**Python Mega Assignment**

Q1. Why do we call Python as a general purpose and high-level programming language?  
**Ans** : Because they are not written in machine-readable language, Python programs need to be processed before machines can run them. Python is an interpreted language. This means that every time a program is run, its interpreter runs through the code and translates it into machine-readable byte code.

Q2. Why is Python called a dynamically typed language?  
**Ans** : Because the type of the variable is determined only during runtime.

Q3. List some pros and cons of Python programming language?  
**Ans :  
Pros :** 1) Code Is Easy to Read And Maintain  
 2) Powerful Standard Library  
 3) ) Free and Open-Source  
**Cons :** 1) Weak in Mobile Computing  
 2) poor memory efficiency

Q4. In what all domains can we use Python?  
**Ans** : artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning, data scientist, Software Development and Testing.

Q5. What are variable and how can we declare them?  
**Ans :** Numbers(Int,Float,Long), String(str), List([]), Tuple(()).

Q6. How can we take an input from the user in Python?  
**Ans :** variable = input(“Enter something : ”).

Q7. What is the default datatype of the value that has been taken as an input using input() function?  
**Ans :** String.

Q8. What is type casting?  
**Ans :** Type Casting is the method to convert the variable data type into a certain data type in order to the operation required to be performed by users.

Q9. Can we take more than one input from the user using single input() function? If yes, how? If no, why?

**Ans :** Yes, By Using input(“enter multiple value:”).split()

Q10. What are keywords?  
**Ans** : print,break, continue, true, false, and, or, not, for, while, def, class, if, else, elif…

Q11. Can we use keywords as a variable? Support your answer with reason.  
**Ans : No**

Q12. What is indentation? What's the use of indentaion in Python?  
**Ans** : Indentation refers to the spaces at the beginning of a code line. Python uses indentation to indicate a block of code.

Q13. How can we throw some output in Python?  
**Ans** : Using print statements. Print(“hello world”)

Q14. What are operators in Python?  
**Ans** : Arithmetic operators,Assignment operators,Comparison operators,Logical operators…

Q15. What is difference between / and // operators?  
**Ans** : / = Integer Division, // = floor division

Q16. Write a code that gives following as an output.  
iNeuroniNeuroniNeuroniNeuron  
**Ans : fieldName = 'iNueron'**

**print(fieldName\*4)**

Q17. Write a code to take a number as an input from the user and check if the number is odd or even.  
**Ans** :   
**num = int(input('Enter A Number :'))  
if (num%2)==0 :  
 print("Given Input number is Even : ",num)  
else :  
 print("Given Input number is Odd : ",num)**

Q18. What are boolean operator?  
**Ans** : Boolean Operators are those that result in the Boolean values of True and False.

Q19. What will the output of the following?

1 or 0 = True  
0 and 0 = True  
True and False and True = False  
1 or 0 or 0 = True

Q20. What are conditional statements in Python?  
**Ans** : If,else,elif

Q21. What is use of 'if', 'elif' and 'else' keywords?  
**Ans** : if, elif, else are conditional statements that provide you with the decision making that is required when you want to execute code based on a particular condition.

Q22. Write a code to take the age of person as an input and if age >= 18 display "I can vote". If age is < 18 display "I can't vote".  
**Ans** :   
**age = int(input('Enter Age os the Voter :'))**

**if age >=18 :**

**print("I can vote where my Age is : ",age)**

**else :**

**print("I can't vote where my Age is : ",age)**

Q23. Write a code that displays the sum of all the even numbers from the given list.numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]  
**Ans** :   
**numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]**

**sum = 0**

**for i in numbers :**

**if (i%2)==0 :**

**sum = i + sum**

**else:**

**print(i," is not a even Number")**

**print("Sum of Even Numbers : ",sum)**

Q24. Write a code to take 3 numbers as an input from the user and display the greatest no as output.  
**Ans** :   
**number1=int(input("Enter Number1 : "))**

**number2=int(input("Enter Number2 : "))**

**number3=int(input("Enter Number3 : "))**

**if (number1 >= number2) and (number1 >= number3):**

**greatest = number1**

**elif (number2 >= number1) and (number2 >= number3):**

**greatest = number2**

**else:**

**greatest = number3**

**print("The greatest number is", greatest)**

Q25. Write a program to display only those numbers from a list that satisfy the following conditions

* The number must be divisible by five
* If the number is greater than 150, then skip it and move to the next number
* If the number is greater than 500, then stop the loop

numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]  
 **Ans** :   
**numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]**

**for i in numbers :**

**if (i%5)==0 :**

**print(i,'is Divisible By 5')**

**if i>500 :**

**print(i,'is greater Than 500')**

**break**

**elif i>150:**

**continue**

**else:**

**print(i,'is less Than or Equals to 150')**

**else:   
 print(i,'is not divisible by 5')**

Q26. What is a string? How can we declare string in Python?

**Ans :** A string is a series of characters. In Python, anything inside quotes is a string. And you can use either single or double quotes. For example: message = ‘Rajesh’ message = “Rajesh”

Q27. How can we access the string using its index?

**Ans :** You can access the characters in a string by referring to its index number inside square brackets [] .

Q28. Write a code to get the desired output of the following

string = "Big Data iNeuron"

desired\_output = "iNeuron"

**Ans :**    
**string = "Big Data iNeuron"**

**print(string[9:])**

**#OR**

**string = string.split()**

**print(string[2])**

Q29. Write a code to get the desired output of the following

string = "Big Data iNeuron"

desired\_output = "norueNi"

**Ans :**

**string = "Big Data iNeuron"**

**print(string[:7:-1])**

Q30. Resverse the string given in the above question.  
**Ans :  
string = "Big Data iNeuron"  
print(string[::-1])**

Q31. How can you delete entire string at once?  
**Ans :  
string1 = "Big Data iNeuron"  
print(string1.replace(string1, ""))**

Q32. What is escape sequence?  
**Ans :** An escape sequence is a sequence of characters that, when used inside a character or string, does not represent itself but is converted into another character or series of characters. An escape character is a backslash \ followed by the character you want to insert.

Q33. How can you print the below string?

'iNeuron's Big Data Course'  
**Ans :** By Using double quotes **string = "iNeuron's Big Data Course"**

**print(string)**

Q34. What is a list in Python?  
**Ans :** Lists are used to store multiple items in a single variable. Lists are one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data, the other 3 are Tuple, Set, and Dictionary, all with different qualities and usage.

Q35. How can you create a list in Python?  
**Ans :** a list is created by placing elements inside square brackets [] , separated by commas.

Q36. How can we access the elements in a list?  
**Ans :** Lists work similarly to strings -- use the len() function and square brackets [ ] to access data, with the first element at index 0.  
Example :   
**colors = ['red', 'blue', 'green']  
print(colors[0]) ## red  
print(colors[2]) ## green  
print(len(colors)) ## 3**

Q37. Write a code to access the word "iNeuron" from the given list.

lst = [1,2,3,"Hi",[45,54, "iNeuron"], "Big Data"]  
**Ans :   
lst = [1,2,3,"Hi",[45,54, "iNeuron"], "Big Data"]**

**print(lst[4][2])**

Q38. Take a list as an input from the user and find the length of the list.  
**Ans :  
lst = []**

**n = int(input("Enter number of elements : "))**

**for i in range(0, n):**

**ele = input()**

**lst.append(ele)**

**print(lst)**

**print("length of the list : ",len(lst))**

Q39. Add the word "Big" in the 3rd index of the given list.

lst = ["Welcome", "to", "Data", "course"]  
**Ans :   
lst = ["Welcome", "to", "Data", "course"]**

**lst[2:2] = ["Big"]**

**print(lst)**

Q40. What is a tuple? How is it different from list?  
**Ans :** A tuple is an ordered set of values. The separator for each value is often a comma. The primary difference between tuples and lists is that tuples are immutable as opposed to lists which are mutable. Therefore, it is possible to change a list but not a tuple. The contents of a tuple cannot change once they have been created in Python due to the immutability of tuples.

Q41. How can you create a tuple in Python?  
**Ans :** A tuple in Python can be created by enclosing all the comma-separated elements inside the parenthesis (). Elements of the tuple are immutable and ordered. It allows duplicate values and can have any number of elements. You can even create an empty tuple.

Q42. Create a tuple and try to add your name in the tuple. Are you able to do it? Support your answer with reason.  
**Ans :** Yes I’m able to it, and it very simple also  
**tuple1 = ("Rajesh","Thadi")  
print(tuple1)**

Q43. Can two tuple be appended. If yes, write a code for it. If not, why?  
**Ans :** Yes we can able to add Two tuples by ‘+’ Operators  
**tuple1 = ("Rajesh","Thadi")  
tuple2= ("Learning","Big",'Data','course')  
tuple3= tuple1 + tuple2  
print(tuple3)**

Q44. Take a tuple as an input and print the count of elements in it.|  
**Ans :   
tuple1 = input('give input values seperated by commas : ')  
tuple1 = tuple(a for a in tuple1.split(","))  
print(tuple1)**

Q45. What are sets in Python?  
**Ans :** Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable. Set is one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data, the other 3 are List, Tuple, and Dictionary, all with different qualities and usage. A set is a collection which is unordered, unchangeable\*, and unindexed.

Q46. How can you create a set?  
**Ans :** A set is created by placing all the items (elements) inside curly braces {} , separated by comma, or by using the built-in set() function. It can have any number of items and they may be of different types (integer, float, tuple, string etc.).

Q47. Create a set and add "iNeuron" in your set.  
**Ans :   
set1 = {1,2,3,"Hi"}  
set1.add("iNeuron")  
print(set1)**

Q48. Try to add multiple values using add() function.  
**Ans :   
set1 = {1,2,3,"Hi"}**

**myList = ["iNeuron",4,1,5,2,6]**

**for i in myList :**

**set1.add(i)**

**print(set1)**

Q49. How is update() different from add()?  
**Ans :** We use add() method to add single value to a set. We use update() method to add sequence values to a set. Here Sequences are any iterables including list , tuple , string , dict etc.

Q50. What is clear() in sets?  
**Ans :** The clear() method removes all elements in a set. Ex: (set.clear())

Q51. What is frozen set?  
**Ans :** Python frozenset() Method creates an immutable Set object from an iterable. It is a built-in Python function. As it is a set object therefore we cannot have duplicate values in the frozenset.

Q52. How is frozen set different from set?  
**Ans :** Frozenset is similar to set in Python, except that **frozensets are immutable**, which implies that once generated, elements from the frozenset cannot be added or removed. This function accepts any iterable object as input and transforms it into an immutable object.

Q53. What is union() in sets? Explain via code.  
**Ans :** The union() method returns a set that contains all items from the original set, and all items from the specified set(s).  
Ex:   
**set1 = {"Rajesh", "Mahesh", "Suresh"}  
set2 = {"Ram", "Ganesh", "Rajesh"}  
print(set1.union(set2)) #OR  
print(set1|set2)**

Q54. What is intersection() in sets? Explain via code.  
**Ans :   
set1 = {"Rajesh", "Mahesh", "Suresh"}  
set2 = {"Ram", "Ganesh", "Rajesh"}  
print(set1.intersection(set2)) #OR  
print(set1 & set2)**

Q55. What is dictionary in Python?  
**Ans :** Dictionaries are used to store data values in key:value pairs. A dictionary is a collection which is ordered\*, changeable and do not allow duplicates. As of Python version 3.7, dictionaries are ordered. In Python 3.6 and earlier, dictionaries are unordered.

Q56. How is dictionary different from all other data structures.  
**Ans :** The dictionary Data Structure in Python is an unordered collection of items. While other Data Structures use only one value as the element, the dictionary is a slightly more compound data structure. It makes use of two elements i.e. a pair of elements, namely, a key and a value.

Q57. How can we declare a dictionary in Python?  
**Ans :** A dictionary in Python is made up of key-value pairs. In the two sections that follow you will see two ways of creating a dictionary. The first way is by using a set of curly braces, {} , and the second way is by using the built-in dict() function**.**

Q58. What will the output of the following?  
var = {}  
print(type(var))  
**Ans : <class 'dict'>**

Q59. How can we add an element in a dictionary?  
**Ans :** There is no add() , append() , or insert() method you can use to add an item to a dictionary in Python. Instead, you add an item to a dictionary by inserting a new index key into the dictionary, then assigning it a particular value.  
Ex :   
**dict1 = {}  
dict1['firstName'] = 'Rajesh'  
dict1['LastName'] = 'Thadi'  
print(dict1)**

Q60. Create a dictionary and access all the values in that dictionary.  
**Ans :  
dict1 = {}  
dict1['firstName'] = 'Rajesh'  
dict1['LastName'] = 'Thadi'  
print("Full Name :",dict1['firstName'],dict1['LastName'])**

Q61. Create a nested dictionary and access all the element in the inner dictionary.  
**Ans :   
people = {1: {'name': 'Rajesh', 'age': '22', 'sex': 'Male'},  
 2: {'name': 'Mahesh', 'age': '23', 'sex': 'Male'}}  
print(people[1]['name'])  
print(people[1]['age'])  
print(people[1]['sex'])**

Q62. What is the use of get() function?  
**Ans :** get() method is used in Python **to retrieve a value from a dictionary**. dict. get() returns None by default if the key you specify cannot be found. With this method, you can specify a second parameter that will return a custom default value if a key is not found.

Q63. What is the use of items() function?  
**Ans :** In Python Dictionary, items() method is used to return the list with all dictionary keys with values. Parameters: This method takes no parameters. Returns: A view object that displays a list of a given dictionary's (key, value) tuple pair.

Q64. What is the use of pop() function?  
**Ans :** List pop in Python is a pre-defined, in-built function that removes an item at the specified index from the list. You can also use pop in Python without mentioning the index value. In such cases, the pop() function will remove the last element of the list.

Q65. What is the use of popitems() function?  
**Ans :** The popitem() method removes the item that was last inserted into the dictionary. In versions before 3.7, the popitem() method removes a random item. The removed item is the return value of the popitem() method, as a tuple.

Q66. What is the use of keys() function?  
**Ans :** The keys() method returns a view object. The view object contains the keys of the dictionary, as a list. The view object will reflect any changes done to the dictionary.

Q67. What is the use of values() function?  
**Ans :** The values() method returns a view object. The view object contains the values of the dictionary, as a list. The view object will reflect any changes done to the dictionary.

Q68. What are loops in Python?  
**Ans :** Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied. A for loop in Python is a control flow statement that is used to repeatedly execute a group of statements as long as the condition is satisfied. Such a type of statement is also known as an iterative statement.

Q69. How many type of loop are there in Python?  
**Ans** : while loop, for loop and nested loops.

Q70. What is the difference between for and while loops?  
**Ans :** For loop is used when the number of iterations is already known. While loop is used when the number of iterations is already Unknown. In the while loop, it can be repeated at every iteration. To iterate, the range or xrange function is used.

Q71. What is the use of continue statement?  
**Ans :** The continue keyword is used to end the current iteration in a for loop (or a while loop), and continues to the next iteration.

Q72. What is the use of break statement?  
**Ans :** 'Break' in Python is a loop control statement. It is used to control the sequence of the loop. Suppose you want to terminate a loop and skip to the next code after the loop; break will help you do that. A typical scenario of using the Break in Python is when an external condition triggers the loop's termination.

Q73. What is the use of pass statement?  
**Ans :** The pass statement is used as a placeholder for future code. When the pass statement is executed, nothing happens, but you avoid getting an error when empty code is not allowed. Empty code is not allowed in loops, function definitions, class definitions, or in if statements.

Q74. What is the use of range() function?  
**Ans :** The range() function returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 by default, and increments by 1 (by default), and stops before a specified number.

Q75. How can you loop over a dictionary?  
**Ans :   
namesAndGender = {**

**'Rajesh': 'Male',**

**'Mahesh': 'Male',**

**'Bhavani': 'Female',**

**'Devi': 'Female'**

**}**

**print('List Of given Names:')**

**for names in namesAndGender:**

**print(names)**

**Coding problems**

Q76. Write a Python program to find the factorial of a given number.  
**Ans :   
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))**

**factorial = 1**

**if num > 0:**

**for i in range(1,num + 1):**

**factorial = factorial\*i**

**print("The factorial of",num,"is",factorial)**

**elif num == 0:**

**print("The factorial of 0 is 1")**

**else:**

**print(" Factorial does not exist for negative numbers")   
#OR  
import math**

**num = int(input("Enter a number: "))**

**print(math.factorial(num))**

Q77. Write a Python program to calculate the simple interest. Formula to calculate simple interest is SI = (P*R*T)/100  
**Ans :   
p = int(input("Enter Principle Amount ="))**

**t = int(input("Enter Time ="))**

**r = float (input("Enter Rate of Interest ="))**

**simpleInterest = (p \* t \* r)//100**

**print(simpleInterest)**

Q78. Write a Python program to calculate the compound interest. Formula of compound interest is A = P(1+ R/100)^t.  
**Ans :  
p = int(input("Enter Principle Amount ="))**

**t = int(input("Enter Time ="))**

**r = float(input("Enter Rate of Interest ="))**

**amount = p\*(1+(r/100))\*\*t**

**compoundInterest = amount - p**

**print(compoundInterest)**

Q79. Write a Python program to check if a number is prime or not.  
**Ans :   
num = int(input("Enter a Valid Number :"))**

**if num > 1:**

**for i in range(2, num):**

**if (num % i) == 0:**

**print(num, "is not a prime number")**

**break**

**else:**

**print(num, "is a prime number")**

**else:**

**print(num, "is not a prime number")**

Q80. Write a Python program to check Armstrong Number.  
**Ans :   
num = int(input("Enter a Valid Number :"))**

**length = len(str(num))**

**temp = num**

**sum1 = 0**

**while temp > 0 :**

**digit = temp % 10**

**sum1 = sum1 + (digit\*\*length)**

**temp = temp//10**

**if num == sum1:**

**print(num,"is an Armstrong number")**

**else:**

**print(num,"is not an Armstrong number")**

Q81. Write a Python program to find the n-th Fibonacci Number.  
**Ans :  
def Fibonacci(n):**

**if n<= 0:**

**print("Not a Valid input")**

**elif n == 1:**

**return 0**

**elif n == 2:**

**return 1**

**else:**

**return Fibonacci(n-1)+Fibonacci(n-2)**

**print(Fibonacci(int(input("Enter A number :"))))**

Q82. Write a Python program to interchange the first and last element in a list.  
**Ans :   
def swapList(lst):**

**size = len(lst)**

**temp = lst[0]**

**lst[0] = lst[size - 1]**

**lst[size - 1] = temp**

**return lst**

**lst1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]**

**print("List Before Swap",lst1)**

**print("List After Swap: ",swapList(lst1))**

Q83. Write a Python program to swap two elements in a list.  
**Ans :  
def swapPositions(lst, pos1, pos2):**

**temp=lst[pos1]**

**lst[pos1]=lst[pos2]**

**lst[pos2]=temp**

**return lst**

**List = [1,2,3,4,5,6]**

**print("List before swap :",List)**

**pos1 = int(input("Enter Position 1 :"))**

**pos2 = int(input("Enter Position 2 :"))**

**print(swapPositions(List, pos1-1, pos2-1))**

Q84. Write a Python program to find N largest element from a list.  
**Ans :  
List = [99,22,44,77,33]**

**print("Given List :",List)**

**#OR**

**print(max(List))**

**List.sort()**

**print("Largest Number in The List :",List[-1])**

Q85. Write a Python program to find cumulative sum of a list.  
**Ans :  
List=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]**

**cum\_list=[]**

**j=0**

**for i in range(0,len(List)):**

**j += List[i]**

**cum\_list.append(j)**

**print(cum\_list)**

Q86. Write a Python program to check if a string is palindrome or not.  
**Ans :  
string = str(input("Enter A String :"))**

**if string == string[::-1] :**

**print(string,"is a palindrome")**

**else:**

**print(string,"is not a palindrome")**

Q87. Write a Python program to remove i'th element from a string.  
**Ans :**

**test\_str = "RajeshThadi"**

**index = int(input("Enter i'th position :"))**

**new\_str = ""**

**for i in range(len(test\_str)):**

**if i != index-1:**

**new\_str = new\_str + test\_str[i]**

**print ("The string after removal of i'th character : " + new\_str)**

Q88. Write a Python program to check if a substring is present in a given string.  
**Ans :  
string = "Rajesh Thadi is a student in iNueron"**

**if "iNueron" in string:**

**print("Yes! 'iNueron' is present in the string :",string)**

**else:**

**print("No! 'iNueron' is not present in the string :",string)**

Q89. Write a Python program to find words which are greater than given length k.  
**Ans :  
string = "Rajesh Thadi is a student in iNueron"**

**k = int(input("Enter K value ="))**

**lst = string.split()**

**for i in lst :**

**if len(i) > k :**

**print(i)**

Q90. Write a Python program to extract unique dictionary values.  
**Ans:   
dict1 = {"a":[1,2,3,4,5,8],"b":[1,3,2,4,6],"c":[3,4,7,8]}**

**res=[]**

**for lst in dict1 :**

**for ele in dict1[lst]:**

**if ele not in res :**

**res.append(ele)**

**print(str(res))**

Q91. Write a Python program to merge two dictionary.  
**Ans :  
dict1 = {"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}**

**dict2 = {"d":4,"e":5}**

**dict1.update(dict2)**

**print(dict1)**

Q92. Write a Python program to convert a list of tuples into dictionary.

Input : [('Sachin', 10), ('MSD', 7), ('Kohli', 18), ('Rohit', 45)]

Output : {'Sachin': 10, 'MSD': 7, 'Kohli': 18, 'Rohit': 45}  
**Ans :  
lst = [('Sachin', 10), ('MSD', 7), ('Kohli', 18), ('Rohit', 45)]**

**print (dict(lst))**

Q93. Write a Python program to create a list of tuples from given list having number and its cube in each tuple.  
Input: list = [9, 5, 6]  
Output: [(9, 729), (5, 125), (6, 216)]  
**Ans :  
list = [9, 5, 6]**

**list1 = []**

**for i in list :**

**tuple1 = (i,i\*\*3)**

**list1.append(tuple1)**

**print(list1)**

Q94. Write a Python program to get all combinations of 2 tuples.

Input : test\_tuple1 = (7, 2), test\_tuple2 = (7, 8)

Output : [(7, 7), (7, 8), (2, 7), (2, 8), (7, 7), (7, 2), (8, 7), (8, 2)]

**Ans :  
test\_tuple1 = (7, 2)**

**test\_tuple2 = (7, 8)**

**print("tuple1 =",test\_tuple1)**

**print("tuple2 =",test\_tuple2)**

**pairComb = []**

**for val1 in test\_tuple1:**

**for val2 in test\_tuple2:**

**tup = [val1, val2]**

**pairComb.append(tuple(tup))**

**for val1 in test\_tuple2:**

**for val2 in test\_tuple1:**

**tup = [val1, val2]**

**pairComb.append(tuple(tup))**

**print("combinations of two tuples :",str(pairComb))**

Q95. Write a Python program to sort a list of tuples by second item.

Input : [('for', 24), ('Geeks', 8), ('Geeks', 30)]

Output : [('Geeks', 8), ('for', 24), ('Geeks', 30)]  
**Ans:**

**def Sort\_Tuple(tup):**

**lst = len(tup)**

**for i in range(0, lst):**

**for j in range(0, lst-i-1):**

**if (tup[j][1] > tup[j + 1][1]):**

**temp = tup[j]**

**tup[j]= tup[j + 1]**

**tup[j + 1]= temp**

**return tup**

**tup =[('for', 24), ('Geeks', 8), ('Geeks', 30)]**

**print(Sort\_Tuple(tup))**

Q96. Write a python program to print below pattern.

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**Ans :   
n=5**

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

**print("\*"\*i)**

**#OR**

**n=5**

**myList = []**

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

**myList.append("\*"\*i)**

**print("\n".join(myList))**

**print(myList)**

Q97. Write a python program to print below pattern.

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Q98. Write a python program to print below pattern.

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**Ans :   
def triangle(n):**

**k = n - 1**

**for i in range(0, n):**

**for j in range(0, k):**

**print(end=" ")**

**k = k - 1**

**for j in range(0, i+1):**

**print("\* ", end="")**

**print("\r")**

**n = 5**

**triangle(n)**

Q99. Write a python program to print below pattern.

1

1 2

1 2 3

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4 5  
**Ans :  
n=5**

**for i in range(n):**

**for j in range(i+1):**

**print(j+1,end="")**

**print("\r")**

Q100. Write a python program to print below pattern.

A

B B

C C C

D D D D

E E E E E

**Ans :  
lst = ["A","B","C","D","E"]**

**for i in range(len(lst)):**

**for j in range(i+1):**

**print(lst[i],end="")**

**print("\r")**