Practice Arena

Practice problems aimed to improve your coding skills.

- PRACTICE-02_SCAN-PRINT
- PRACTICE-03_TYPES
- LAB-PRAC-02_SCAN-PRINT
- LAB-PRAC-01
- PRACTICE-04_COND
- BONUS-PRAC-02
- LAB-PRAC-03_TYPES
- PRACTICE-05_COND-LOOPS
- LAB-PRAC-04_COND
- LAB-PRAC-05_CONDLOOPS
- PRACTICE-07_LOOPS-ARR
  - Supersized Sum
  - Degree of Compositionality
  - Reverse the Stream
  - The Better Cricketer
  - Palindromes
- LAB-PRAC-06_LOOPS
- LAB-PRAC-07_LOOPS-ARR
- LABEXAM-PRAC-01_MIDSEM
- PRACTICE-09_PTR-MAT
- LAB-PRAC-08_ARR-STR
- PRACTICE-10_MAT-FUN
- LAB-PRAC-09_PTR-MAT
- LAB-PRAC-10_MAT-FUN
- PRACTICE-11_FUN-PTR
- LAB-PRAC-11_FUN-PTR
- LAB-PRAC-12_FUN-STRUC
- LABEXAM-PRAC-02_ENDSEM
- LAB-PRAC-13_STRUC-NUM
- LAB-PRAC-14_SORT-MISC

Degree of Compositionality

PRACTICE-07_LOOPS-ARR

This question does not require the use of arrays. Try solving it without using arrays.

Given a strictly positive integer, print its *degree of compositionality* (DoC for short). We define the DoC of a number as the number of prime divisors it has (i.e. excluding 1 but including the number itself if the number is itself prime), including repetitions.

Examples:

1. DoC of 5 is 1 since it has only one non-unity divisor, itself.
2. DoC of 8 is 3 since 8 = 2 x 2 x 2
3. DoC of 12 is 3 since 12 = 2 x 2 x 3

Start Solving! (/editor/practice/6106)