## For Loop & While Loop ( Questions)

- Write a program to print all natural numbers from 1 to n. using while loop
- 2. Write a program to print all natural numbers in reverse (from n to 1). using while loop
- 3. Write a program to print all alphabets from a to z. using while loop
- 4. Write a program to print all even numbers between 1 to 100. using while loop
- 5. Write a program to find the sum of all odd numbers between 1 to n.
- 6. Write a program to count the number of digits in a number.
- 7. Write a program to calculate the sum of digits of a number.
- 8. Write a program to find the first and last digit of a number.
- 9. Write a program to find the sum of first and last digit of a number.
- 10. Write a program to enter a number and print its reverse.
- 11. Write a program to find the power of a number using for loop.
- 12. Write a program to find all factors of a number.
- 13. Write a program to calculate the factorial of a number.
- 14. Write a program to find LCM of two numbers.
- 15. Write a program to check whether a number is Prime number or not.
- 16. Write a program to print all Prime numbers between 1 to n.
- 17. Write a program to find all prime factors of a number.
- 18. Write a program to check whether a number is an Armstrong number or not.
  - a. An Armstrong number is a n-digit number that is equal to the sum of the nth power of its digits. For example –

- 19. Write a program to check whether a number is Strong number or not
  - a. Strong number is a special number whose sum of factorial digits is equal to the original number.

For example: 145 is a strong number. Since, 1! + 4! + 5! = 145

20. Write a program to check whether a number is perfect number or not

a. Perfect number is a positive integer which is equal to the sum of its proper positive divisors.

For example: 6 is the first perfect number

Proper divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3

Sum of its proper divisors = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6.

Hence 6 is a perfect number.

- 21. Write a program to print fibonacci series upto n terms
  - a. Fibonacci series is a series of numbers where the current number is the sum of the previous two terms. For Example:  $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, \ldots, (n-1th + n-2th)$
- 22. Write a program to find ones complement of a binary number
  - a. One's complement of a binary number is defined as value obtained by inverting all binary bits. It is the result of swapping all 1s to 0s and all 0s to 1s.

