

# PRACTICAL 1

The screenshot shows the CODETANTRA course dashboard. At the top, the course title is "Essentials of Data Science Laboratory - 2304102L - 2304102L". The dashboard includes a progress indicator showing 100% completion, a calendar view for the month of December, and a description of the course. The "Upcoming tests" section indicates that there are no upcoming exams in the next 7 days. The user is logged in as 202401120042@mitaoe.ac.in.

Course progress: 100% (Completed)

Calendar view: December, January, February, March, April, May

Description: Essentials of Data Science Laboratory - 2304102L

Upcoming tests: No upcoming exams in the next 7 days

The screenshot shows the CODETANTRA course dashboard for the "1.1.1. Calculate Momentum" exercise. The exercise description asks the user to write a program that accepts the mass of an object (in kilograms) and its velocity (in meters per second), then calculates and displays the momentum of the object. The formula for momentum is  $p = m \times v$ . The input format is a single floating-point number representing the mass of the object in kilograms, and a single floating-point number representing the velocity of the object in meters per second. The output format is the calculated momentum with appropriate units (kgm/s) rounded up to 2 decimal places.

Exercise: 1.1.1. Calculate Momentum

Write a program that accepts the mass of an object (in kilograms) and its velocity (in meters per second), then calculates and displays the momentum of the object. The momentum  $p$  is calculated using the formula:

$$p = m \times v$$

where:

- $m$  is the mass of the object (in kilograms).
- $v$  is the velocity of the object (in meters per second).

Input Format:

A single floating-point number representing the mass of the object in kilograms.  
A single floating-point number representing the velocity of the object in meters per second.

Output Format:

The output will display calculated momentum with appropriate units (kgm/s) (rounded up to 2 decimal places).

Sample Test Cases

Code Explorer:

```
1 m=float(input(""))
2 v=float(input(""))
3 p=m*v
4 print(f"{p:.2f}kgm/s")
```

Test Results:

- Average time: 0.007 s (6.75 ms)
- Maximum time: 0.010 s (10.00 ms)
- 2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed
- 2 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 1 (10 ms):

Expected output	Actual output
5.0	5.0
10.0	10.0
50.00kgm/s	50.00kgm/s

Test case 2 (6 ms):

Expected output	Actual output
5.0	5.0
10.0	10.0
50.00kgm/s	50.00kgm/s

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### 1.1.2. Conditional Calculation Based on the Number of Digits

Write a Python program that accepts an integer  $n$  as input. Depending on the number of digits in  $n$ .

**Constraints:**  
 $1 \leq n \leq 999$

**Input Format:**  
The input consists of a single integer  $n$ .

**Output Format:**  
If  $n$  is a single-digit number, print its square.  
If  $n$  is a two-digit number, print its square root (rounded to two decimal places).  
If  $n$  is a three-digit number, print its cube root (rounded to two decimal places).  
Else print "Invalid".

Sample Test Cases

```
1 n=int(input())
2 if n>=0 and n<=10:
3     p=n*n
4     print('%0.0f'%p)
5 elif n>=10 and n<=99:
6     q=n**0.5
7     print('%0.2f'%q)
8 elif n>=100 and n<=999:
9     r=n**(1/3)
10    print('%0.2f'%r)
11 else:
12    print("Invalid")
13
```

Average time: 0.006 s (8.71 ms) Maximum time: 0.007 s (7.00 ms)

4 out of 4 shown test case(s) passed  
3 out of 3 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 1: Expected output: 9, Actual output: 9  
Test case 2: Expected output: 81, Actual output: 81

Terminal Test cases

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### 1.1.3. Age and Salary Calculation

Write a Python program that reads the birth date and salary of employees.

**Input Format:**  
The input consists of:  
A string representing the birth date of the employee in the format  $DD-MM-YYYY$ .  
A floating-point number representing the salary of the employee in rupees.

**Output Format:**  
The output should include:  
The age of the employee.  
The salary of the employee in dollars.

**Note:**  
1INR=0.012USD

Sample Test Cases

```
1 date_object = datetime.strptime(birth_date, '%d-%m-%Y')
2 today = datetime.today()
3 if (today.month, today.day) < (date_object.month,
4 date_object.day)):
5     age = today.year-date_object.year-((today.month, today.day)
6     < (date_object.month, date_object.day))
7     return age
8 elif((today.month,today.day) > (date_object.month,date_object.day)):
9     age = today.year-date_object.year-((today.month, today.day)
10    > (date_object.month, date_object.day))
11    return age
12
13
```

Average time: 0.025 s (24.76 ms) Maximum time: 0.050 s (50.00 ms)

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed  
1 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 1: Expected output: 15-06-1991, 50000, Actual output: 15-06-1991, 50000  
Age: 33, Age: 33

Terminal Test cases

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### 1.1.4. Reverse a Number

0.83s

You are given an integer number. Your task is to reverse the digits of the number and print the reversed number.

**Input Format**  
The input is an integer.

**Output Format**  
Print a single integer which is the reversed number.

Sample Test Cases

```
reverseN...
1 num=int(input())
2 n1=str(num)
3 print(n1[::-1])
```

Average time: 0.004 s (4.40 ms) Maximum time: 0.006 s (6.00 ms)

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed  
3 out of 3 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 1 6 ms

Expected output	Actual output
5367	5367
7635	7635

Test case 2 4 ms

Terminal Test cases

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### 1.1.5. Multiplication Table

0.83s

Write a Python program that takes an integer as input and prints the multiplication table for that integer from 1 to 10.

**Input Format:**  
The first line of input contains an integer that represents the number for which the multiplication table is to be printed.

**Output Format:**  
Print the multiplication table for the given number .

Sample Test Cases

```
multiplica...
1 i=int(input())
2 n=1
3 while n<=10:
4     print(i,"x",n,"=",i*n)
5     n=n+1
```

Average time: 0.005 s (6.00 ms) Maximum time: 0.007 s (7.00 ms)

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed  
2 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 1 7 ms

Expected output	Actual output
8	8
8 x 1 = 8	8 x 1 = 8
8 x 2 = 16	8 x 2 = 16
8 x 3 = 24	8 x 3 = 24
8 x 4 = 32	8 x 4 = 32
8 x 5 = 40	8 x 5 = 40

Terminal Test cases

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1.2.1. Pass or Fail

4.8/5

Write a Python program that accepts the number of courses and the marks of a student in those courses.  
The grade is determined based on the aggregate percentage:

- If the aggregate percentage is greater than 75, the grade is Distinction.
- If the aggregate percentage is greater than or equal to 60 but less than 75, the grade is First Division.
- If the aggregate percentage is greater than or equal to 50 but less than 60, the grade is Second Division.
- If the aggregate percentage is greater than or equal to 40 but less than 50, the grade is Third Division.

**Input Format:**  
The first input will be an integer  $n$ , the number of courses.  
The second input will be  $n$  integers representing the marks of the student in each of the  $n$  courses, separated by a space.  
**Output Format:**  
If the student passes all courses:

- Print the aggregate percentage (rounded to two decimal places).
- Print the grade based on the aggregate percentage.

If the student fails any course (marks < 40 in any course), print:  
-- --  
Sample Test Cases

passorFa...

Submit

1n=int(input())  
2marks=list(map(int,input().split()))  
3  
4if any(mark < 40 for mark in marks):  
5 print("Fail")  
6else:  
7 aggrpr=sum(marks)/n  
8 print("Aggregate Percentage: "+%.2f'%aggrpr)  
9 if aggrpr>75:  
10 grade="Distinction"  
11 elif 60<=aggrpr<75:  
12 grade = "First Division"  
13 elif 50<=aggrpr<60:  
14 grade = "Second Division"  
15 elif 40<=aggrpr<50:  
16 grade = "Third Division"  
17

Average time0.009 s  
Maximum time0.010 s  
9.25 ms10.00 ms

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed  
2 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 140 ms  
Expected output  
Actual output

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1.2.2. Fibonacci series using Recursive Function

4.8/5

Write a Python program to find the Fibonacci series of a given number of terms using recursive function calls.  
**Expected Output-1:**  
Enter terms for Fibonacci series: 5  
0 1 1 2 3  
**Expected Output-2:**  
Enter terms for Fibonacci series: 9  
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21  
**Instructions:**

- Your input and output must follow the input and output layout mentioned in the visible sample test case.
- Hidden test cases will only pass when users' input and output match the expected input and output.

  
Sample Test Cases

fib.py

Submit

1def fib(n):  
2 if(n==0):  
3 return 0  
4 elif(n==1):  
5 return 1  
6 else:  
7 return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)  
8  
9 n=int(input("Enter terms for Fibonacci series: "))  
10 for i in range (n):  
11 print(fib(i),end=" ")

Average time0.006 s  
Maximum time0.007 s  
6.50 ms7.00 ms

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed  
2 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 16 ms  
Expected output  
Actual output  
Enter terms for Fibonacci series: 5  
0 1 1 2 3  
Enter terms for Fibonacci series: 5  
0 1 1 2 3

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1.2.3. Pattern - 115/47

Write a Python program to print a pattern of asterisks in the form of a right-angled triangle.  
**Input Format:**  
The input is an integer, representing the number of rows in the pattern.  
**Output Format:**  
The output should display the pattern of asterisks (\*), with each row containing an increasing number of asterisks.  
**Note:**  
Refer to the displayed test cases for the sample pattern.

Sample Test Cases

rightangl...

```
1 rows = int(input(""))
2 i=0
3 for i in range(1,rows):
4     i += 1
5     print("*" * i)
```

Average time0.004 s4.33 msMaximum time0.006 s6.00 ms

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed4 out of 4 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 14 ms

Expected output

Actual output

5

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

TerminalTest cases

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1.2.4. Pattern - 224/43

Write a Python program to print a right-angled triangle pattern of numbers.  
**Input Format:**  
The input is an integer, representing the number of rows in the pattern.  
**Output Format:**  
The output should display the pattern of numbers, with each row containing increasing numbers starting from 1 up to the row number.  
**Note:**  
Refer to the displayed test cases for the sample pattern.

Sample Test Cases

numberP...

```
1 n=int(input(""))
2 i=n
3 for i in range(1,n+1):
4     for j in range (1,i+1):
5         print(j,end=" ")
6     print( )
```

Average time0.004 s4.50 msMaximum time0.006 s6.00 ms

2 out of 2 shown test case(s) passed2 out of 2 hidden test case(s) passed

Test case 16 ms

Expected output

Actual output

5

1 1

1 2

1 2 3

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4 5

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