local tax rate (5 percent) when computing the amount of tax owing. Compute the tip as 18 percent of the meal amount (without the tax). The output from your program should include the tax amount, the tip amount, and the grand total for the meal including both the tax and the tip. Format the output so that all of the values are displayed using two decimal places.

Sample Input

100

Sample Output

The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00

**For example:**

Input	Result
100	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 ini_cost=(int(input()))
2 final_cost=(1+0.05+0.18)*ini_cost
3 print(f"The tax is {ini_cost*0.05:.2f} and the tip is {ini_cost*0.18:.2f}, making the total"

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	100	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00	The tax is 5.00 and the tip is 18.00, making the total 123.00	✓
✓	250	The tax is 12.50 and the tip is 45.00, making the total 307.50	The tax is 12.50 and the tip is 45.00, making the total 307.50	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that returns the last digit of the given number. Last digit is being referred to the least significant digit i.e. the digit in the ones (units) place in the given number.

The last digit should be returned as a positive number.

For example,

if the given number is 197, the last digit is 7

if the given number is -197, the last digit is 7

**For example:**

Input	Result
197	7
-197	7

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 num= int(input())
2 last_digit=abs(num) % 10
3 print(last_digit)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	197	7	7	✓
✓	-197	7	7	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Mr.Ram has been given a problem kindly help him to solve it. The input of the program is either 0 or 1. IF 0 is the input he should display "C" if 1 is the input it should display "D".There is a constraint that Mr. Ram should use either logical [operators](#) or arithmetic [operators](#) to solve the problem, not anything else.

Hint:

Use ASCII values of C and D.

**Input Format:**An integer x,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .**Output Format:**

output a single character "C" or "D"depending on the value of x.

**Input 1:**

0

**Output 1:**

C

**Input 2:**

1

**Output 1:**

D

**For example:**

Input	Result
0	C

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 x=int(input())
2 print(chr(67+x))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	0	C	C	✓
✓	1	D	D	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week2\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

Selection control structures ► //

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Algorithmic Approach: Selection control structures](#) / [Week3\\_coding](#)

**Started on** Wednesday, 27 March 2024, 7:11 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Wednesday, 27 March 2024, 8:04 PM

**Time taken** 52 mins 58 secs

**Marks** 10.00/10.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

IN / OUT

Ms. Sita, the faculty handling programming lab for you is very strict. Your seniors have told you that she will not allow you to enter the week's lab if you have not completed atleast half the number of problems given last week. Many of you didn't understand this statement and so they requested the good programmers from your batch to write a program to find whether a student will be allowed into a week's lab given the number of problems given last week and the number of problems solved by the student in that week.

Input Format:

Input consists of 2 integers.

The first integer corresponds to the number of problems given and the second integer corresponds to the number of problems solved.

Output Format:

Output consists of the string "IN" or "OUT".

Sample Input and Output:

Input

8

3

Output

OUT

**For example:**

Input	Result
8	OUT
3	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 | problems_given=int(input())
2 | problems_solved=int(input())
3 v if problems_solved>=problems_given/2:
4   print("IN")

```

```
5 ↓ else:  
6     print("OUT")
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	8 3	OUT	OUT	✓
✓	8 5	IN	IN	✓
✓	20 9	OUT	OUT	✓
✓	50 31	IN	IN	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A triangle can be classified based on the lengths of its sides as equilateral, isosceles or scalene. All three sides of an equilateral triangle have the same length. An isosceles triangle has two sides that are the same length, and a third side that is a different length. If all of the sides have different lengths then the triangle is scalene.

Write a program that reads the lengths of the three sides of a triangle from the user. Then display a message that states the triangle's type.

Sample Input 1

60

60

60

Sample Output 1

That's a equilateral triangle

Sample Input 2

40

40

80

Sample Output 2

That's a isosceles triangle

Sample Input 3

50

60

70

Sample Output 3

That's a scalene triangle

**For example:**

Input	Result
60 60 60	That's a equilateral triangle
40 40 80	That's a isosceles triangle

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 | side1=int(input())
2 | side2=int(input())
3 | side3=int(input())
4 v if side1==side2 and side2==side3:
5 |   print("That's a equilateral triangle")
6 v elif side1== side2 or side2==side3 or side1 == side3:
7 |   print("That's a isosceles triangle")
8 v else:
9 |   print("That's a scalene triangle")

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	60 60 60	That's a equilateral triangle	That's a equilateral triangle	✓
✓	40 40 80	That's a isosceles triangle	That's a isosceles triangle	✓
✓	50 60 70	That's a scalene triangle	That's a scalene triangle	✓
✓	50 50 80	That's a isosceles triangle	That's a isosceles triangle	✓
✓	10 10 10	That's a equilateral triangle	That's a equilateral triangle	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that returns the second last digit of the given number. Second last digit is being referred to the digit in the tens place in the given number.

For example, if the given number is 197, the second last digit is 9.

Note1 - The second last digit should be returned as a positive number. i.e. if the given number is -197, the second last digit is 9.

Note2 - If the given number is a single digit number, then the second last digit does not exist. In such cases, the program should return -1. i.e. if the given number is 5, the second last digit should be returned as -1

**For example:**

Input	Result
197	9
5	-1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 number=int(input())
2 number=abs(number)
3 number_str=str(number)
4 if len(number_str)<2:
5     second_last_digit=-1
6 else:
7     second_last_digit=int(number_str[-2])
8 print(second_last_digit)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	197	9	9	✓
✓	-197	9	9	✓
✓	5	-1	-1	✓
✓	123456	5	5	✓
✓	8	-1	-1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In this exercise you will create a program that reads a letter of the alphabet from the user. If the user enters a, e, i, o or u then your program should display a message indicating that the entered letter is a vowel. If the user enters y then your program should display a message indicating that sometimes y is a vowel, and sometimes y is a consonant. Otherwise your program should display a message indicating that the letter is a consonant.

Sample Input 1

i

Sample Output 1

It's a vowel.

Sample Input 2

y

Sample Output 2

Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.

Sample Input3

c

Sample Output 3

It's a consonant.

**For example:**

Input	Result
y	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.
c	It's a consonant.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 letter = input().lower()
2 if letter in "aeiou":
3     message = "It's a vowel."
4 elif letter == "y":
5     message = "Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant."
6 else:
7     message = "It's a consonant."
8 print(message)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	i	It's a vowel.	It's a vowel.	✓
✓	y	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.	Sometimes it's a vowel... Sometimes it's a consonant.	✓
✓	c	It's a consonant.	It's a consonant.	✓
✓	e	It's a vowel.	It's a vowel.	✓
✓	r	It's a consonant.	It's a consonant.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to calculate and print the Electricity bill where the unit consumed by the user is given from test case. It prints the total amount the customer has to pay. The charge are as follows:

Unit	Charge / Unit
Upto 199	@1.20
200 and above but less than 400	@1.50
400 and above but less than 600	@1.80
600 and above	@2.00

If bill exceeds Rs.400 then a surcharge of 15% will be charged and the minimum bill should be of Rs.100/-

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

50

Output

100.00

Test Case 2

Input

300

Output

517.50

**For example:**

Input	Result
100.00	120.00
500	1035.00

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 units = float(input())
2 if units<=199:
3     bill=units*1.20
4 elif units<400:
5     bill=units*1.50
6 elif units<600:
7     bill=units*1.80
8 else:
9     bill=units*2.00
10 if bill>400:
11     bill+=bill*0.15
12 if bill <100:
13     bill=100
14 print(bill)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	50	100.00	100	✓
✓	100.00	120.00	120.0	✓
✓	500	1035.00	1035.0	✓
✓	700	1610.00	1610.0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

//

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the eligibility of admission for a professional course based on the following criteria:

Marks in Maths  $\geq$  65

Marks in Physics  $\geq$  55

Marks in Chemistry  $\geq$  50

Or

Total in all three subjects  $\geq$  180

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

70

60

80

Output

The candidate is eligible

Test Case 2

Input

50

80

80

Output

The candidate is eligible

Test Case 3

Input

50

60

40

Output

The candidate is not eligible

**For example:**

Input	Result
70	The candidate is eligible
60	
80	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 maths_marks=int(input())
2 physics_marks=int(input())
3 chemistry_marks=int(input())
4 total_marks=maths_marks+physics_marks+chemistry_marks
5 if (maths_marks >=65 and physics_marks >= 55 and chemistry_marks >=50)or (total_marks >=180)

```

```
6     print("The candidate is eligible")
7 else:
8     print("The candidate is not eligible")
```



	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	70 60 80	The candidate is eligible	The candidate is eligible	✓
✓	50 80 80	The candidate is eligible	The candidate is eligible	✓
✓	50 60 40	The candidate is not eligible	The candidate is not eligible	✓
✓	20 10 25	The candidate is not eligible	The candidate is not eligible	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third.

For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since  $3^2 + 4^2 = 25 = 5^2$

You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters.

Sample Input

3

5

4

Sample Output

yes

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

3

5

4

Output

yes

Test Case 2

Input

5

8

2

Output

no

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 a=int(input())
2 b=int(input())
3 c=int(input())
4 if a*a+b*b==c*c or a*a+c*c==b*b or b*b+c*c==a*a:
5     print("yes")
6 else:
7     print("no")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 4	yes	yes ✓	
✓	5 8 2	no	no ✓	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

//

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The Chinese zodiac assigns animals to years in a 12 year cycle. One 12 year cycle is shown in the table below. The pattern repeats from there, with 2012 being another year of the dragon, and 1999 being another year of the hare.

Year Animal

2000 Dragon

2001 Snake

2002 Horse

2003 Sheep

2004 Monkey

2005 Rooster

2006 Dog

2007 Pig

2008 Rat

2009 Ox

2010 Tiger

2011 Hare

Write a program that reads a year from the user and displays the animal associated with that year. Your program should work correctly for any year greater than or equal to zero, not just the ones listed in the table.

Sample Input 1

2010

Sample Output 1

2010 is the year of the Tiger.

Sample Input 2

2020

Sample Output 2

2020 is the year of the Rat.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 year = int(input())
2 remainder = year % 12
3 if remainder == 0:
4     animal = "Monkey"
5 elif remainder == 1:
6     animal = "Rooster"
7 elif remainder == 2:
8     animal = "Dog"
9 elif remainder == 3:
10    animal = "Pig"
11 elif remainder == 4:
12    animal = "Rat"
13 elif remainder == 5:
14    animal = "Ox"
15 elif remainder == 6:
16    animal = "Tiger"
17 elif remainder == 7:
18    animal = "Hare"
19 elif remainder == 8:
20    animal = "Dragon"
21 elif remainder == 9:
22    animal = "Snake"
23 elif remainder == 10:
```

```
24     animal = "Horse"
25 elif remainder == 11:
26     animal = "Sheep"
27 print(f"{year} is the year of the {animal}.")
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	2010	2010 is the year of the Tiger.	2010 is the year of the Tiger.	✓
✓	2020	2020 is the year of the Rat.	2020 is the year of the Rat.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The length of a month varies from 28 to 31 days. In this exercise you will create a program that reads the name of a month from the user as a string. Then your program should display the number of days in that month. Display "28 or 29 days" for February so that leap years are addressed.

Sample Input 1

February

Sample Output 1

February has 28 or 29 days in it.

Sample Input 2

March

Sample Output 2

March has 31 days in it.

Sample Input 3

April

Sample Output 3

April has 30 days in it.

**For example:**

Input	Result
February	February has 28 or 29 days in it.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 month = input().capitalize()
2 if month == "January" or month == "March" or month == "May" or month == "July" or month ==
3     days = "31"
4 elif month == "April" or month == "June" or month == "September" or month == "November":
5     days = "30"
6 elif month == "February":
7     days = "28 or 29"
8 else:
9     days = None
10 if days :
11     print(f"{month} has {days} days in it.")
12 else:
13     print("Please enter a valid month name.")

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	February	February has 28 or 29 days in it.	February has 28 or 29 days in it.	✓
✓	March	March has 31 days in it.	March has 31 days in it.	✓
✓	April	April has 30 days in it.	April has 30 days in it.	✓
✓	May	May has 31 days in it.	May has 31 days in it.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Most years have 365 days. However, the time required for the Earth to orbit the Sun is actually slightly more than that. As a result, an extra day, February 29, is included in some years to correct for this difference. Such years are referred to as leap years. The rules for determining whether or not a year is a leap year follow:

- Any year that is divisible by 400 is a leap year.
- Of the remaining years, any year that is divisible by 100 is not a leap year.
- Of the remaining years, any year that is divisible by 4 is a leap year.
- All other years are not leap years.

Write a program that reads a year from the user and displays a message indicating whether or not it is a leap year.

Sample Input 1

1900

Sample Output 1

1900 is not a leap year.

Sample Input 2

2000

Sample Output 2

2000 is a leap year.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 year = int(input())
2 if year % 400 == 0:
3     print(f"{year} is a leap year.")
4 elif year % 100 == 0:
5     print(f"{year} is not a leap year.")
6 elif year % 4 == 0:
7     print(f"{year} is a leap year.")
8 else:
9     print(f"{year} is not a leap year.")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1900	1900 is not a leap year.	1900 is not a leap year.	✓
✓	2000	2000 is a leap year.	2000 is a leap year.	✓
✓	2100	2100 is not a leap year.	2100 is not a leap year.	✓
✓	2020	2020 is a leap year.	2020 is a leap year.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ Week3\_mcq

Jump to...

Iteration control structures ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Algorithmic Approach: Iteration control structures.](#) / [Week4 Coding](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 4 April 2024, 12:26 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 4 April 2024, 7:43 PM

**Time taken** 7 hours 17 mins

**Marks** 10.00/10.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program that finds whether the given number N is Prime or not.

If the number is prime, the program should return 2 else it must return 1.

Assumption:  $2 \leq N \leq 5000$ , where N is the given number.

Example1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

**For example:**

Input	Result
7	2
10	1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 is_prime = True
3 if N % 2 == 0 and N > 2:
4     is_prime = False
5 else:
6     for i in range(3, int(N**0.5) + 1, 2):
7         if N % i == 0:
8             is_prime = False
9             break
10 print(2 if is_prime else 1)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7	2	2	✓
✓	10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A Number is said to be Disarium number when the sum of its digit raised to the power of their respective positions becomes equal to the number itself. Write a program to print number is Disarium or not.

Input Format:

Single Integer Input from stdin.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

175

Output:

Yes

Explanation

$$1^1 + 7^2 + 5^3 = 175$$

Example Input:

123

Output:

No

**For example:**

Input	Result
175	Yes
123	No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 number = int(input())
2 n = number
3 num_digits = 0
4 while n > 0:
5     n //= 10
6     num_digits += 1
7 sum_of_powers = 0
8 n = number
9 while n > 0:
10    digit = n % 10
11    sum_of_powers += digit ** num_digits
12    num_digits -= 1
13    n //= 10
14 if sum_of_powers == number:
15     print("Yes")
16 else:
17     print("No")

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	175	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	123	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the count of non-repeated digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number  $\geq 1$  and  $\leq 25000$ .

Some examples are as below.

If the given number is 292, the program should return 1 because there is only 1 non-repeated digit '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 2 because there are 2 non-repeated digits in this number, '0', and '5'.

If the given number is 108, the program should return 3 because there are 3 non-repeated digits in this number, '1', '0', and '8'.

If the given number is 22, the function should return 0 because there are NO non-repeated digits in this number.

**For example:**

Input	Result
292	1
1015	2
108	3
22	0

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 non_repeated_count = 0
3 digit_occurrences = [0] * 10
4 temp_N = N
5 while temp_N > 0:
6     digit = temp_N % 10
7     digit_occurrences[digit] += 1
8     temp_N //= 10
9 temp_N = N
10 while temp_N > 0:
11     digit = temp_N % 10
12     if digit_occurrences[digit] == 1:
13         digit_occurrences[digit] = -1
14         non_repeated_count += 1
15     temp_N //= 10
16 print(non_repeated_count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	292	1	1	✓
✓	1015	2	2	✓
✓	108	3	3	✓
✓	22	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the count of unique digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number  $\geq 1$  and  $\leq 25000$ .

For e.g.

If the given number is 292, the program should return 2 because there are only 2 unique digits '2' and '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 3 because there are 3 unique digits in this number, '1', '0', and '5'.

**For example:**

Input	Result
292	2
1015	3

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 unique_digit_count = 0
3 for digit_to_check in range(10):
4     has_digit = False
5     temp_N = N
6     while temp_N > 0:
7         if temp_N % 10 == digit_to_check:
8             has_digit = True
9             break
10        temp_N //= 10
11    if has_digit:
12        unique_digit_count += 1
13 print(unique_digit_count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	292	2	2	✓
✓	1015	3	3	✓
✓	123	3	3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to return the nth number in the fibonacci series.

The value of N will be passed to the program as input.

NOTE: Fibonacci series looks like –

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, . . . and so on.

i.e. Fibonacci series starts with 0 and 1, and continues generating the next number as the sum of the previous two numbers.

- first Fibonacci number is 0,
- second Fibonacci number is 1,
- third Fibonacci number is 1,
- fourth Fibonacci number is 2,
- fifth Fibonacci number is 3,
- sixth Fibonacci number is 5,
- seventh Fibonacci number is 8, and so on.

**For example:**

Input	Result
1	0
4	2
7	8

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 a,b = 0,1
3 if N == 1:
4     nth_number = a
5 elif N == 2:
6     nth_number = b
7 else:
8     for _ in range(2,N):
9         nth_number = a + b
10        a,b = b, nth_number
11 print(nth_number)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	0	0	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4	2	2	✓
✓	7	8	8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a number N, find the next perfect square greater than N.

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

Perfect square greater than N.

Example Input:

10

Output:

16

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 N = int(input())
2 next_perfect_square = 0
3 candidate = 0
4 while next_perfect_square <= N:
5     candidate += 1
6     next_perfect_square = candidate * candidate
7 print(next_perfect_square)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10	16	16	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to find the sum of the series  $1 + 11 + 111 + 1111 + \dots + n$  terms (n will be given as input from the user and sum will be the output)

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

Output

1234

Test Case 2

Input

6

Output

123456

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 current_term = 1
3 sum_series = 0
4 for _ in range(n):
5     sum_series += current_term
6     current_term = current_term * 10 + 1
7 print(sum_series)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	4	1234	1234	✓
✓	6	123456	123456	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an integer N, check whether N the given number can be made a perfect square after adding to it.

**Input Format:**

Single integer input.

**Output Format:**

Yes or No.

**Example Input:**

24

**Output:**

Yes

**Example Input:**

26

**Output:**

No

**For example:**

Input	Result
24	Yes

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 N += 1
3 square_root = 0
4 while square_root * square_root < N:
5     square_root += 1
6 if square_root * square_root == N:
7     print("Yes")
8 else:
9     print("No")

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	24	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	26	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a positive integer N, check whether it can be represented as a product of single digit numbers.

**Input Format:**

Single Integer input.

**Output Format:**

Output displays Yes if condition satisfies else prints No.

**Example Input:**

14

**Output:**

Yes

**Example Input:**

13

**Output:**

No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 N = int(input())
2 number = N
3 if number < 10:
4     print("Yes")
5 else:
6     while number % 2 == 0:
7         number /= 2
8     while number % 3 == 0:
9         number /= 3
10    while number % 5 == 0:
11        number /= 5
12    while number % 7 == 0:
13        number /= 7
14    if number == 1:
15        print("Yes")
16    else:
17        print("No")

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	14	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	13	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In mathematics, the factorial of a non-negative integer  $n$ , denoted by  $n!$ , is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to  $n$ . For example,

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$9! = 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 362880$$

Write a program to find the factorial of a given number.

The given number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

The program is expected to calculate the factorial of the given number and return it as an int type.

Assumptions for this program:

The given input number will always be greater than or equal to 1.

Due to the range supported by int. the input numbers will range from 1 to 12.

**For example:**

Input	Result
5	120
4	24
9	362880

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 factorial = 1
3 for i in range(1, n + 1):
4     factorial *= i
5 print(factorial)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	120	120	✓
✓	4	24	24	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	9	362880	362880	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ Week4\_mcq

Jump to...

Strings ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Strings and its operations.](#) / [Week5 Coding](#)

**Started on** Thursday, 18 April 2024, 10:31 AM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Saturday, 4 May 2024, 5:58 PM

**Time taken** 16 days 7 hours

**Overdue** 14 days 7 hours

**Marks** 10.00/10.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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:

abcd@gmail.com

Output:

com

gmail

abcd

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #Get user input for the string S
2 S = input()
3
4 #Split the input string to extract USERNAME, DOMAIN and EXTENSION
5 username, domain_extension = S.split('@')
6 domain , extension = domain_extension.split('. ',1)
7
8 #print EXTENSION , DOMAIN and USERNAME in reverse order
9 print(extension)
10 print(domain)
11 print(username)
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

**Constraints**

1&lt;= string length &lt;= 200

**Sample Input 1**experience  
enc**Sample Output 1**

xpri

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 s1 = input()
2 s2 = input()
3 result = ""
4 for char in s1:
5     if char not in s2:
6         result += char
7 print(result)
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	experience enc	xpri	xpri	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 sentence = input()
2 words = sentence.split()
3 if len(words) < 2:
4     result = "LESS"
5 else:
6     result = words[1].upper()
7 print(result)

```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

**Sample Input 1**

Malayalam is my mother tongue

**Sample Output 1**

is my mother tongue

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 text = input().lower()
2
3 words = text.split()
4
5 non_palindromes = []
6
7 for word in words:
8     if word != word[::-1]:
9         non_palindromes.append(word)
10
11 print(" ".join(non_palindromes))
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Assume that the given string has enough memory.

Don't use any extra space(IN-PLACE)

**Sample Input 1**

a2b4c6

**Sample Output 1**

aabbbbcccccc

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 input_string = input()
2 output_string = ''
3 i = 0
4 while i < len(input_string):
5     char = input_string[i]
6     i += 1
7     number = 0
8     while i < len(input_string) and input_string[i].isdigit():
9         number = number * 10 + int(input_string[i])
10        i += 1
11    output_string += char * number
12 print(output_string)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc	✓
✓	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaaabbddddd	aaaaaaaaaaabbddddd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 input_string = input()
2 count_letters = 0
3 count_digits = 0
4 count_special = 0
5 for char in input_string:
6     if char.isdigit():
7         count_digits += 1
8     elif char.isalpha():
9         count_letters += 1
10    else:
11        count_special += 1
12 print(count_letters)
13 print(count_digits)
14 print(count_special)

```

	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! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 s1 = input()
2 s2 = input()
3 n = int(input())
4 unique_chars = ""
5 found_chars = ""
6 for char in s1:
7     if char in s2 and char not in found_chars:
8         unique_chars += char
9         found_chars += char
10    if len(unique_chars) == n:
11        break
12 print(unique_chars)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	abcbde cdefghbb 3	bcd	bcd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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	True
PYnative	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 s1 = input()
2 s2 = input()
3 is_balanced = True
4 for char in s1:
5     if char not in s2:
6         is_balanced = False
7         break
8 print("True" if is_balanced else "False")

```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

**Correct**

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

## Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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:

first

second

first

third

second

then your program should display:

first

second

third

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 b = ''
2 try:
3     while True:
4         a = input()
5         if a not in b:
6             print(a)
7             b += a
8 except:
9     pass

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	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! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

**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&amp;B

**Output:**

B&amp;A

**Explanation:** As we ignore '&' and

As we ignore '&amp;' and then reverse, so answer is "B&amp;A".

**For example:**

Input	Result
A&x#	x&A#

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 s = input()
2 letters = [c for c in s if c.isalpha()]
3 letters.reverse()
4 it = iter(letters)
5 result = ''.join(next(it) if c.isalpha() else c for c in s)
6 print(result)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	A&B	B&A	B&A	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week5\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...



[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Lists and its operations.](#) / [Week6 Coding](#)

<b>Started on</b>	Sunday, 19 May 2024, 10:25 AM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Sunday, 19 May 2024, 11:49 AM
<b>Time taken</b>	1 hour 23 mins
<b>Marks</b>	10.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to Zip two given lists of lists.

Input:

m : row size

n: column size

list1 and list 2 : Two lists

Output

Zipped List : List which combined both list1 and list2

Sample test case

Sample input

2

2

1

3

5

7

2

4

6

8

Sample Output

[[1, 3, 2, 4], [5, 7, 6, 8]]

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 m = int(input())
2 n = int(input())
3 list1 = []
4 for _ in range(m):
5     row = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
6     list1.append(row)
7 list2 = []
8 for _ in range(m):
9     row = [int(input()) for _ in range(n)]
10    list2.append(row)
11 zipped_list = []
12 for i in range(m):
13     combined_row = list1[i] + list2[i]
14     zipped_list.append(combined_row)
15 print(zipped_list)
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	2 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	[[1, 2, 5, 6], [3, 4, 7, 8]]	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the  $p^{\text{th}}$  element of the [list](#), sorted ascending. If there is no  $p^{\text{th}}$  element, return 0.

**Example**

n = 20

p = 3

The factors of 20 in ascending order are {1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20}. Using 1-based indexing, if  $p = 3$ , then 4 is returned. If  $p > 6$ , 0 would be returned.

**Constraints** $1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$  $1 \leq p \leq 10^9$ 

The first line contains an integer n, the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer p, the 1-based index of the factor to return.

**Sample Case 0****Sample Input 0**

10

3

**Sample Output 0**

5

**Explanation 0**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. Return the  $p = 3^{\text{rd}}$  factor, 5, as the answer.

**Sample Case 1****Sample Input 1**

10

5

**Sample Output 1**

0

**Explanation 1**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in {1, 2, 5, 10}. There are only 4 factors and  $p = 5$ , therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

**Sample Case 2****Sample Input 2**

1

1

**Sample Output 2**

1

**Explanation 2**

Factoring  $n = 1$  results in {1}. The  $p = 1^{\text{st}}$  factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

**For example:**

Input	Result
10 3	5
10 5	0
1 1	1

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 p = int(input())
3 factors = set()
4 for i in range(1, int(n**0.5) + 1):
5     if n % i == 0:
6         factors.add(i)
7         factors.add(n // i)
8 sorted_factors = sorted(factors)
9 if p <= len(sorted_factors):
10    print(sorted_factors[p - 1])
11 else:
12    print(0)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 3	5	5	✓
✓	10 5	0	0	✓
✓	1 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program to check if a given list is strictly increasing or not. Moreover, If removing only one element from the list results in a strictly increasing list, we still consider the list true

Input:

n : Number of elements

List1: List of values

Output

Print "True" if list is strictly increasing or decreasing else print "False"

Sample Test Case

Input

```
7
1
2
3
0
4
5
6
```

Output

True

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def is_increasing(lst):
2     return all(lst[i] < lst[i + 1] for i in range(len(lst)-1))
3 def is_decreasing(lst):
4     return all(lst[i] > lst[i + 1] for i in range(len(lst)-1))
5 def check_strictly_increasing_or_decreasing(lst):
6     if is_increasing(lst) or is_decreasing(lst):
7         return True
8     for i in range(len(lst)):
9         temp_lst = lst[:i] + lst[i + 1:]
10    if is_increasing(temp_lst) or is_decreasing(temp_lst):
11        return True
12    return False
13 n = int(input())
14 lst = []
15 for _ in range(n):
16     lst.append(int(input()))
17 if check_strictly_increasing_or_decreasing(lst):
18     print("True")
19 else:
20     print("False")
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7 1 2 3 0 4 5 6	True	True	✓
✓	4 2 1 0 -1	True	True	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Output is a merged array without duplicates.

**Input Format**

N1 - no of elements in array 1

Array elements for array 1

N2 - no of elements in array 2

Array elements for array2

**Output Format**

Display the merged array

**Sample Input 1**

```
5
1
2
3
6
9
4
2
4
5
10
```

**Sample Output 1**

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10
```

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n1 = int(input())
2 array1 = []
3 for _ in range(n1):
4     element = int(input())
5     array1.append(element)
6 n2 = int(input())
7 array2 = []
8 for _ in range(n2):
9     element = int(input())
10    array2.append(element)
11 merged_array = list(set(array1 + array2))
12 merged_array.sort()
13 print(' '.join(map(str, merged_array)))
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	5 1 2 3 6 9 4 2 4 5 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10	✓
✓	7 4 7 8 10 12 30 35 9 1 3 4 5 7 8 11 13 22	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	1 3 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 22 30 35	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to print all the locations at which a particular element (taken as input) is found in a list and also print the total number of times it occurs in the list. The location starts from 1.

For example, if there are 4 elements in the array:

5  
6  
5  
7

If the element to search is 5 then the output will be:

5 is present at location 1  
5 is present at location 3  
5 is present 2 times in the array.

**Sample Test Cases****Test Case 1****Input**

4  
5  
6  
5  
7  
5

**Output**

5 is present at location 1.  
5 is present at location 3.  
5 is present 2 times in the array.

**Test Case 2****Input**

5  
67  
80  
45  
97  
100  
50

**Output**

50 is not present in the array.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())  
2 elements = []  
3 for _ in range(n):
```

```

4     elements.append(int(input()))
5 search_element = int(input())
6 count = 0
7 locations = []
8 for index,element in enumerate(elements):
9     if element == search_element:
10        locations.append(index + 1)
11        count += 1
12 if count > 0:
13    for location in locations:
14        print(f"{search_element} is present at location {location}.")
15    print(f"{search_element} is present {count} times in the array.")
16 else:
17    print(f"{search_element} is not present in the array.")

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	4 5 6 5 7 5	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	5 is present at location 1. 5 is present at location 3. 5 is present 2 times in the array.	✓
✓	50 67 80 45 97 100 50	50 is not present in the array.	50 is not present in the array.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[i] - A[j] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

**Input Format**

1. First line is number of test cases T. Following T lines contain:
2. N, followed by N integers of the array
3. The non-negative integer k

**Output format**

Print 1 if such a pair exists and 0 if it doesn't.

**Example**

**Input**

```
1
3
1
3
5
4
```

**Output:**

```
1
```

**Input**

```
1
3
1
3
5
99
```

**Output**

```
0
```

**For example:**

Input	Result
1 3 1 3 5 4	1
1 3 1 3 5 99	0

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 T = int(input())
2 results = []
3 for _ in range(T):
4     N = int(input())
5     A = []
6     for _ in range(N):
7         A.append(int(input()))
8     k = int(input())
9     found = False
10    start = 0
11    end = 1
12    while end < N:
13        if start == end:
14            end += 1
15        elif A[end] - A[start] == k:
16            results.append(1)
17            found = True
18            break
19        elif A[end] - A[start] < k:
20            end += 1
21        else:
22            start += 1
23    if not found:
24        results.append(0)
25 for result in results:
26     print(result)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	1 3 1 3 5 99	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Complete the program to count frequency of each element of an array. Frequency of a particular element will be printed once.

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

```
7  
23  
45  
23  
23  
56  
45  
23  
40
```

Output

```
23 occurs 3 times  
45 occurs 2 times  
56 occurs 1 times  
40 occurs 1 times
```

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())  
2 elements = []  
3 for _ in range(n):  
4     elements.append(int(input()))  
5 processed = []  
6 for element in elements:  
7     if element not in processed:  
8         count = elements.count(element)  
9         print(f"{element} occurs {count} times")  
10        processed.append(element)
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	7 23 45 23 56 45 23 40	23 occurs 3 times 45 occurs 2 times 56 occurs 1 times 40 occurs 1 times	23 occurs 3 times 45 occurs 2 times 56 occurs 1 times 40 occurs 1 times	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Program to print all the distinct elements in an array. Distinct elements are nothing but the unique (non-duplicate) elements present in the given array.

**Input Format:**

First line take an Integer input from stdin which is array length n.

Second line take n Integers which is inputs of array.

**Output Format:**

Print the Distinct Elements in Array in single line which is space Separated

**Example Input:**

```
5
1
2
2
3
4
```

**Output:**

```
1 2 3 4
```

**Example Input:**

```
6
1
1
2
2
3
3
```

**Output:**

```
1 2 3
```

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 1 2 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
6 1 1 2 2 3 3	1 2 3

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 n = int(input())
2 elements = []
3 for _ in range(n):
4     elements.append(int(input()))
5 distinct_elements = set(elements)
6 print(" ".join(map(str, sorted(distinct_elements))))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	✓
✓	6 1 1 2 2 3 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sums of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

**Example**

arr=[1,2,3,4,6]

- the sum of the first three elements,  $1+2+3=6$ . The value of the last element is 6.
- Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 3.

**Constraints**

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq arr[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$
- It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the size of the array arr.

Each of the next  $n$  lines contains an integer,  $arr[i]$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

**Sample Case 0****Sample Input 0**

```
4
1
2
3
3
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
2
```

**Explanation 0**

- The sum of the first two elements,  $1+2=3$ . The value of the last element is 3.
- Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 2.

**Sample Case 1****Sample Input 1**

```
3
1
2
1
```

**Sample Output 1**

```
1
```

**Explanation 1**

- The first and last elements are equal to 1.
- Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays.

- The index of the pivot is 1.

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	2
1	
2	
3	
3	
3	1
1	
2	
1	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 arr = []
3 for _ in range(n):
4     arr.append(int(input()))
5 total_sum = sum(arr)
6 left_sum = 0
7 pivot_index = -1
8 for i in range(n):
9     right_sum = total_sum - left_sum - arr[i]
10    if left_sum == right_sum:
11        pivot_index = i
12        break
13    left_sum += arr[i]
14 print(pivot_index)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 1 2 3 3	2	2	✓
✓	3 1 2 1	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider a program to insert an element / item in the sorted array. Complete the logic by filling up required code in editable section. Consider an array of size 10. The eleventh item is the data is to be inserted.

## Sample Test Cases

## Test Case 1

## Input

```
1  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
2
```

## Output

ITEM to be inserted:2

After insertion array is:

```
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11
```

## Test Case 2

## Input

```
11  
22  
33  
55  
66  
77  
88  
99  
110  
120  
44
```

## Output

ITEM to be inserted:44

After insertion array is:

```
11
22
33
44
55
66
77
88
99
110
120
```

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 sorted_array = []
2 for _ in range(10):
3     sorted_array.append(int(input()))
4 item_to_insert = int(input())
5 print(f"ITEM to be inserted:{item_to_insert}")
6 position = 0
7 while position < len(sorted_array) and sorted_array[position] < item_to_insert:
8     position += 1
9 sorted_array.insert(position, item_to_insert)
10 print("After insertion array is:")
11 for element in sorted_array:
12     print(element)
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	ITEM to be inserted:2 After insertion array is: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 22 33 55 66 77 88 99 110 120 44	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	ITEM to be inserted:44 After insertion array is: 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 120	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week6\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Tuples ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Tuples, Sets and its operations](#) / [Week7 Coding](#)

<b>Started on</b>	Saturday, 25 May 2024, 6:25 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Saturday, 25 May 2024, 6:54 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	29 mins 25 secs
<b>Marks</b>	4.00/5.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>80.00</b> out of 100.00

**Question 1**

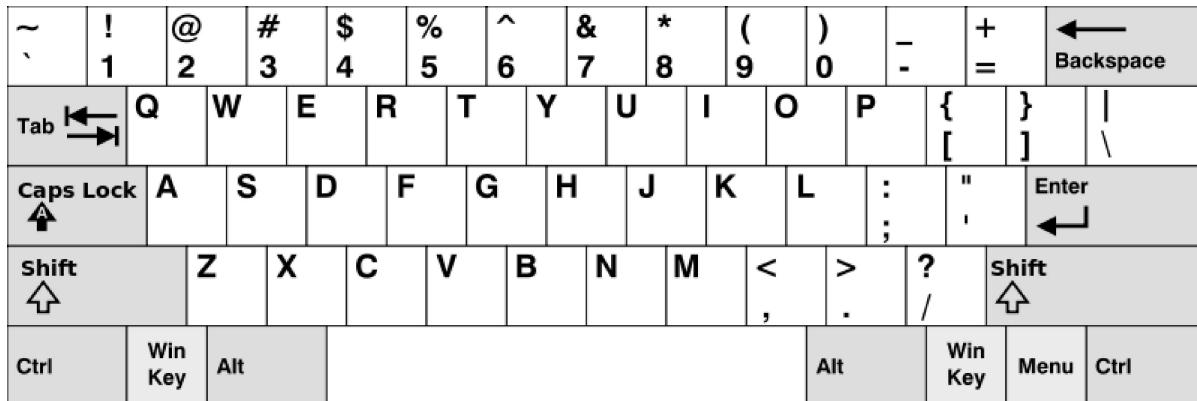
Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

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:**

Input	Result
4	
Hello	Alaska
Alaska	Dad
Dad	
Peace	
2	
adsfd	adsdf
afd	afd

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def find_words(words):
2     keyboard_rows =
3         set("qwertyuiop"),
4         set("asdfghjkl"),
5         set("zxcvbnm")
```

```
6 ]
7 result = []
8 v for word in words:
9     lower_word = word.lower()
10 v     for row in keyboard_rows:
11         if lower_word[0] in row:
12             word_row = row
13             break
14 v     if all(char in word_row for char in lower_word):
15         result.append(word)
16 return result
17 words1 = ["Hello", "Alaska", "Dad", "Peace"]
18 words2 = ["omk"]
19 words3 = ["adsdf", "sfd"]
```

Syntax Error(s)

Sorry: IndentationError: unexpected indent (\_\_tester\_\_.python3, line 7) //

Incorrect

Marks for this submission: 0.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 | t = tuple(map(int, input().split(',')))
2 | k = int(input())
3 | pair_counts = {}
4 | for i in range(len(t)):
5 |     for j in range(i + 1, len(t)):
6 |         pair_sum = t[i] + t[j]
7 |         if pair_sum == k:
8 |             pair_counts[(min(t[i], t[j]), max(t[i], t[j]))] = pair_counts.get(
9 | distinct_pair_count = len(pair_counts)
10| print(distinct_pair_count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5,6,5,7,7,8 13	2	2	✓
✓	1,2,1,2,5 3	1	1	✓
✓	1,2 0	0	0	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

There is a malfunctioning keyboard where some letter keys do not work. All other keys on the keyboard work properly.

Given a string text of words separated by a single space (no leading or trailing spaces) and a string brokenLetters of all distinct letter keys that are broken, return the number of words in text you can fully type using this keyboard.

**Example 1:**

Input: text = "hello world", brokenLetters = "ad"

Output:

1

Explanation: We cannot type "world" because the 'd' key is broken.

**For example:**

Input	Result
hello world ad	1
Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 text = input().strip()
2 brokenLetters = input().strip()
3 words = text.split()
4 broken_set = set(brokenLetters)
5 count = 0
6 for word in words:
7     if all(char.lower() not in broken_set for char in word):
8         count += 1
9 print(count)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	hello world ad	1	1	✓
✓	Welcome to REC e	1	1	✓
✓	Faculty Upskilling in Python Programming ak	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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 = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAGGGTTT"

**Output:** ["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCAAAAA"]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAAA"

**Output:** ["AAAAAAAAAA"]

**For example:**

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 s = input().strip()
2 sequence_length = 10
3 seen_sequences = set()
4 duplicate_sequences = set()
5 for i in range(len(s) - sequence_length + 1):
6     current_sequence = s[i:i + sequence_length]
7     if current_sequence in seen_sequences:
8         duplicate_sequences.add(current_sequence)
9     else:
10        seen_sequences.add(current_sequence)
11 result = sorted(list(duplicate_sequences))
12 for seq in result:
13     print(seq)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCAAAAA	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to eliminate the common elements in the given 2 arrays and print only the non-repeating elements and the total number of such non-repeating elements.

**Input Format:**

The first line contains space-separated values, denoting the size of the two arrays in integer format respectively.

The next two lines contain the space-separated integer arrays to be compared.

Sample Input:

```
5 4
1 2 8 6 5
2 6 8 10
```

Sample Output:

```
1 5 10
3
```

Sample Input:

```
5 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
```

Sample Output:

NO SUCH ELEMENTS

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 4	1 5 10
1 2 8 6 5	3
2 6 8 10	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 array1_size, array2_size = map(int, input().split())
2 array1 = list(map(int, input().split()))
3 array2 = list(map(int, input().split()))
4 set1 = set(array1)
5 set2 = set(array2)
6 non_repeating = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)
7 for element in non_repeating:
8     print(element, end = " ")
9 print()
10 print(len(non_repeating))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 1 2 8 6 5 2 6 8 10	1 5 10 3	1 5 10 3	✓
✓	3 3 10 10 10 10 11 12	11 12 2	11 12 2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ Week7\_MCQ

Jump to...

Dictionary ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Experiments based on Dictionary and its operations.](#) / [Week8 Coding](#)

**Started on** Wednesday, 29 May 2024, 7:13 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 30 May 2024, 10:49 AM

**Time taken** 15 hours 35 mins

**Marks** 5.00/5.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the game of Scrabble™, each letter has points associated with it. The total score of a word is the sum of the scores of its letters. More common letters are worth fewer points while less common letters are worth more points. The points associated with each letter are shown below:

Points Letters

1 A, E, I, L, N, O, R, S, T and U

2 D and G

3 B, C, M and P

4 F, H, V, W and Y

5 K

8 J and X

10 Q and Z

Write a program that computes and displays the Scrabble™ score for a word. Create a [dictionary](#) that maps from letters to point values. Then use the [dictionary](#) to compute the score.

A Scrabble™ board includes some squares that multiply the value of a letter or the value of an entire word. We will ignore these squares in this exercise.

[Sample](#) Input

REC

[Sample](#) Output

REC is worth 5 points.

**For example:**

Input	Result
REC	REC is worth 5 points.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 v def calculate_scrabble_score(word):
2 v     letter_points = {
3         'A': 1, 'B': 3, 'C': 3, 'D': 2, 'E': 1, 'F': 4, 'G': 2, 'H': 4,
4         'I': 1, 'J': 8, 'K': 5, 'L': 1, 'M': 3, 'N': 1, 'O': 1, 'P': 3,
5         'Q': 10, 'R': 1, 'S': 1, 'T': 1, 'U': 1, 'V': 4, 'W': 4, 'X': 8,
6         'Y': 4, 'Z': 10
7     }
8     word=str(input())
9     word = word.upper()
10    total_score = 0
11 v    for letter in word:
12 v        if letter in letter_points:
13            total_score += letter_points[letter]
14    print(f"{word} is worth {total_score} points.")
15 calculate_scrabble_score("REC")
16
17
18

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	GOD	GOD is worth 5 points.	GOD is worth 5 points.	✓
✓	REC	REC is worth 5 points.	REC is worth 5 points.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A sentence is a string of single-space separated words where each word consists only of lowercase letters. A word is uncommon if it appears exactly once in one of the sentences, and does not appear in the other sentence.

Given two sentences s1 and s2, return a [list](#) of all the uncommon words. You may return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

Input: s1 = "this apple is sweet", s2 = "this apple is sour"

Output: ["sweet", "sour"]

Example 2:

Input: s1 = "apple apple", s2 = "banana"

Output: ["banana"]

Constraints:

1 <= s1.length, s2.length <= 200

s1 and s2 consist of lowercase English letters and spaces.

s1 and s2 do not have leading or trailing spaces.

All the words in s1 and s2 are separated by a single space.

Note:

Use [dictionary](#) to solve the problem

**For example:**

Input	Result
this apple is sweet	sweet sour
this apple is sour	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 s1 = input().strip()
2 s2 = input().strip()
3
4 words1 = s1.split()
5 words2 = s2.split()
6
7 freq1 = {}
8 freq2 = {}
9
10 for word in words1:
11     if word in freq1:
12         freq1[word] += 1
13     else:
14         freq1[word] = 1
15
16 for word in words2:
17     if word in freq2:
18         freq2[word] += 1
19     else:
20         freq2[word] = 1
21
22 uncommon_words = []
23 for word in freq1:
24     if freq1[word] == 1 and word not in freq2:
25         uncommon_words.append(word)
26

```

```
27 for word in freq2:  
28     if freq2[word] == 1 and word not in freq1:  
29         uncommon_words.append(word)  
30  
31 print(" ".join(uncommon_words))
```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	this apple is sweet this apple is sour	sweet sour	sweet sour	✓
✓	apple apple banana	banana	banana	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Give a dictionary with value lists, sort the keys by summation of values in value list.

**Input :** test\_dict = {'Gfg' : [6, 7, 4], 'best' : [7, 6, 5]}

**Output :** {'Gfg': 17, 'best': 18}

**Explanation :** Sorted by sum, and replaced.

**Input :** test\_dict = {'Gfg' : [8,8], 'best' : [5,5]}

**Output :** {'best': 10, 'Gfg': 16}

**Explanation :** Sorted by sum, and replaced.

Sample Input:

2

Gfg 6 7 4

Best 7 6 5

Sample Output

Gfg 17

Best 18

**For example:**

Input	Result
2	Gfg 17
Gfg 6 7 4	Best 18
Best 7 6 5	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  def sort_dict_by_sum(test_dict):
2      sum_dict = {key: sum(values) for key, values in test_dict.items()}
3      sorted_dict = dict(sorted(sum_dict.items(), key=lambda x: x[1]))
4      return sorted_dict
5  def process_input():
6      n = int(input())
7      test_dict = {}
8      for _ in range(n):
9          key, *values = input().split()
10         test_dict[key] = [int(v) for v in values]
11     return test_dict
12  def print_output(sorted_dict):
13      for key, value in sorted_dict.items():
14          print(key, value)
15  if __name__ == "__main__":
16      test_dict = process_input()
17      sorted_dict = sort_dict_by_sum(test_dict)
18      print_output(sorted_dict)
19
20

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	2 Gfg 6 7 4 Best 7 6 5	Gfg 17 Best 18	Gfg 17 Best 18	✓
✓	2 Gfg 6 6 Best 5 5	Best 10 Gfg 12	Best 10 Gfg 12	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Create a student dictionary for n students with the student name as key and their test mark assignment mark and lab mark as values. Do the following computations and display the result.

- 1.Identify the student with the highest average score
- 2.Identify the student who has the highest Assignment marks
- 3.Identify the student with the Lowest lab marks
- 4.Identify the student with the lowest average score

Note:

If more than one student has the same score display all the student names

Sample input:

```
4
James 67 89 56
Lalith 89 45 45
Ram 89 89 89
Sita 70 70 70
```

Sample Output:

```
Ram
James Ram
Lalith
Lalith
```

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	Ram
James 67 89 56	James Ram
Lalith 89 45 45	Lalith
Ram 89 89 89	Lalith
Sita 70 70 70	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def compute_student_statistics(n, student_data):
2     students = {}
3
4     for data in student_data:
5         parts = data.split()
6         name, marks = parts[0], list(map(int, parts[1:]))
7         students[name] = marks + [sum(marks) / 3]
8
9     highest_avg, highest_assign, lowest_lab, lowest_avg = [], [], [], []
10    highest_avg_score = highest_assign_score = float('-inf')
11    lowest_lab_score = lowest_avg_score = float('inf')
12
```

```

12
13     for name, marks in students.items():
14         avg_score = marks[3]
15
16     if avg_score > highest_avg_score:
17         highest_avg, highest_avg_score = [name], avg_score
18     elif avg_score == highest_avg_score:
19         highest_avg.append(name)
20
21     if marks[1] > highest_assign_score:
22         highest_assign, highest_assign_score = [name], marks[1]
23     elif marks[1] == highest_assign_score:
24         highest_assign.append(name)
25
26     if marks[2] < lowest_lab_score:
27         lowest_lab, lowest_lab_score = [name], marks[2]
28     elif marks[2] == lowest_lab_score:
29         lowest_lab.append(name)
30
31     if avg_score < lowest_avg_score:
32         lowest_avg, lowest_avg_score = [name], avg_score
33     elif avg_score == lowest_avg_score:
34         lowest_avg.append(name)
35
36     print(' '.join(sorted(highest_avg)))
37     print(' '.join(sorted(highest_assign)))
38     print(' '.join(sorted(lowest_lab)))
39     print(' '.join(sorted(lowest_avg)))
40
41 n = int(input().strip())
42 student_data = [input().strip() for _ in range(n)]
43
44 compute_student_statistics(n, student_data)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	4 James 67 89 56 Lalith 89 45 45 Ram 89 89 89 Sita 70 70 70	Ram James Ram Lalith Lalith	Ram James Ram Lalith Lalith	✓
✓	3 Raja 95 67 90 Aarav 89 90 90 Shadhana 95 95 91	Shadhana Shadhana Aarav Raja Raja	Shadhana Shadhana Aarav Raja Raja	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array of names of candidates in an election. A candidate name in the array represents a vote cast to the candidate. Print the name of candidates received Max vote. If there is tie, print a lexicographically smaller name.

**Examples:**

Input : votes[] = {"john", "johnny", "jackie",  
"johnny", "john", "jackie",  
"jamie", "jamie", "john",  
"johnny", "jamie", "johnny",  
"john"};

Output : John

We have four Candidates with name as 'John', 'Johnny', 'jamie', 'jackie'. The candidates John and Johny get maximum votes. Since John is alphabetically smaller, we print it. Use [dictionary](#) to solve the above problem

**Sample Input:**

10  
John  
John  
Johny  
Jamie  
Jamie  
Johny  
Jack  
Johny  
Johny  
Jackie

**Sample Output:**

Johny


**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

1	n = int(input().strip())
2	

```

3 vote_count = {}
4
5 for _ in range(n):
6     candidate = input().strip()
7     if candidate in vote_count:
8         vote_count[candidate] += 1
9     else:
10        vote_count[candidate] = 1
11
12 max_votes = 0
13 winner = ""
14
15 for candidate, votes in vote_count.items():
16     if votes > max_votes or (votes == max_votes and candidate < winner):
17         max_votes = votes
18         winner = candidate
19
20 print(winner)

```

//

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	10 John John Johny Jamie Jamie Johny Jack Johny Johny Jackie	Johny	Johny	✓
✓	6 Ida Ida Ida Kiruba Kiruba Kiruba	Ida	Ida	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week8\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Functions ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Functions: Built-in functions, User-defined functions, Recursive functions](#) / [Week9\\_Coding](#)

<b>Started on</b>	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 6:40 PM
<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 7:12 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	31 mins 45 secs
<b>Marks</b>	5.00/5.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A number is considered to be ugly if its only prime factors are 2, 3 or 5.

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, ...] is the sequence of ugly numbers.

Task:

complete the function which takes a number n as input and checks if it's an ugly number.

return ugly if it is ugly, else return not ugly

Hint:

An ugly number U can be expressed as:  $U = 2^a * 3^b * 5^c$ , where a, b and c are nonnegative integers.

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(checkUgly(6))	ugly
print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1 def checkUgly(num):
2     if num <= 0:
3         return "not ugly"
4     for factor in [2, 3, 5]:
5         while num % factor == 0:
6             num //= factor
7     return "ugly" if num == 1 else "not ugly"
8

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(checkUgly(6))	ugly	ugly	✓
✓	print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly	not ugly	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

complete function to implement coin change making problem i.e. finding the minimum number of coins of certain denominations that add up to given amount of money.

The only available coins are of values 1, 2, 3, 4

**Input Format:**

Integer input from stdin.

**Output Format:**

return the minimum number of coins required to meet the given target.

**Example Input:**

16

**Output:**

4

**Explanation:**

We need only 4 coins of value 4 each

**Example Input:**

25

**Output:**

7

**Explanation:**

We need 6 coins of 4 value, and 1 coin of 1 value

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer](#)

```

1 def coinChange(target):
2     dp = [float('inf')] * (target + 1)
3     dp[0] = 0
4     coins = [1, 2, 3, 4]
5     for i in range(1, target + 1):
6         for coin in coins:
7             if i - coin >= 0:
8                 dp[i] = min(dp[i], dp[i - coin] + 1)
9     return dp[target]
10

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(coinChange(16))	4	4	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An abundant number is a number for which the sum of its proper divisors is greater than the number itself. Proper divisors of the number are those that are strictly lesser than the number.

Input Format:

Take input an integer from stdin

Output Format:

Return Yes if given number is Abundant. Otherwise, print No

Example input:

12

Output:

Yes

Explanation

The proper divisors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, whose sum is  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 16$ . Since sum of proper divisors is greater than the given number, 12 is an abundant number.

Example input:

13

Output:

No

Explanation

The proper divisors of 13 is: 1, whose sum is 1. Since sum of proper divisors is not greater than the given number, 13 is not an abundant number.

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(abundant(12))	Yes
print(abundant(13))	No

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1 v def abundant(number):
2 v     def sum_of_proper_divisors(n):
3 v         divisors_sum = 0
4 v         for i in range(1, n):
5 v             if n % i == 0:
6 v                 divisors_sum += i
7 v         return divisors_sum
8 proper_divisors_sum = sum_of_proper_divisors(number)
9 v if proper_divisors_sum > number:
10 v     return "Yes"
11 v else:
12 v     return "No"
13

```

	<b>Test</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	print(abundant(12))	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	print(abundant(13))	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

//

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the number itself.

For example, 5 is an automorphic number because  $5 \times 5 = 25$ . The last digit is 5 which same as the given number.

If the number is not valid, it should display "Invalid input".

If it is an automorphic number display "Automorphic" else display "Not Automorphic".

**Input Format:**

Take a Integer from Stdin Output Format: Print Automorphic if given number is Automorphic number, otherwise Not Automorphic Example input: 5 Output: Automorphic Example input: 25 Output: Automorphic Example input: 7 Output: Not Automorphic

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer](#)

```

1 def automorphic(number):
2     try:
3         number = int(number)
4     except ValueError:
5         return "Invalid input"
6     square = number * number
7     str_number = str(number)
8     str_square = str(square)
9     if str_square.endswith(str_number):
10        return "Automorphic"
11    else:
12        return "Not Automorphic"
13

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic	Automorphic	✓
✓	print(automorphic(7))	Not Automorphic	Not Automorphic	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

[Correct](#)

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a code to check whether product of digits at even places is divisible by sum of digits at odd place of a positive integer.

**Input Format:**

Take an input integer from stdin.

**Output Format:**

Print TRUE or FALSE.

**Example Input:**

1256

**Output:**

TRUE

**Example Input:**

1595

**Output:**

FALSE

**For example:**

Test	Result
print(productDigits(1256))	True
print(productDigits(1595))	False

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer](#)

```

1 | def productDigits(n):
2 |     n_str = str(n)
3 |     odd_sum = 0
4 |     even_product = 1
5 |     has_even_digits = False
6 |     for i, digit in enumerate(n_str):
7 |         if (i + 1) % 2 == 0:
8 |             even_product *= int(digit)
9 |             has_even_digits = True
10 |            else:
11 |                odd_sum += int(digit)
12 |            if not has_even_digits:
13 |                even_product = 0
14 |
15 |            if odd_sum == 0:
16 |                return "FALSE"
17 |
18 |            return "True" if even_product % odd_sum == 0 else "False"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(productDigits(1256))	True	True	✓
✓	print(productDigits(1595))	False	False	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week9\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

Searching ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [PSPP/PUP](#) / [Searching techniques: Linear and Binary](#) / [Week10 Coding](#)

**Started on** Monday, 20 May 2024, 3:51 PM

**State** Finished

**Completed on** Thursday, 23 May 2024, 6:49 PM

**Time taken** 3 days 2 hours

**Marks** 5.00/5.00

**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an list, find peak element in it. A peak element is an element that is greater than its neighbors.

An element  $a[i]$  is a peak element if

$A[i-1] \leq A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for middle elements.  $[0 < i < n-1]$

$A[i-1] \leq A[i]$  for last element  $[i=n-1]$

$A[i] \geq A[i+1]$  for first element  $[i=0]$

**Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer  $n$ , the length of  $A$ .

The second line contains  $n$  space-separated integers,  $A[i]$ .

**Output Format**

**Print** peak numbers separated by space.

**Sample Input**

5

8 9 10 2 6

**Sample Output**

10 6

**For example:**

Input	Result
4	12 8
12 3 6 8	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 def find_peak_elements(arr):
2     peak_elements = []
3     for i in range(len(arr)):
4         if i == 0 and arr[i] >= arr[i + 1]:
5             peak_elements.append(arr[i])
6         elif i == len(arr) - 1 and arr[i] >= arr[i - 1]:
7             peak_elements.append(arr[i])
8         elif arr[i - 1] <= arr[i] >= arr[i + 1]:
9             peak_elements.append(arr[i])
10    return peak_elements
11 n = int(input())
12 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
13 result = find_peak_elements(arr)
14 print(*result)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	7 15 7 10 8 9 4 6	15 10 9 6	15 10 9 6	✓
✓	4 12 3 6 8	12 8	12 8	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Python program for binary search.

**For example:**

Input	Result
1,2,3,5,8 6	False
3,5,9,45,42 42	True

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = input()
2 k = (input())
3 if k in n :
4     print(True)
5 else:
6     print(False)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1,2,3,5,8 6	False	False ✓	
✓	3,5,9,45,42 42	True	True ✓	
✓	52,45,89,43,11 11	True	True ✓	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

To find the frequency of numbers in a [list](#) and display in sorted order.

**Constraints:**

1&lt;=n, arr[i]&lt;=100

**Input:**

1 68 79 4 90 68 1 4 5

**Output:**

1 2

4 2

5 1

68 2

79 1

90 1

**For example:**

Input	Result
4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
2 def count_frequency(arr):
3     freq_dict = {}
4     for num in arr:
5         freq_dict[num] = freq_dict.get(num, 0) + 1
6     return freq_dict
7 freq_dict = count_frequency(arr)
8 sorted_freq = sorted(freq_dict.items())
9 for num, freq in sorted_freq:
10    print(num, freq)

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 3 5 3 4 5	3 2 4 2 5 2	3 2 4 2 5 2	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	12 4 4 4 2 3 5	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	2 1 3 1 4 3 5 1 12 1	✓
✓	5 4 5 4 6 5 7 3	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	3 1 4 2 5 3 6 1 7 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Bubble Sort is the simplest [sorting](#) algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order. You read an [list](#) of numbers. You need to arrange the elements in ascending order and print the result. The [sorting](#) should be done using bubble sort.

**Input Format:** The first line reads the number of elements in the array. The second line reads the array elements one by one.

**Output Format:** The output should be a sorted [list](#).

**For example:**

Input	Result
6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8
5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 n = int(input())
2 a = list(map(int, input().split()))
3 a.sort()
4 print(' '.join(map(str, a)))

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 3 4 8 7 1 2	1 2 3 4 7 8	1 2 3 4 7 8	✓
✓	6 9 18 1 3 4 6	1 3 4 6 9 18	1 3 4 6 9 18	✓
✓	5 4 5 2 3 1	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an listof integers, sort the array in ascending order using the *Bubble Sort* algorithm above. Once sorted, print the following three lines:

1. List is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted list.
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted list.

For example, given a worst-case but small array to sort: a=[6,4,1]. It took 3 swaps to sort the array. Output would be

Array is sorted in 3 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 6

**Input Format**

The first line contains an integer,n , the size of the list a .

The second line contains n, space-separated integers a[i].

**Constraints**

- 2<=n<=600
- 1<=a[i]<=2x10<sup>6</sup>

**Output Format**

You must print the following three lines of output:

1. List is sorted in numSwaps swaps., where numSwaps is the number of swaps that took place.
2. First Element: firstElement, the *first* element in the sorted list.
3. Last Element: lastElement, the *last* element in the sorted list.

**Sample Input 0**

3

1 2 3

**Sample Output 0**List is sorted in 0 swaps.

First Element: 1

Last Element: 3

**For example:**

Input	Result
3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3
5 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 def bubble_sort(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     num_swaps = 0
4     for i in range(n-1):
```

```

4 ▾
5 ▾     for i in range(n):
6 ▾         for j in range(n - 1):
7             if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
8                 arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
9             num_swaps += 1
10            print(f"List is sorted in {num_swaps} swaps.")
11            print(f"First Element: {arr[0]}")
12            print(f"Last Element: {arr[-1]}")
13 n = int(input())
14 a = list(map(int, input().split()))
15 bubble_sort(a)

```

	<b>Input</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Got</b>	
✓	3 3 2 1	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	List is sorted in 3 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 3	✓
✓	5 1 9 2 8 4	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	List is sorted in 4 swaps. First Element: 1 Last Element: 9	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Week10\\_MCQ](#)

Jump to...

[Sorting ►](#)