NPTEL MOOC

PROGRAMMING, DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS IN PYTHON

Week 2, Lecture 6

Madhavan Mukund, Chennai Mathematical Institute http://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan

Some examples

- * Find all factors of a number n
- * Factors must lie between 1 and n

```
def factors(n):
    factorlist = []
    for i in range(1,n+1):
        if n%i == 0:
            factorlist = factorlist + [i]
        return(factorlist)
```

Primes

- * Prime number only factors are 1 and itself
- * factors(17) is [1,17]
- * factors(18) is [1,2,3,6,9,18]

```
def isprime(n):
    return(factors(n) == [1,n])
```

- * 1 should not be reported as a prime
 - * factors(1) is [1], not [1,1]

Primes upto n

* List all primes below a given number

```
def primesupto(n):
    primelist = []
    for i in range(1,n+1):
        if isprime(i):
        primelist = primelist + [i]
    return(primelist)
```

First n primes

```
* List the first n primes
def nprimes(n):
  (count, i, plist) = (0, 1, [])
  while(count < n):</pre>
    if isprime(i):
       (count, plist) = (count+1, plist+[i])
    i = i+1
  return(plist)
```

for and while

- * primesupto()
 - * Know we have to scan from 1 to n, use for
- * nprimes()

Neddel

* Range to scan not known in advance, use while

for and while

* Can use while to simulate for

for n in l: statement

```
i = 0
while i < len(l):
    n = l[i]
    statement
    i = i+1</pre>
```

for and while

- * Can use while to simulate for
- * However, use for where it is natural
 - * Makes for more readable code
- * What makes a good program?
 - * Correctness and efficiency algorithm
 - * Readability, ease of maintenance style
 - * What you say, and how you say it