## EX1

-Enter number

-Print “Yes” if number greater than 10 otherwise, print “No”

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| 10 | No |
| 14 | Yes |
| 13 | Yes |
| 7 | No |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

N = int(input())

If N > 10 :

Print(“Yes”)

Else :

Print(“No”)

## EX2

-Enter a string **number** in the console

- **n** is the length of **string**

-Print **sum of number in string e**xample: “123” = 6

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| “12345” | 15 |
| “3457” | 19 |
| “1” | 1 |
| “67” | 13 |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

N = int(input())

Result = 0

For i in range(len(N)):

Result += int(N[i])

Print(result)

## EX3

-Enter a string **number** in the console

- **n** is the length of **string**

-Print **sum of even number in string e**xample: “1234” = 6

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| “12345” | 6 |
| “3457” | 4 |
| “1” | 0 |
| “67” | 6 |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

N = input()

Result = 0

For i in range(len(N)):

If int(N[i]) % 2 == 0:

Result += int(N[i])

Print(Result)

## EX4

-Enter a string **number** in the console

- **n** is the length of **string**

-Print **sum of number in string are greater or equal than 8 e**xamples: “5988” = 25

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| “1780945” | 17 |
| “34857” | 8 |
| “1” | 0 |
| “997” | 18 |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

N = input()

Result = 0

For i in range(len(n)):

If int(N[i]) >= 8:

Result += int(N[i])

Print(Result)

## EX5

-Enter a string in the console

- **n** is the length of **string**

-Print **number of letters in string and print “No letter A” if your string not containing letter A**

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| “abcAdD” | 2 letter A |
| “abbbA” | 2 letter A |
| “BCD” | No letter A |
| “HKYD” | No letter A |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

Text = input()

N = 0

Result = “”

For i in range(len(Text)):

If text[i] == ‘a’ or text[i] == ‘A’ :

N += 1

If N == 0:

Result = “No letter A”

Else :

Result = str(N) + “letter A”

Print(Result)

## EX6

-Enter a number **n** in the console

-Print a reversed triangle of X (see examples)

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Ex:

>4

>XXXX

>XXX

>XX

>X

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| 3 | XXX  XX  X |
| 2 | XX  X |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

N = int(input())

Result = “”

For i in range(N):

For j in range(N – (i + 1)):

Result += “X”

Result += “\n”

print(Result)

Note: here we **don’t allow** you to use this Python instruction:

myText = “X” \* 10

Why? Because it’s too easy like this! **You need to learn to use 2 REPEAT-N-TIMES**

## EX7

-Enter a string in the console

- **n** is the length of **string**

-Print **reverse of string => Hi = iH**

**!! You can use only 1 print instruction!!**

Q1: Write output following input in table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Input | Output |
| “hello” | olleh |
| “World” | dlroW |
| “Hack” | kcaH |
| “Yes” | seY |

Q2: Draw flowchart on paper

Q3: Write code to solve the problem

text = input()

result = “”

for i in range(len(text)):

result += text[len(text) – (i +1)]

print(result)