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Started on	Wednesday, 19 June 2024, 7:36 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 19 June 2024, 8:01 PM
Time taken	24 mins 41 secs
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	**100.00** out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the number itself.

For example, 5 is an automorphic number because 5*5 =25. The last digit is 5 which same

as the given number.

If the number is not valid, it should display "Invalid input".

If it is an automorphic number display "Automorphic" else display "Not Automorphic".

Input Format:

Take a Integer from Stdin Output Format: Print Automorphic if given number is Automorphic number,otherwise Not Automorphic Example input: 5 Output: Automorphic Example input: 25 Output: Automorphic Example input: 7 Output: Not Automorphic

For example:

Test	Result
print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

[Reset answer]

```
1  def automorphic(n):
2      a=n*n
3      return "Automorphic" if str(a).endswith(str(n)) else "Not Automorphic"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(automorphic(5))	Automorphic	Automorphic	✓
✓	print(automorphic(7))	Not Automorphic	Not Automorphic	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a number with maximum of 100 digits as input, find the difference between the sum

of odd and even position digits.

Input Format:

Take a number in the form of String from stdin.

Output Format:

Print the difference between sum of even and odd digits

Example input:

1453

Output:

1

Explanation:

Here, sum of even digits is 4 + 3 = 7

sum of odd digits is 1 + 5 = 6.

Difference is 1.

Note that we are always taking absolute difference

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```python
 1  def differenceSum(n):
 2      numStr=str(n)
 3      evenSum=0
 4      oddSum=0
 5      for h in range(len(numStr)):
 6          dig = int(numStr[h])
 7          if(h+1)%2==0:
 8              evenSum+=dig
 9          else:
10              oddSum+=dig
11      differenceSum = abs(evenSum-oddSum)
12      return differenceSum
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(differenceSum(1453))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An e-commerce company plans to give their customers a special discount for Christmas.

They are planning to offer a flat discount. The discount value is calculated as the sum of all

the prime digits in the total bill amount.

Write an algorithm to find the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Constraints

1 <= orderValue< 10e100000

Input

The input consists of an integer orderValue, representing the total bill amount.

Output

Print an integer representing the discount value for the given total bill amount.
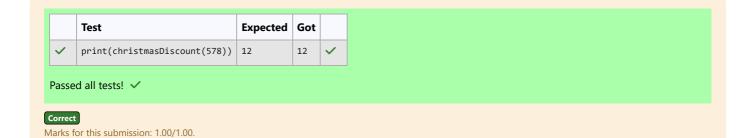
Example Input

578

Output

12

For example:

Test	Result
`print(christmasDiscount(578))`	12

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  def isPrime(dig):
2      return dig in [2,3,5,7]
3  def christmasDiscount(n):
4      discount=0
5      orderVal=str(n)
6      for digChar in orderVal:
7          dig = int(digChar)
8          if isPrime(dig):
9              discount+=dig
10     return discount
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	`print(christmasDiscount(578))`	12	12	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An abundant number is a number for which the sum of its proper divisors is greater than

the number itself. Proper divisors of the number are those that are strictly lesser than the number.

Input Format:

Take input an integer from stdin

Output Format:

Return Yes if given number is Abundant. Otherwise, print No

Example input:

12

Output:

Yes

Explanation

The proper divisors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, whose sum is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 = 16. Since sum of

proper divisors is greater than the given number, 12 is an abundant number.

Example input:

13

Output:

No

Explanation

The proper divisors of 13 is: 1, whose sum is 1. Since sum of proper divisors is not greater

than the given number, 13 is not an abundant number.

For example:

Test	Result
print(abundant(12))	Yes
print(abundant(13))	No

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  def abundant(n):
2      A= sum(h for h in range(1,n) if n%h==0)
3      return "Yes" if A>n else "No"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(abundant(12))	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	print(abundant(13))	No	No	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(abundant(12))	Yes	Yes	✓
✓	print(abundant(13))	No	No	✓

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A number is considered to be ugly if its only prime factors are 2, 3 or 5.

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, ...] is the sequence of ugly numbers.

Task:

complete the function which takes a number n as input and checks if it's an ugly number.

return ugly if it is ugly, else return not ugly

Hint:

An ugly number U can be expressed as: U = 2^a * 3^b * 5^c, where a, b and c are nonnegative integers.

For example:

Test	Result
print(checkUgly(6))	ugly
print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```python
1  def checkUgly(n):
2      if n<=0:
3          return "not ugly"
4      while n%2==0:
5          n//=2
6      while n%3==0:
7          n//=3
8      while n%5==0:
9          n//=5
10     return "ugly" if n==1 else "not ugly"
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	print(checkUgly(6))	ugly	ugly	✓
✓	print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly	not ugly	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◄ Week9_MCQ

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