

Assignment - 1

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Batch No. : 05

#Task 1

Prompt: #write a python code for fibanocci series without using functions

Code:

```
python > new.py > ...
1  # Fibonacci series without using functions
2
3  n = 10  # Number of terms
4  a = 0
5  b = 1
6
7  print("Fibonacci Series:")
8  for i in range(n):
9      print(a, end=' ')
10     c = a + b
11     a = b
12     b = c
13 |
```

Output :

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe c:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/
python/new.py
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI>
```

Explanation : This Python code generates the Fibonacci series using an iterative approach. The variable `n` specifies the number of terms to be printed, while `a` and `b` are initialized to the first two Fibonacci numbers, 0 and 1. The `for` loop executes `n` times, printing the current value of `a` in each iteration. After printing, the values of `a` and `b` are updated such that `a` takes the value of `b` and `b` becomes the sum of the previous two numbers. This process continues until all terms are generated. As a result, the program efficiently prints the first 10 Fibonacci numbers in a single line.

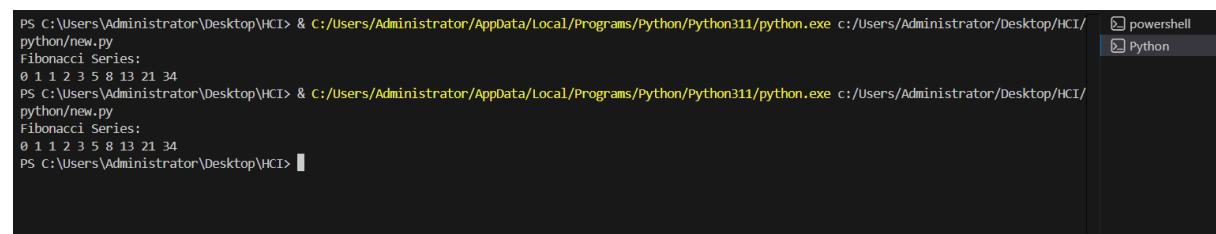
#Task 2

Prompt: #Optimize this code and simplyfy this code

Code:

```
python > new.py > ...
1  n = 10 # Number of terms
2  a, b = 0, 1
3
4  print("Fibonacci Series:")
5  for _ in range(n):
6      print(a, end=' ')
7      a, b = b, a + b
```

Output :



```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe ::/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/
python/new.py
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe ::/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/
python/new.py
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI>
```

Explanation : Inefficient- Additional and not altogether necessary conditional tests. Slightly verbose variable handling. Messages for simple logic – redundancy.

Optimized - Fewer number of conditions. Cleaned up and legible loop code. Same output with reduced structure. More understandable and maintainable for programmers.

#Task 3

Prompt: #Generate a python program on fabinocci series using functions

Code:

```
python > new.py > ...
1  def fibonacci_series(n):
2      series = []
3      a, b = 0, 1
4      for _ in range(n):
5          series.append(a)
6          a, b = b, a + b
7      return series
8
9  def main():
10     num = int(input("Enter the number of terms: "))
11     if num <= 0:
12         print("Please enter a positive integer.")
13     else:
14         print("Fibonacci series:")
15         print(fibonacci_series(num))
16
17 if __name__ == "__main__":
18     main()
```

Output :

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe c:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/
python/new.py
Enter the number of terms: 5
Fibonacci series:
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3]
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> ■
```

Explanation :

This Python program generates the Fibonacci series using functions. The function `fibonacci_series(n)` takes an integer `n` as input and initializes an empty list called `series` to store the Fibonacci numbers. The variables `a` and `b` are initialized to 0 and 1, which are the first two Fibonacci numbers. A `for` loop runs `n` times, and in each iteration, the current value of `a` is appended to the list. Then, the values of `a` and `b` are updated so that `a` becomes `b` and `b` becomes the sum of the previous two numbers. After completing the loop, the function returns the list containing the Fibonacci series. The `main()` function takes user input for the number of terms, checks whether the input is a positive integer, and then prints the Fibonacci series by calling the `fibonacci_series` function. The condition `if __name__ == "__main__":` ensures that the `main()` function runs only when the program is executed directly.

#Task 4

Prompt : #Compare the two methods and give differences

#print the differences

Description on comparision between with functions and without functions

Code :

#Fibonacci Series without functions

```
n = int(input("Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: "))
```

```
a, b = 0, 1
```

```
print("Fibonacci series:")
```

```
for _ in range(n):
```

```
    print(a, end=' ')
```

```
    a, b = b, a + b
```

```
print("\n")
```

#Fibinocci Series with functions

```
def fibonacci(n):
```

```
    a, b = 0, 1
```

```
    series = []
```

```
    for _ in range(n):
```

```
        series.append(a)
```

```
        a, b = b, a + b
```

```
    return series
```

```
num_terms = int(input("Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: "))
```

```
fib_series = fibonacci(num_terms)
```

```
print("Fibonacci series:")
```

```
for num in fib_series:
```

```
    print(num, end=' ')
```

#Compare the two methods and give differences

#print the differences

print("\n\nDifferences between the two methods:")

print("1. The first method does not use functions, while the second method encapsulates the logic in a function.")

print("2. The first method prints the series directly, while the second method returns a list of Fibonacci numbers.")

Description on comparision between with functions and without functions

print("3. The function-based approach is more reusable and modular, allowing for easier testing and maintenance.")

Tabular Format:

Feature	Without Functions	With Functions
Code Clarity	Moderate	High
Reusability	No	Yes

Feature	Without Functions	With Functions
Debugging	Difficult	Easy
Scalability	Poor	Excellent
Suitability for Large Systems	Low	High

Output :

```
PS C:\Users\karth\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Lab> & C:/Users/karth/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/karth/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Lab/1.py"
Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 5
Fibonacci series:
0 1 1 2 3

Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 5
Fibonacci series:
0 1 1 2 3

Differences between the two methods:
1. The first method does not use functions, while the second method encapsulates the logic in a function.
2. The first method prints the series directly, while the second method returns a list of Fibonacci numbers.
3. The function-based approach is more reusable and modular, allowing for easier testing and maintenance.
PS C:\Users\karth\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Lab>
```

Explanation : Analysis -Procedural code is simpler to write but nastier to maintain.

Function-oriented code is more cleanable. In real-world software development, it is preferred to be modular.

#Task 5

Prompt : #Generate Fibonacci series using both iterative and recursive methods. Provide code examples, explain how each approach works, and compare their efficiency.

Code :

```
python > new.py > ...
 1  # Fibonacci Series: Iterative Method
 2  def fibonacci_iterative(n):
 3  |   series = []
 4  |   a, b = 0, 1
 5  |   for _ in range(n):
 6  |       series.append(a)
 7  |       a, b = b, a + b
 8  |   return series
 9
10 # Fibonacci Series: Recursive Method
11 def fibonacci_recursive(n):
12     if n <= 0:
13         return []
14     elif n == 1:
15         return [0]
16     elif n == 2:
17         return [0, 1]
18     else:
19         series = fibonacci_recursive(n - 1)
20         series.append(series[-1] + series[-2])
21     return series
22
23 # Example usage:
24 n = 10
```

Output :

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe c:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/python/new.py
Enter the number of terms: 5
Fibonacci series:
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3]
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI> & C:/Users/Administrator/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python311/python.exe c:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/HCI/python/new.py
Iterative: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
Recursive: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\HCI>
```

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Explanation :

Iterative vs Recursive :

The iterative method uses loops to repeat steps and is fast and memory-efficient. The recursive method works by a function calling itself, which makes the logic easy to understand but uses more memory. Because of this, recursion is not suitable for large inputs, while iteration is a better and more practical choice.