

08 – Tuple/Set

Ex. No. : 8.1

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

Binary String

Coders here is a simple task for you, Given string str. Your task is to check whether it is a binary string or not by using python set.

Examples:

Input: str = "01010101010"

Output: Yes

Input: str = "REC101"

Output: No

For example:

Input	Result
01010101010	Yes
010101 10101	No

Program:

```
a = input()
```

```
try:
```

```
    c = int(a)
```

```
    print("Yes")
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("No")
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	01010101010	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	REC123	No	No	✓
✓	010101 10101	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.2

Date:22.5.24

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Name: K.Yuvashree

Check Pair

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

Program:

```
t = input()
```

```
k = int(input())
```

```
a = t.split(",")
```

```
l = [int(x) for x in a]
```

```
count = 0
```

```
x = set()
```

```
for i in range(len(l)):
```

```

for j in range(i + 1, len(l)):
    if l[i] + l[j] == k:
        s = (l[i], l[j])
        if s not in x and (l[j], l[i]) not in x:
            count += 1
            x.add(s)

print(count)

```

Output:

	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

Ex. No. : 8.3

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

DNA Sequence

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 = "AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT"

Output: ["AAAAACCCCC", "CCCCCAAAA"]

Example 2:

Input: s = "AAAAAAAAAAAAA"

Output: ["AAAAAAAAAA"]

For example:

Input	Result
AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAA

Program:

```
s = input()
j = []
repeated = set()
for i in range(len(s) - 9):
    sequence = s[i:i+10]
```

```

if sequence in j:
    repeated.add(sequence)
else:
    j.append(sequence)
l=list(repeated)
l=list(reversed(l))
for i in l:
    print(i)

```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	AAAAACCCCCAAAAACCCCCAAAAAGGGTTT	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAA	AAAAACCCCC CCCCCAAAA	✓
✓	AAAAAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.4

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

Print repeated no

Given an array of integers `nums` containing `n + 1` integers where each integer is in the range `[1, n]` inclusive. There is only **one repeated number** in `nums`, return *this repeated number*. Solve the problem using [set](#).

Example 1:

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

Output: 2

Example 2:

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

Output: 3

For example:

Input	Result
1 3 4 4 2	4

Program:

```
n=input().split(" ")
n = list(n)
for i in range(len(n)):
    for j in range(i+1,len(n)):
        if n[i] == n[j]:
            print(n[i])
            exit(0)
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 4 4 2	4	4	✓
✓	1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Ex. No. : 8.5

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

Remove repeated

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 2 8 6 5	1 5 10 3

Input	Result
2 6 8 10	

Program:

```

a=input()
d=[]
b=input()
c=input()
b=tuple(b.split(" "))
c=tuple(c.split(" "))
for i in b:
    if i not in c:
        d.append(i)
for i in c:
    if i not in b:
        d.append(i)
for i in range(len(d)):
    print(int(d[i]),end=' ')
print()
print(len(d))

```

Output:

	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.

Ex. No. : 8.6

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

Malfunctioning Keyboard

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

Program:

```
a=input()
b=input()
c=set()
for i in a:
    for j in b:
        if j in i:
            c.add(i)
print(len(c))
```

Output:

	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.

Ex. No. : 8.7

Date:22.5.24

Register No : 231501189

Name: K.Yuvashree

American keyboard

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"

~ !	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	(9) 0	- _	+ =	← Backspace	
Tab ↔	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{ [}]	 \
Caps Lock ⬆	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	" '	Enter ↵	
Shift ⬆	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	< ,	> .	? /	Shift ⬆		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt								Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl

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	Alaska

Input	Result
Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Dad

Program:

```
def findWords(words):
    row1 = set('qwertyuiop')
    row2 = set('asdfghjkl')
    row3 = set('zxcvbnm')

    result = []

    for word in words:
        w = set(word.lower())
        if w.issubset(row1) or w.issubset(row2) or w.issubset(row3):
            result.append(word)

    if len(result) == 0:
        print("No words")
    else:
        for i in result:
            print(i)

a = int(input())
arr = [input() for i in range(a)]
findWords(arr)
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4 Hello Alaska Dad Peace	Alaska Dad	Alaska Dad	✓
✓	1 omk	No words	No words	✓
✓	2 adsfd afd	adsfd afd	adsfd afd	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.