16/9/2025 (Day -10)
+ swap logic: In Python swap logic means exchanging
the values of two variables.
- These are different way 5 and all sellings
· Pythonic way Cruble un posting Drag - (1)
a = 10 (6) mun tausaun sett den den den des des
b=10 fatt se est eque for a da or hor different
a, b = b, a races of + Edas is oft a levoca wilder
Credition format of alabatic sugar is a series
· using a Temposony vaniable
$\alpha = 10$
base gate de de la company de
temp = 0
a-b 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
b=temp
The transfer of the state of th
· using with metic
0=10
b = 90
temp=0 a=a+b
a=b b=0-b
b=temp a = 0 - b
2 Hours of mind Bitter of mingons of the services
· using xor (bitwise is budp) ida un pois that
0=10
b= 20 (a vini h- x 2 to 2 to grant to = m, n c)
$0 = 0^{1}b$ $b = 0^{1}b$
Psint ("a=",a)
Print ("b=",b)

```
a = 10 # 15+ num in 5exia 5 00
   bal # second in wald!
   i = 1 # counter (to count how many mum printed)
  while (iz=10): # Repeat until 10 num agre printed
      Print (a) # print the current num (a)
      5=a+b #add a & b (next num in sexies)
      a = b # move b into a (shift forword)
     b = 5 # move sum into be (next number)
     i = i+1 # Increase counter
 How it works step by step
1. 5tant with a =0, b=1
2. Print a >(0)
3. add atb = 0+1-1
4.5hift -> now 0 = 1, b=1
5. print a -> (1)
6. add 0+b=1+1+2
7. shift -> now 0=1, b=2.
8. Print 0 -)(1)
9) continue like 10
* write a program to calculate sum of digits
without using any inbuilt fun
 3589 = 3+5+8+9 = 18
 L> num = int (input ("entez a value"))
 5=0
while (num >0):
     digit = rum 1,10
    5 = 5 + digit
    num = mum /110
```

How it works with 3582 (1)
1) stant -> num = 3582, 5=0)
2) TOKE 105+ digit: 3582 1.10 =2 +> 5=0+2=2
-> xemove digit -> num = 3582/110 = 358
3. TOKE last digit: 3587. 10 =8 -> 9.5=2+8=10
-> semove digit -> num = 35
4) Take last digit: 35%, 10 = 35-> 5 = 10+5 = 15
-> semove digit -> num = 3
5. Take last digit: 3%.10 = 3 -> 5 = 15+3=18
-> semove digit -> num = 0
6 Loop end 5: final onswed = 18
The second of a
· 7.10 -> gives lost digit
· 11 10 -> removes lost digit
the state of
1 400101 10000
+ Nested loops
A nested loops means one loop inside another
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* fos i in sange (1.11.1):
108 j in dange (1.6.1):
, Print (1*j. end = "1+") + 1015 1201 100
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6 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
10 90
De America & Joseph Williams
fox : in zange (1.6.1):
fox ; in xange (1,6,1)
Print C: *; end = "(+")
Print("\n") 112000 2011 10 2010 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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