# <u>Dashboard</u> / <u>My courses</u> / <u>PSPP/PUP</u> / <u>Functions: Built-in functions, User-defined functions, Recursive functions</u> / <u>Week9 Coding</u>

Started on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 9:59 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 26 May 2024, 10:18 AM
Time taken	19 mins 28 secs
Marks	5.00/5.00
Grade	<b>100.00</b> out of 100.00

```
Question 1
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

An e-commerce company plans to give their customers a special discount for Christmas.

They are planning to offer a flat discount. The discount value is calculated as the sum of all

the prime digits in the total bill amount.

Write an algorithm to find the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Constraints

1 <= orderValue< 10e100000

Input

The input consists of an integer orderValue, representing the total bill amount.

Output

Print an integer representing the discount value for the given total bill amount.

Example Input

578

Output

12

## For example:

Test	Result	
<pre>print(christmasDiscount(578))</pre>	12	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 ▼ def is_prime(num):
 2 •
        if num < 2:
 3
            return False
        for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
4 •
 5 🔻
            if num % i == 0:
6
                 return False
 7
        return True
 8
9
10 ▼ def christmasDiscount(orderValue):
11
        discount = 0
        order_str = str(orderValue)
12
13 •
        for digit in order_str:
14
            num = int(digit)
15
             if is_prime(num):
                 discount += num
16
17
18
        return discount
19
20
21
22
23
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
<b>~</b>	<pre>print(christmasDiscount(578))</pre>	12	12	~

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

```
Question 2
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

complete function to implement coin change making problem i.e. finding the minimum

number of coins of certain denominations that add up to given amount of money.

The only available coins are of values 1, 2, 3, 4

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

return the minimum number of coins required to meet the given target.

Example Input:

16

Output:

4

Explanation:

We need only 4 coins of value 4 each

Example Input:

25

Output:

7

Explanation:

We need 6 coins of 4 value, and 1 coin of 1 value

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 

def coinChange(n):
2
        coins =[1,2,3,4]
3
        count =0
4 ▼
        while n>0:
5 🔻
           if max(coins)<=n:</pre>
6
                max1 = max(coins)
7
            n =n-max1
8
            count =count+1
9
        return count
10
   coinChange(16)
```

	Test	Expected	Got		
~	print(coinChange(16))	4	4	~	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Question 3
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

An automorphic number is a number whose square ends with the number itself.

For example, 5 is an automorphic number because 5\*5 = 25. The last digit is 5 which same as the given number.

If the number is not valid, it should display "Invalid input".

If it is an automorphic number display "Automorphic" else display "Not Automorphic".

Input Format:

Take a Integer from Stdin Output Format: Print Automorphic if given number is Automorphic number, otherwise Not Automorphic Example input: 5 Output: Automorphic Example input: 25 Output: Automorphic Example input: 7 Output: Not Automorphic

#### For example:

Test	Result	
<pre>print(automorphic(5))</pre>	Automorphic	

# Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
def automorphic(n):
    if n < 0:
        return "Invalid input"
    return "Automorphic" if str(n * n).endswith(str(n)) else "Not Automorphic"
    n=5</pre>
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
<b>~</b>	<pre>print(automorphic(5))</pre>	Automorphic	Automorphic	~
<b>~</b>	print(automorphic(7))	Not Automorphic	Not Automorphic	~

## Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

```
Question 4
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

Given a number with maximum of 100 digits as input, find the difference between the sum

of odd and even position digits.

Input Format:

Take a number in the form of String from stdin.

Output Format:

Print the difference between sum of even and odd digits

Example input:

1453

Output:

1

Explanation:

Here, sum of even digits is 4 + 3 = 7

sum of odd digits is 1 + 5 = 6.

Difference is 1.

Note that we are always taking absolute difference

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
def differenceSum(n):
    nu=str(n)
    even = sum(int(nu[i]) for i in range(1, len(str(n)), 2))
    odd = sum(int(nu[i]) for i in range(0, len(str(n)), 2))
    return abs(even - odd)

differenceSum(1453)

8
9
```

Test		Expected	Got	
~	<pre>print(differenceSum(1453))</pre>	1	1	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

```
Question 5
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
```

A number is considered to be ugly if its only prime factors are 2, 3 or 5.

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, ...] is the sequence of ugly numbers.

Task:

complete the function which takes a number n as input and checks if it's an ugly number.

return ugly if it is ugly, else return not ugly

Hint:

An ugly number U can be expressed as:  $U = 2^a * 3^b * 5^c$ , where a, b and c are nonnegative integers.

# For example:

Test	Result	
<pre>print(checkUgly(6))</pre>	ugly	
<pre>print(checkUgly(21))</pre>	not ugly	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
1 ▼ def checkUgly(n):
 2 •
         if n <= 0:
             return "not ugly"
 3
         for prime in [2, 3, 5]:
4 ▼
 5 ▼
             while n % prime == 0:
        n //= prime
return "ugly" if n == 1 else "not ugly"
 6
 7
 8
9
    n=6
10
11
```

		Test	Expected	Got	
	~	<pre>print(checkUgly(6))</pre>	ugly	ugly	~
	~	print(checkUgly(21))	not ugly	not ugly	~

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

#### ■ Week9\_MCQ

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Jump to...
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Searching -