

In [1]: *#1.Program that prints table of a number*

```
n = int(input("enter the number "))  
for i in range(1,11):  
    print(n,"*",i,"=",n*i)
```

enter the number 8

```
8 * 1 = 8  
8 * 2 = 16  
8 * 3 = 24  
8 * 4 = 32  
8 * 5 = 40  
8 * 6 = 48  
8 * 7 = 56  
8 * 8 = 64  
8 * 9 = 72  
8 * 10 = 80
```

In [2]: *#2.Program to print twin primes less than 1000*

```
n = int(input("enter the number "))  
l = []  
for i in range(2, n):  
    f = 0  
    for j in range(2,i):  
        if i%j == 0:  
            f += 1  
    if f == 0:  
        l.append(i)  
#print(l)  
t = []  
for i in l:  
    for j in l:  
        if j-i == 2:  
            t.append((i, j))  
            #t.append(j)  
print(t)
```

```
enter the number 100
[(3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19), (29, 31), (41, 43), (59, 61), (71,
73)]
```

In [3]: *#3.Program to find prime factors of a number*

```
n = int(input("enter the number "))
m = []
l = []
for i in range(2, n+1):
    if n % i == 0:
        m.append(i)
#print(m)
def isprime(m):
    for i in m:
        f = 0
        for j in range(2,i):
            if i%j == 0:
                f += 1
        if f == 0:
            l.append(i)
    return l
a = isprime(m)
print(a)
```

```
enter the number 58
[2, 29]
```

In [4]: *#4.Program on permutations and combinations*

```
fact = lambda x : 1 if x == 1 else x * fact(x-1)
def task(m):
    for i in range(1,m+1):
        fact(i)
    return(fact(i))
n, r = map(int, input("enter the values of n & r").split())
if n < r:
    print("n can't be less than r")
else:
    print("Permutations of "+str(n)+" objects taken "+str(r)+" at a tim
e is", task(n)/task(n-r))
```

```
print("Combinations of "+str(n)+" objects taken "+str(r)+" at a time is", task(n)/(task(n-r)*task(r)))
```

enter the values of n & r 15 10

Permutations of 15 objects taken 10 at a time is 10897286400.0

Combinations of 15 objects taken 10 at a time is 3003.0

```
In [5]: #5.Program to convert decimal number to binary number
        """Used this link as reference for concept: http://cs.furman.edu/digitaldomain/more/ch6/dec\_frac\_to\_bin.htm"""
        def float_bin(number, places = 3):
            whole, dec = str(number).split(".")
            whole = int(whole)
            dec = int(dec)
            res = bin(whole).lstrip("0b")+ "."
            for x in range(places):
                whole, dec = str((decimal_converter(dec))*2).split(".")
                dec = int(dec)
                res += whole
            return res
        def decimal_converter(num):
            while num>1:
                num /= 10
            return num
        n = input("enter the floating number ")
        p = int(input("enter the number of decimal places of result "))
        print(float_bin(n, places = p))
```

enter the floating number 10.625

enter the number of decimal places of result 3

1010.101

```
In [6]: #6.Program to find cube of given digits and isArmstrong(), PrintArmstrong()
        m = int(input("enter a number "))
        n = list(map(int, str(m)))
        def cubesum(m):
            return (sum([i**3 for i in m]))
        def isArmstrong(a):
```

```

    if cubesum(a) == m:
        print("Yes it is armstrong number")
    else:
        print("It is not armstrong number")
isArmstrong(n)
def printArmstrong(b):
    if cubesum(b) == m:
        print("Armstrong number is", m)
    else:
        pass
printArmstrong(n)

```

enter a number 158
It is not armstrong number

In [7]: *#7.Program that returns product of digits of a number*

```

n = input("enter a number ")
def prodDigits(a):
    l = list(a)
    p=1
    for i in l:
        p=p*int(i)
    return p
print(prodDigits(n))

```

enter a number 128
16

In [8]: *#8.Program on MDR() and MPersistence using proDigits()*

```

x = input("enter a number ")
def MDR(q):
    while int(q)>9:
        s = prodDigits(str(q))
        q=s
    return s
print("MDR is ",MDR(x))
def MPersistence(q):
    a=0
    while int(q)>9:

```

```

        s = prodDigits(str(q))
        q=s
        a+=1
    return a
print("MPersistence is ", MPersistence(x))

```

enter a number 341
MDR is 2
MPersistence is 2

In [9]: *#9.Sum of proper divisors of a given number*

```

def sumPdivisors(n=int(input("enter the number "))):
    l = []
    for i in range(1,n):
        if n%i == 0:
            l.append(i)
    return sum(l)
print(sumPdivisors())

```

enter the number 143
25

In [10]: *#10.Program to print perfect number*

```

for i in range(2, int(input("enter the range "))):
    s = sumPdivisors(i)
    if s == i:
        print(i)

```

enter the range 300
6
28

In [11]: *#11.Program to print amicable numbers in a range*

```

d = dict()
z, c = [], []
for i in range(2, int(input("enter the range "))):
    s = sumPdivisors(i)
    d[i]=s
#print(d)

```

```

for i, j in d.items():
    for a, b in d.items():
        if i == b and j == a:
            if i != a:
                z.append(sorted([i,a]))
for i in z:
    if i not in c:
        c.append(i)
print(c)

```

enter the range 300
[[220, 284]]

In [12]: *#12.Program to find odd numbers in a list using filter function*

```

print(list(filter(lambda x : x%2==1, [i for i in range(int(input("enter the range "))))))

```

enter the range 100
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99]

In [13]: *#13.Program to print cube elements of a given list*

```

print(list(map(lambda x : x**3, [i for i in range(10)])))

```

[0, 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729]

In [14]: *#14.Program using map() and filter()*

```

print(list(map(lambda x : x**3, list(filter(lambda x: x%2==0, [i for i in range(100)]))))

```

[0, 8, 64, 216, 512, 1000, 1728, 2744, 4096, 5832, 8000, 10648, 13824, 17576, 21952, 27000, 32768, 39304, 46656, 54872, 64000, 74088, 85184, 97336, 110592, 125000, 140608, 157464, 175616, 195112, 216000, 238328, 262144, 287496, 314432, 343000, 373248, 405224, 438976, 474552, 512000, 551368, 592704, 636056, 681472, 729000, 778688, 830584, 884736, 941192]

In [15]: *#7.Alternative program for 7*

```
from functools import reduce
n = map(int, input("enter a number "))
def prodDigits(a):
    return (reduce(lambda x, y: int(x)*int(y), a)) #Learnt from the lecture provided.
p = prodDigits(n)
print(p)
```

enter a number 25
10

In []: