### 06 - Strings in Python

Ex. No. : 6.1 Date:8.5.24

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### **Count Chars**

Write a python program to count all letters, digits, and special symbols respectively from a given string

For example:

Input Result rec@123 3 1

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	rec@123	3 3 1	3 3 1	~
~	P@#yn26at^&i5ve	8 3 4	8 3 4	~
~	abc@12&	3 2 2	3 2 2	~

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#### **Decompress the String**

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

Sample Input 1 a2b4c6

Sample Output 1 aabbbbcccccc

# Program:

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

a2b4c6 aabbbbcccccc aabbbbcccccc aabbbbcccccc		Input	Expected	Got		
a12h3d4 aaaaaaaaaaahhhdddd aaaaaaaaaaabhhdddd 🗸		a2b4c6	aabbbbcccccc	aabbbbcccccc	~	
412334 444444444444444444444444444444444	/	a12b3d4	aaaaaaaaaaabbbdddd	aaaaaaaaaabbbdddd	~	

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First N Common Chars

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

Input Format:

The first line contains S1.

The second line contains S2. The third line contains N.

Output Format:

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

**Boundary Conditions:** 

Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

abcbde cdefghbb 3

Output:

bcd

Note:

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

### Program:

a=input()

b=input()



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#### **Remove Characters**

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

# Program:

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



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#### Remove Palindrome Words

String should contain only the words are not palindrome.

Sample Input 1 Malayalam is my mother tongue

Sample Output 1 is my mother tongue

For example:

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

## Program:

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

/	Malayalam is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	is my mother tongue	~
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#### Return Second World in Uppercase

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

#### For example:

```
If input is "Wipro Technologies Bangalore" the function should return "TECHNOLOGIES"
If input is "Hello World" the function should return "WORLD"
If input is "Hello" the program should return "LESS"
```

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

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

#### For example:

```
Input Result
Wipro Technologies Bangalore
TECHNOLOGIES
Hello World
WORLD
Hello
LESS
```

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

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

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#### **Revers String**

Reverse a string without affecting special characters. Given a string S, containing special characters and all the alphabets, reverse the string without affecting the positions of the special characters.

```
Input:
A&B
Output:
B&A
Explanation: As we ignore '&' and
As we ignore '&' and then reverse, so answer is "B&A".
```

For example:

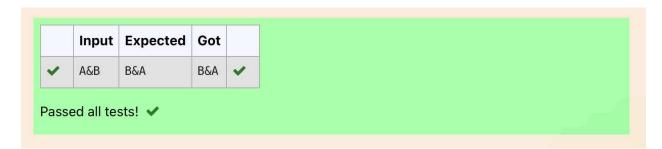
```
Input Result A&x# x&A#
```

```
def reverse_string(s):
    s = list(s)
    l, r = 0, len(s) - 1

while l < r:
    if not s[l].isalpha():
        l += 1
    elif not s[r].isalpha():
        r -= 1
    else:
        s[l], s[r] = s[r], s[l]
        l += 1
        r -= 1

    return ".join(s)

# Test Cases
print(reverse_string(input())) # Output: "B&A"</pre>
```



Ex. No. : 6.8 Date:8.5.24

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#### String characters balance Test

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

For example:

Input Result Yn PYnative True

### Program:

```
a=input()
b=input()
if a in b:
   print("True")
else:
   print("False")
```



Ex. No. : 6.9 Date:8.5.24

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#### **Unique Names**

In this exercise, you will create a program that reads words from the user until the user enters a blank line. After the user enters a blank line your program should display each word entered by the user exactly once. The words should be displayed in the same order that they were first entered. For example, if the user enters:

#### Input:

first second first third second

then your program should display:

#### **Output:**

first second third

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



Ex. No. : 6.10 Date:8.5.24

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#### **Username Domain Extension**

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

#### **Input Format**:

The first line contains S.

#### **Output Format**:

The first line contains EXTENSION. The second line contains DOMAIN. The third line contains USERNAME.

#### **Boundary Condition:**

 $1 \le \text{Length of S} \le 100$ 

Example Input/Output 1:

#### Input:

vijayakumar.r@rajalakshmi.edu.in

#### **Output**:

edu.in rajalakshmi vijayakumar.r

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

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

