04 - Iteration Control Structures



Ex. No. : 4.1 Date: 10.04.2024

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Factors of a number

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number).

For example:

Input	Result
20	1 2 4 5 10 20

k=int(input())
l=[]
for i in range(1,k+1):
 if(k%i==0):
 l.append(i)
for j in l:
 print(j,end=' ')





Ex. No. : 4.2 Date: 10.04.2024

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Non Repeated Digit Count

Write a program to find the count of non-repeated digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 . Some examples are as below.

If the given number is 292, the program should return 1 because there is only 1 non-repeated digit '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 2 because there are 2 non-repeated digits in this number, '0', and '5'.

If the given number is 108, the program should return 3 because there are 3 non-repeated digits in this number, '1', '0', and '8'.

If the given number is 22, the function should return 0 because there are NO non-repeated digits in this number.

For example:

Input	Result
292	1
1015	2
108	3
22	0

```
n=int(input())
l=[]
k=[]
while n>0:
    a=n%10
    n=n//10
    l.append(a)
for i in range(len(l)):
    if l.count(l[i])==1:
        k.append(l[i])
print(len(k))
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	292	1	1	~
~	1015	2	2	~
~	108	3	3	~
~	22	0	0	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.



Ex. No. : 4.3 Date: 10.04.2024

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Prime Checking

Write a program that finds whether the given number N is Prime or not. If the number is prime, the program should return 2 else it must return 1.

Assumption: $2 \le N \le 5000$, where N is the given number.

Example 1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

For example:

Input	Result
7	2
10	1

```
a=int(input())
for i in range(2,a):
    if(a%2==0):
        flag=0
    elif(a%i!=0):
        flag=1
    else:
        flag=0
    if(flag==1):
        print("2")
    elif(flag==0):
        print("1")
```





Ex. No. : 4.4 Date: 10.04.2024

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Next Perfect Square

Given a number N, find the next perfect square greater than N.

Input Format:

Integer input from stdin.

Output Format:

Perfect square greater than N.

Example Input:

10

Output:

16

a=int(input())

c=[]

for i in range(0,a):

b=i**2

if(b>a):

c.append(b)

print(c[0])







Ex. No. : 4.5 Date: 10.04.2024

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Nth Fibonacci

Write a program to return the nth number in the fibonacci series. The value of N will be passed to the program as input.

NOTE: Fibonacci series looks like -

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, . . . and so on.

i.e. Fibonacci series starts with 0 and 1, and continues generating the next number as the sum of the previous two numbers.

- first Fibonacci number is 0,
- second Fibonacci number is 1,
- third Fibonacci number is 1,
- fourth Fibonacci number is 2,
- fifth Fibonacci number is 3,
- sixth Fibonacci number is 5,
- · seventh Fibonacci number is 8, and so on.

For example:

Input:

7

Output

8

$$a=[0,1]$$

for i in range(0,100):

a.append(a[-1]+a[-2])

q=int(input())
print(a[q-1])





Ex. No. : 4.6 Date: 10.04.2024

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Disarium Number

A Number is said to be Disarium number when the sum of its digit raised to the power of their respective positions becomes equal to the number itself. Write a program to print number is Disarium or not.

Input Format:

Single Integer Input from stdin.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

175

Output:

Yes

Explanation

 $1^1 + 7^2 + 5^3 = 175$

Example Input:

123

Output:

No

For example:

Inpu t	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Resul} \ \mathbf{t} \end{array}$
175	Yes
123	No

import math

```
n=int(input())
a=len(str(n))
sum=0
x=n
while(x!=0):
    r=x%10
    sum=int(sum+math.pow(r,a))
a-=1
    x=x//10
if(sum==n):
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```





Ex. No. : 4.7 Date: 10.04.2024

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Sum of Series

Write a program to find the sum of the series $1 + 11 + 111 + 1111 + \dots + n$ terms (n will be given as input from the user and sum will be the output)

Sample Test Cases

Test Case 1

Input

4

Output

1234

Explanation:

as input is 4, have to take 4 terms.

1 + 11 + 111 + 1111

Test Case 2

Input

6

Output

123456

For example:

Input	Result
3	123

n=int(input())

b=1

sum=0

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

sum+=b

b=(b*10)+1

print(sum)
```





Ex. No. : 4.8 Date: 10.04.2024

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Unique Digit Count

Write a program to find the count of unique digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the program as an input of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 . For e.g.

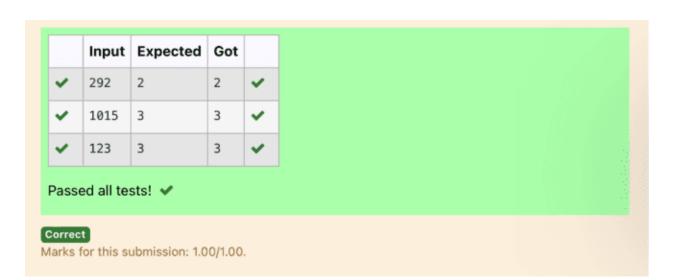
If the given number is 292, the program should return 2 because there are only 2 unique digits '2' and '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the program should return 3 because there are 3 unique digits in this number, '1', '0', and '5'.

For example:

Input	Result
292	2
1015	3

```
a=int(input())
b=[]
while a>0:
c=a%10
a=a//10
b.append(c)
b=list(set(b))
print(len(b))
```





Ex. No. : 4.9 Date: 10.04.2024

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Product of single digit

Given a positive integer N, check whether it can be represented as a product of single digit numbers.

digit numbers. Input Format: Single Integer input. Output Format: Output displays Yes if condition satisfies else prints No. Example Input: 14 Output: Yes Example Input: 13 Output: No a=int(input()) flag=0 for i in range(10): for j in range(10): if(i*j==a): flag=1 break if(flag==1):

print("Yes")

print("No")

else:





Ex. No. : 4.10 Date: 10.04.2024

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Perfect Square After adding One

Given an integer N, check whether N the given number can be made a perfect square after adding 1 to it.

Input Format:

Single integer input.

Output Format:

Yes or No.

Example Input:

24

Output:

Yes

Example Input:

26

Output:

No

For example:

Input	Result
24	Yes

import math

n=int(input())

a=n+1

sr=int(math.sqrt(a))

```
if(sr*sr==a):
    print("Yes")
else:
    print("No")
```

