#Q. Write a program to check a number is Krishnamurthy or not.

#n=145

#n=1!+4!+5!

'''def factorial(n): # Function to change Factorial.

fact=1

for i in range(1,(n+1)):

fact=fact\*i

return fact

if \_\_name\_\_== "\_\_main\_\_": # Main Function.

n=int(input("Enter the number to check: "))

s=0

temp=n

while(n!=0):

r=n%10 # To extract single digit from the input.

s=s+factorial(r)

n=n//10 # For factorial division.

if(s==temp):

print("%d is a Krishnamurthy Number."%temp)

else:

print("%d is not a Krishnamurthy Number."%temp)'''

#Q. Write a python program to check whether a number is Armstrong or not.

#n=153

#Count total number of digits present in the number=3

#if 1\*\*3 + 5\*\*3 + 3\*\*3.

'''n=int(input("Enter the number to check: "))

temp=n

cnt=0

s=0

while(n!=0):

cnt=cnt+1

n=n//10

n=temp

while(n!=0):

r=n%10

s=s+r\*\*cnt

n=n//10

if(temp==s):

print("%d is a Armstrong Number."%temp)

else:

print("%d is not a Armstrong Number."%temp)'''

#Q. Write a python program to check whether a number is Palindrome or not.

n=int(input("Enter the number to check: "))

temp=n

s=0

while(n!=0):

r=n%10

s=s\*10+r

n=n//10

if(temp==s):

print("%d is a Palindrome Number."%temp)

else:

print("%d is not a Palindrome Number."%temp)

#Q. WAP to print whether a number is Perfect or not.

'''

The most popular data structure is called Sequence. In Sequence we have 4 different types of datatype.

1. List

2. Tupple

3. Set

4. Dictionary

LIST

List is a collection of heterogenous datatypes, which is ordered and mutable in nature.

List allows duplicate values and in Python we can write list using '[ ]'. Mutable means that we can change the values of the List.

Ordered means that the list is indexed.

Example -

ls=['A', 10, 25, -14, 2.5, "Hi", 10]

print(ls)

Addition of Elements in a List:

1. Append (): This function can be used to add a new element at the end of the list.

2. Insert: This function can be used to add a new element in a list at a specific index of the list.

ls.append(25)

ls

['A', 10, 25, -14, 2.5, 'Hi', 10, 25]

ls.insert(3, 10)

ls

['A', 10, 25, 10, -14, 2.5, 'Hi', 10, 25]

l=len(ls)

l

9

c=ls.count(10)

c

3

for i in ls:

print(i)

A

10

25

10

-14

2.5

Hi

10

25

st='python'

for i in st:

print(i)

p

y

t

h

o

n

3. Remove: This function can be used to delete a specific number from the list.

4. Del: We can use Del to delete a number from list from a specific index.

Sort:

ls=[11,41,14,34,43,21]

ls.sort()

ls

[11, 14, 21, 34, 41, 43]

ls.sort(reverse=True)

ls

[43, 41, 34, 21, 14, 11]

st=["abc", "bcd", 'cda', "dda"]

st.sort()

st

['abc', 'bcd', 'cda', 'dda']