

04 - Iteration Control Structures

For example:

Input	Result
20	1 2 4 5 10 20

Ex. No. : 4.1

Date: 13.04.24

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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).

```
s=int(input())
for i in range(1,s+1):
    if(s%i==0):
        print(i,end=' ')
```

For example:

Input	Result
292	1
1015	2
108	3
22	0

Ex. No. : 4.2

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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.

```
a=int(input())
digit=[]
num=str(a)
for i in num:
    count=num.count(i)
    if count==1:
        digit.append(i)
c=len(digit)
print(c)
```

Example1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

For example:

Input	Result
7	2
10	1

Ex. No. : 4.3

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

```
a=int(input())
if a%2!=0:

    print("2")
elif a==2:

    print("2")
else:

    print("1")
```

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

Perfect square greater than N.

Example Input:

10

Output:

16

Ex. No. : 4.4

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Next Perfect Square

Given a number N, find the next perfect square greater than N.

```
a=int(input())  
b=int(a**0.5)  
c=(b+1)**2  
print(c)
```

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

Ex. No. : 4.5

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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.

```
n=int(input())  
  
if n==1:  
  
    print("0")  
  
else:  
  
    fib=[0,1]  
  
    for i in range(2,n):  
  
        fib.append(fib[-1]+fib[- 2])  
  
    print(fib[-1])
```

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:

InputResult

175 Yes

123 No

Ex. No. : 4.6

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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.

```
a=input()
b=0

c=1
for i in a:
    b+=int(
        i)**c
    c+=1
if b==int(a):
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```

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

For example:

Input	Result
3	123

Ex. No. : 4.7

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Sum of Series

Write a program to find the sum of the series $1 + 11 + 111 + 1111 + \dots + n$ terms (n will be given as input from the user and sum will be the output)

```
a=int(input())
```

```
b=c=1
```

```
for i in range(1,a):
```

```
    a=b
```

```
    b=(a*10)+1
```

```
    c+=b
```

```
print(c)
```

For example:

Input	Result
292	2
1015	3

Ex. No. : 4.8

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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'.

```
a=int(input())
```

```
b=set()
```

```
c=str(a)
```

```
for digit in c:
```

```
    b.add(digit)
```

```
print(len(b))
```

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

Ex. No. : 4.9

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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.

```
r=int(input()) flag=0

for i in range(1,10):
    if r%i==0:
        if r//i<10:
            flag=1
if flag:
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```

Input Format:

Single integer input.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

24

Output:

Yes

Example Input:

26

Output:

No

For example:

Input	Result
24	Yes

Ex. No. : 4.10

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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.

```
n=int(input())
n+=1

a=int(n**0.5)
if(a**2==n):
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```