04 - Iteration Control Structures

Ex. No. : 4.1 Date:

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Factors of a number

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number).

Inpu t	Result
20	1 2 4 5 10 20

```
CODE:

n=int(input())

i=1

while(i<=n):

if(n%i==0):

print(i,end="")

i+=1
```

Ex. No. : 4.2 Date:

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Non Repeated Digit Count

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 ≥ 1 and ≤ 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.

Inp ut	Result
292	1
1015	2
108	3



Inp ut	Result
22	0

```
CODE:
n=int(input())
l=[ ]
co=0
digi=0
while (n!=0):
  r=n%10
   n=n//10
   l.append(r)
for i in range(len(l)):
  co=0
  for j in range(len(l)):
     if(l[i]==l[j] and i!=j):
          co = 1
  if(co==0):
     digi+=1
print(digi)
```

Ex. No. : 4.3 Date:

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Prime Checking

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

Example 1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example 2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

Inpu t	Resu lt
7	2
10	1

```
CODE:

n=int(input())

f=0

for i in range(2,n):

    if(n%i==0):
        f=1
        break

if(f==0):
    print(2)

else:
    print(1)
```

Ex. No. : 4.4 Date:

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Next Perfect Square

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
CODE:
n=int(input())
i=1
while(n>i*i):

i+=1

print(i*i)

Ex. No. : 4.5 Date:

Register No.: 230701362 Name: THARUNRAJ I

Nth Fibonacci

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:

7

Output

8

```
CODE:

n=int(input())

a=0

b=1

c=1

i=0

while(i<n-2):

c=a+b

a=b

b=c

i+=1

if(n==1):

print(0)

else:

print(c)
```

Ex. No. : 4.6 Date:

Register No.: 230701362 Name: THARUNRAJ I

Disarium Number

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:

Inp Resu

ut lt

175 Yes

123 No

```
CODE:
n=int(input())
d=n
digi=0
sum=0
while(d!=0):
     d = d//10
     digi+=1
d=n
while(d!=0):
   r=d%10
   sum=r*digi+sum
   digi=1
   d = d//10
if(sum==n):
  print("Yes")
else:
  print("No")
```

Ex. No. : 4.7 Date:

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Sum of Series

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

Output

1234

Explanation:

as input is 4, have to take 4 terms.

1 + 11 + 111 + 1111

Test Case 2

Input

6

Output

123456

Inpu	Resu
t	lt
3	123

CODE:

```
n=int(input())
sum=0
var=0
for i in range(n):
   var=var*10+1
   sum=sum+var
print(sum)
```

Ex. No. : 4.8 Date:

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Unique Digit Count

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 ≥ 1 and ≤ 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'.

Inpu t	Resu lt
292	2
1015	3

CODE: n=int(input()) l=[] while(n!=0): d=n%10 if d not in l: l.append(d) n=n//10 print(len(l))

Ex. No. : 4.9 Date:

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Product of single digit

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

```
CODE:
n=int(input())
i=2
 while(n\%i!=0 and i<9 and n//i<9):
   i+=1
if(i==9):
  print("No")
else:
  print("Yes")
```

Ex. No. : 4.10 Date:

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Perfect Square After adding One

Given an integer N, check whether N the given number can be made a perfect square after adding 1 to it.

Input Format:

Single integer input.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

24

Output:

Yes

Example Input:

26

Output:

No

Inp	Resu
ut	lt
24	Yes

```
CODE:
n=int(input())
i=0
while(n>i*i):
  i+=1
if(n+1==i*i):
  print("Yes")
else:
  print("No")
```

