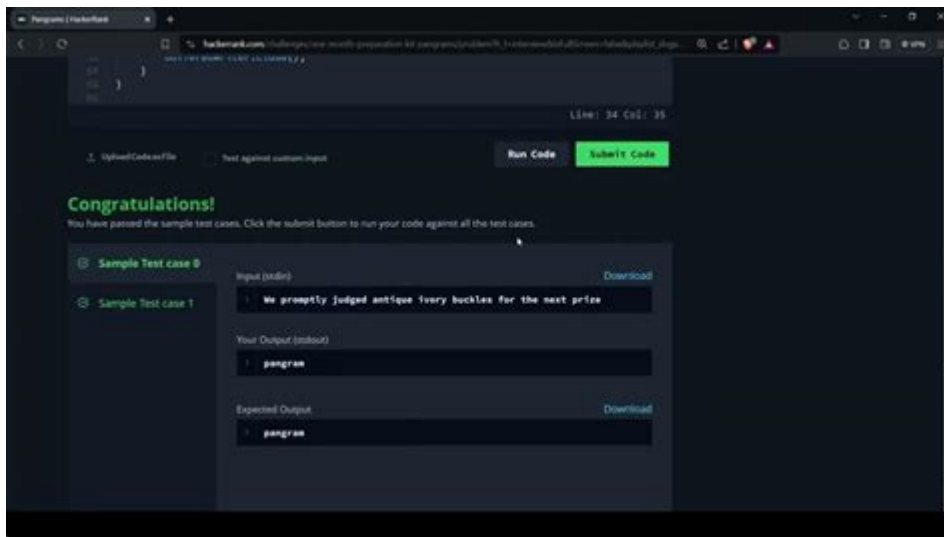


# Are They Pangrams Hackerrank Solution



**Are they pangrams hackerrank solution** is a popular challenge that appears on HackerRank, a platform known for its coding competitions and programming challenges. This particular problem tests a programmer's understanding of strings and their manipulation. In this article, we will delve into the concept of pangrams, explore the HackerRank challenge, discuss how to approach the solution, and provide a sample implementation in Python.

## Understanding Pangrams

A pangram is a sentence that contains every letter of the alphabet at least once. The most famous example is: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." This sentence uses all 26 letters of the English alphabet, making it a perfect pangram.

Pangrams have various applications, including:

- Testing fonts and keyboard layouts
- Creating examples for language processing
- Improving typing skills

In programming, understanding pangrams is crucial when dealing with text analysis, cryptography, and natural language processing.

## The HackerRank Challenge

The "Are they pangrams" challenge on HackerRank asks participants to determine whether a given string is a pangram. The problem usually specifies

the following:

- Input: A single line string that may contain spaces, punctuation, and uppercase or lowercase letters.
- Output: A string that should return "pangram" if the input string is a pangram and "not pangram" if it isn't.

## Problem Constraints

When solving the problem, it's essential to consider the constraints:

- The input string can be of varying lengths, but typically it will be less than 1000 characters.
- The string may contain different character cases (e.g., A and a should be treated as the same).
- Spaces and punctuation should be ignored in the determination of a pangram.

## Approaching the Solution

To solve the problem efficiently, we can follow these general steps:

1. Normalize the Input: Convert all characters in the input string to lowercase to ensure uniformity.
2. Filter Out Non-Alphabet Characters: Remove spaces and punctuation, focusing only on the letters.
3. Check for Uniqueness: Use a data structure that can help track the unique letters present in the string. A set is ideal for this purpose.
4. Determine the Result: After processing the string, check if the size of the set is 26 (the number of letters in the English alphabet). If it is, the string is a pangram; otherwise, it is not.

## Sample Implementation

Here's a sample implementation in Python that adheres to the outlined approach:

```
```python
def is_pangram(s):
    Convert the string to lowercase
    s = s.lower()

    Create a set of all unique letters
    unique_letters = set()

    Iterate through each character in the string
    for char in s:
        Check if the character is a letter
        if char.isalpha():
            unique_letters.add(char)

    Check the length of the unique letters set
    if len(unique_letters) == 26:
        return "pangram"
```

```
else:  
    return "not pangram"
```

Example usage

```
input_string = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"  
print(is_pangram(input_string)) Output: pangram  
``
```

## Testing the Solution

To ensure that our solution works correctly, we should test it with various inputs. Here are some examples:

1. Pangram Example:

- Input: "Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs"
- Expected Output: "pangram"

2. Not a Pangram Example:

- Input: "Hello World"
- Expected Output: "not pangram"

3. Edge Cases:

- Input: ""
- Expected Output: "not pangram"
- Input: "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
- Expected Output: "pangram"
- Input: "The five boxing wizards jump quickly."
- Expected Output: "pangram"

## Complexity Analysis

The time complexity of our solution is  $O(n)$ , where  $n$  is the length of the input string. This is because we iterate through the string once to extract the unique letters. The space complexity is  $O(1)$ , as the maximum size of our set is capped at 26 letters, regardless of the input size.

## Conclusion

The "Are they pangrams" challenge on HackerRank is an excellent way to practice string manipulation and familiarize oneself with basic data structures like sets. Understanding how to efficiently determine if a string is a pangram can be beneficial in various programming contexts, particularly in text processing and analysis. By following the solution approach outlined in this article, you can confidently tackle this challenge and improve your programming skills. Happy coding!

## Frequently Asked Questions

## **What is a pangram?**

A pangram is a sentence that contains every letter of the alphabet at least once.

## **Why are pangrams important in coding challenges?**

Pangrams are often used in coding challenges to test string manipulation, character counting, and algorithm efficiency.

## **What is the 'Are They Pangrams' problem on HackerRank?**

The 'Are They Pangrams' problem on HackerRank asks you to determine if a given sentence is a pangram.

## **How do you check if a string is a pangram in Python?**

You can check if a string is a pangram by creating a set of characters from the string and comparing it to a set of all alphabet letters.

## **What is a common approach to solve the 'Are They Pangrams' problem?**

A common approach is to convert the string to lowercase, remove duplicates using a set, and then check if the set contains all 26 letters of the alphabet.

## **Can you give an example of a pangram?**

An example of a pangram is 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.'

## **What edge cases should be considered when solving the pangram problem?**

Edge cases include sentences with special characters, different letter cases, and sentences shorter than 26 characters.

## **Are there any performance considerations when implementing the pangram solution?**

Yes, performance can be affected by the length of the input string; using efficient data structures like sets can improve performance.

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## **[Are They Pangrams Hackerrank Solution](#)**

*they* *them* *their* -

3 *they* *them* “ ” *they* *them* “ ”

**they** **them** **their** -

3 *they* *them* “ ” *they* *them* “ ”

*wellerman* -

*wellerman* The Longest Johns *Wellerman* There once was a ship that put to sea  
And the name of that ship was the Billy o' Tea  
The winds blew hard her bow dipped ...

"There are--" "They are--"

There are There is There be There be " ( ) ", "There be + + ",  
there , ; be ...

*they* , *their* , *them* , *theirs* -

Nov 24, 2007 · *they* They are students. *their*

**I'd** **you'd** **he'd** **we'd** **they'd** 'd **would** **had** ...

I'd like to watch a movie. I would. He'd finished his  
assignments. He had finished his ...

*they*/*them* -

*they* 14 *epicene* 20 *non-*  
*binary* ...

**sci** -

Dec 2, 2023 · desk reject 2 6 20 MDPI 1 6 30 2  
We are writing to inform you that we ...

*SCI* *running title* ...

May 30, 2022 · The title exceeds 70 characters with spaces; the author is suggested to give an  
abbreviated runnin...

**sci** **Declaration of interest**? -

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal  
relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. The ...

**they** **them** **their** -

3 *they* *them* “ ” *they* *them* “ ”  
*they* They are reading books.

*they* *them* *their* -

3 *they* *them* “ ” *they* *them* “ ”  
*they* They are reading books.

**wellerman** -

*wellerman* The Longest Johns *Wellerman* There once was a ship that put to sea  
And the name of that ship was the Billy o' Tea  
The winds blew hard her bow dipped down  
Blow me bull

