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Demo ticket

Session

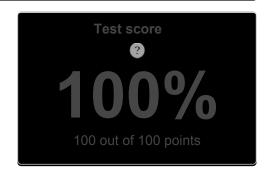
ID: demoRMTRVK-BE6
Time limit: 120 min.

Status: closed

Created on: 2014-03-17 19:22 UTC Started on: 2014-03-17 19:22 UTC Finished on: 2014-03-17 20:39 UTC

Tasks in test

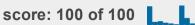
Task score



EDIUM

1. GenomicRangeQuery

Find the minimal nucleotide from a range of sequence DNA.



Task description

A non-empty zero-indexed string S is given. String S consists of N characters from the set of upper-case English letters A, C, G, π . This string actually represents a DNA sequence, and the upper-case letters represent single nucleotides.

You are also given non-empty zero-indexed arrays P and Q consisting of M integers. These arrays represent queries about minimal nucleotides. We represent the letters of string S as integers 1, 2, 3, 4 in arrays P and Q, where A = 1, C = 2, G = 3, T = 4, and we assume that A < C < G < T.

Query K requires you to find the minimal nucleotide from the range (P[K], Q[K]), $0 \le P[i] \le Q[i] < N$.

For example, consider string S = GACACCATA and arrays P, Q such that:

P[0] = 0 Q[0] = 8

P[1] = 0 Q[1] = 2

P[2] = 4 Q[2] = 5 P[3] = 7 Q[3] = 7

The minimal nucleotides from these ranges are as follows:

- (0, 8) is A identified by 1,
- (0, 2) is A identified by 1,
- (4, 5) is C identified by 2,
- (7, 7) is T identified by 4.

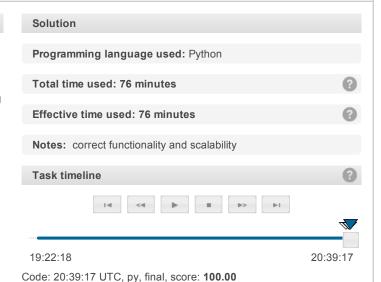
Write a function:

```
def solution(S, P, Q)
```

that, given a non-empty zero-indexed string S consisting of N characters and two non-empty zero-indexed arrays P and Q consisting of M integers, returns an array consisting of M characters specifying the consecutive answers to all queries.

The sequence should be returned as:

- a Results structure (in C), or
- a vector of integers (in C++), or
- a Results record (in Pascal), or
- · an array of integers (in any other programming



def solution(S, P, Q): $N = len(\hat{S})$ M = len(P)03. occurs = [[-1]*4 for _ in xrange(N)]
mapping = {'A':1, 'C':2, 'G':3, 'T':4
for i, c in enumerate(S):
 if i == 0: 05 06 07 08 occurs[i][mapping[c]-1] = i 10. continue 11. 12. 13. for j in xrange(4):
 occurs[i][j] = occurs[i-1][j]
occurs[i][mapping[c]-1] = i 14. 15. ret = [0] * M for i in xrange(M): for j in xrange 16. 17. 18. j in xrange(4):
if occurs[Q[i]][j] >= P[i]:
 ret[i] = j + 1 19. 20. 21. return ret

language).

For example, given the string S = ${\tt GACACCATA}$ and arrays P, Q such that:

the function should return the values [1, 1, 2, 4], as explained above. Assume that:

- N is an integer within the range [1..100,000];
- M is an integer within the range [1..50,000];
- each element of array P, Q is an integer within the range [0..N - 1];
- P[i] ≤ Q[i];
- string S consists only of upper-case English letters A,
 C, G, T.

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is O(N+M);
- expected worst-case space complexity is O(N), beyond input storage (not counting the storage required for input arguments).

Elements of input arrays can be modified.

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Analysis



O(N + M)

test	time	result
example example test	0.050 s.	ок
extreme_sinlge single character string	0.050 s.	ок
extreme_double double character string	0.050 s.	ок
simple simple tests	0.050 s.	ок
small_length_string small length simple string	0.050 s.	ок
small_random small random string, length = ~300	0.050 s.	ок
almost_all_same_letters GGGGGG.??GGGGGG??GGGGGG	0.300 s.	ок
large_random large random string, length	0.530 s.	ок
extreme_large all max ranges	0.620 s.	ок

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