```
In [3]: #add two number
         num1 = int(input("Enter first number: "))
         num2 = int(input("Enter second number: "))
         sum = num1 + num2
         print("Sum:", sum)
         Enter first number: 55
         Enter second number: 54
         Sum: 109
In [5]: #amstrong number
         def is_armstrong(num):#2,3,
              order = len(str(num))#2 \rightarrow '2' \rightarrow 1
              sum = 0
             temp = num
             while temp > 0:
                  digit = temp % 10
                  sum += digit ** order
                  temp //= 10
             return num == sum
         # Example usage:
         num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
         if is armstrong(num):
              print(num, "is an Armstrong number")
             print(num, "is not an Armstrong number")
         Enter a number: 24
         24 is not an Armstrong number
In [6]: #prime number
         def is_prime(num):
             if num <= 1:
                  return False
             for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
                  if num % i == 0:
                      return False
              return True
         num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
         if is_prime(num):
              print(num, "is an prime number")
         else:
              print(num, "is not an prime number")
         Enter a number: 53
         53 is an prime number
In [7]: #leargest number of arrey
         lst = [int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the list separated by space: ").split(
         print("The largest among the array is ",max(lst))
         Enter elements of the list separated by space: 5 4 6 7
         The largest among the array is 7
In [13]: #swap element1
         def swap_elements(lst, idx1, idx2):
```

```
lst[idx1], lst[idx2] = lst[idx2], lst[idx1]
         lst =[]
         size = int(input("Enter the size of array :"))
         for i in range(size):
             lst.append(int(input("Enter the No.")))
         elt1 = int(input("Enter index of first element to swap: "))
         elt2 = int(input("Enter index of second element to swap: "))
         swap elements(lst, elt1, elt2)
         print("List after swapping:", lst)
         Enter the size of array :2
         Enter the No.6
         Enter the No.2
         Enter index of first element to swap: 0
         Enter index of second element to swap: 1
         List after swapping: [2, 6]
In [14]: | #reversing list
         lst = [int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the list separated by space: ").split(
         lst_rev = lst[::-1]
         print("Reversed list:", lst_rev)
         Enter elements of the list separated by space: 1 2 3 4 5
         Reversed list: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
In [15]: #define odd even number
         def find_odd_even(lst):
             odd = [x for x in 1st if x % 2 != 0]
              even = [x \text{ for } x \text{ in } lst \text{ if } x \% 2 == 0]
              return odd, even
         lst = [int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the list separated by space : ").split
         odd, even = find odd even(lst)
         print("Odd numbers:", odd)
         print("Even numbers:", even)
         Enter elements of the list separated by space : 1 2 3 5 7 8
         Odd numbers: [1, 3, 5, 7]
         Even numbers: [2, 8]
In [16]: #matrix addition
         import numpy as np
         matrix1 = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
         matrix2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8]])
         print("Matrix addition:")
         print(np.add(matrix1, matrix2))
         Matrix addition:
         [[ 6 8]
          [10 12]]
In [17]: #matrix multiplication
         import numpy as np
         matrix1 = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [3, 4, 6]])
         matrix2 = np.array([[5, 6], [7, 8], [1, 2]])
```

```
print("Matrix multiplication:")
          print(np.dot(matrix1, matrix2))
         Matrix multiplication:
          [[22 28]
          [49 62]]
In [22]: #palindrome
          def is_palindrome(s):
              s = s.lower()
              return s == s[::-1]
          # Example usage:
          string = input("Enter a string: ")
          if is_palindrome(string):
              print("Palindrome")
          else:
              print("Not a palindrome")
          Enter a string: timja
         Not a palindrome
In [24]: #size of the touple
          tuple1 = tuple(int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the tuple separated by space :
          print("Size of the tuple:", len(tuple1))
          Enter elements of the tuple separated by space : 1 2 4 6 7 8
         Size of the tuple: 6
         #date and time
In [25]:
          import datetime
          print("Current date and time:", datetime.datetime.now())
         Current date and time: 2024-03-12 16:24:12.185812
In [26]: #print G
          def print_pattern_G():
              pattern = ""
              for i in range(7):
                  for j in range(7):
                       if (j == 1 \text{ and } i != 0 \text{ and } i != 6) \text{ or } ((i == 0 \text{ or } i == 6) \text{ and } (j > 1 \text{ and } j
                           pattern += "*"
                      else:
                           pattern += " "
                  pattern += "\n"
              print(pattern)
          print_pattern_G()
In [2]: #find sum of arry
          arr = list(int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the list separated by space : ").s
          print("Sum of the array:", sum(arr))
```

Enter elements of the list separated by space : 1 2 4 7

```
Sum of the array: 14
In [3]: #Sum of squares of first n natural numbers
        def sum_of_squares(n): #n=10
             return sum(list(i**2 for i in range(1, n+1))) # 1+4+9+16+25+36+49+64+81+100
        # Example usage:
        n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
        print("Sum of squares of first", n, "natural numbers is:", sum_of_squares(n))
        Enter a number: 20
        Sum of squares of first 20 natural numbers is: 2870
In [5]: vowels = ['a','e','i','o','u','A','E','I','O','U']
        def check_vowel(s):
            for char in s:
                if char in vowels:
                     return True
            return False
        def find vowels(s):
            if check_vowel(s):
                return [char for char in s if char in vowels]
        # Example usage:
        string = input("Enter a string: ")
        print("Vowels in the string are:", find_vowels(string))
        Enter a string: raja
        Vowels in the string are: ['a', 'a']
In [6]: #Euclidean distance
        import math
        def euclidean_distance(point1, point2):
            return math.sqrt(sum([(x - y) ** 2 for x, y in zip(point1, point2)]))
        # Example usage:
        point1 = (1, 2, 3)
        point2 = (4, 5, 6)
        print("Euclidean distance:", euclidean_distance(point1, point2))
        Euclidean distance: 5.196152422706632
In [7]: #linear search
        def linear_search(arr, target):
             return next((("Element found at index ", i) for i in range(len(arr)) if arr[i] ==
        # Example usage:
        arr = [int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the array separated by space: ").split
        target = int(input("Enter the target element to search: "))
        linear search(arr, target)
        Enter elements of the array separated by space: 1 2 3 4 5 6
        Enter the target element to search: 2
        ('Element found at index ', 1)
Out[7]:
In [8]: #largest number smallest number
        arr = [int(x) for x in input("Enter elements of the list separated by space: ").split(
```

```
print("Smallest element:", min(arr))
print("Largest element:", max(arr))

Enter elements of the list separated by space: 1 2 3 4
Smallest element: 1
Largest element: 4
In []:
```