DAY 2

Functions

1 write a python function to list even and odd numbers in a list

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In [4]: def list_even_odd_numbers(numbers):
             even = []
             odd = []
             for num in numbers:
                 if num % 2 == 0:
                     even.append(num)
                 else:
                     odd.append(num)
             return even, odd
         list = [34, 12, 3, 42, 75, 16, 7, 88, 69, 1]
         even, odd = list_even_odd_numbers(list)
         print("Even numbers:", even)
         print("Odd numbers:", odd)
         Even numbers: [34, 12, 42, 16, 88]
         Odd numbers: [3, 75, 7, 69, 1]
         # 2 Write and run a Python program that asks the user to enter 8 integers (one at a
In [21]:
         # and then prints out how many of those integers were even numbers.
         #For example, if the user entered 19, 6, 9, 20, 13, 7, 6, and 1,
         #then your program should print out 3 since 3 of those numbers were ]
         count = 0
         for i in range(8):
             user input = input("Enter integers separated by commas: ")
             numbers = user_input.split(',')
             if user_input.split % 2 == 0:
                 even count += 1
         print(f"Number of even numbers entered: {even_count}")
         Enter integers separated by commas: 19,6,7,1
         NameError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[21], line 11
              9   num = int(num_str)
                   if num % 2 == 0:
              10
         ---> 11
                        even_count += 1
              12 except ValueError:
                     print(f"Invalid integer: {num str}")
         NameError: name 'even count' is not defined
         #3 Write a Python program where you take any positive integer n, if n is even, div
In [14]:
         # If n is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1 to obtain 3n + 1. Repeat the process unt
         def collatz(n):
             sequence = [n]
             while n != 1:
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if n % 2 == 0:
                     n = n // 2
                 else:
                     n = 3 * n + 1
                 sequence.append(n)
             return sequence
         num = int(input("Enter a positive integer: "))
         print(collatz(num))
        Enter a positive integer: 6
         [6, 3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1]
In [7]: #4 Write a Python program to compute the sum of all the multiples of 3 or 5 below56
         sum = 0
         for i in range(1, 500):
             if i % 3 == 0 or i % 5 == 0:
                 sum += i
         print("Sum of multiples of 3 or 5 below 500:",sum)
        Sum of multiples of 3 or 5 below 500: 57918
In [8]: # 5 first n prime numbers
         def prime(num):
             if num <= 1:
                 return False
             elif num <= 3:</pre>
                 return True
             elif num % 2 == 0 or num % 3 == 0:
                 return False
             i = 5
             while i * i <= num:</pre>
                 if num % i == 0 or num % (i + 2) == 0:
                     return False
                 i += 6
             return True
         def fnp(N):
             primes = []
             num = 2
             while len(primes) < N:</pre>
                 if prime(num):
                     primes.append(num)
                 num += 1
             return primes
         N = int(input("Enter the value of N: "))
         prime_numbers = fnp(N)
         print(f"The first {N} prime numbers are: {prime_numbers}")
        Enter the value of N: 10
         The first 10 prime numbers are: [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29]
In [1]: # 6 matrix multiplication
         def matrix_multiplication(A, B):
            n = len(A)
             m = len(A[0])
             p = len(B[0])
             C = [[0 for i in range(p)] for j in range(n)]
             for i in range(n):
                 for j in range(p):
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for k in range(m):
                          C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j]
              return C
         A = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]
         B = [[7, 8], [9, 10], [11, 12]]
         C = matrix_multiplication(A, B)
         print(C)
         [[58, 64], [139, 154]]
         # 7 to Count number of vowels in a String in Python
In [20]:
         string1 = "Count number of vowels in a String in Python"
         count = 0
         i = 0
         for i in range(len(string1)):
              if (
                  (example[i] == "a")
                  or (example[i] == "e")
                 or (example[i] == "i")
                 or (example[i] == "o")
                 or (example[i] == "u")
             ):
                  count += 1
         print("No of vowels in the given string is: ", count)
         No of vowels in the given string is: 12
In [15]: # 8 factorial of a number using recursive function
         def fact(n):
            if n == 1:
                 return n
            else:
                 return n*fact(n-1)
         print("The factorial of", num, "is",fact(num))
         The factorial of 4 is 24
 In [9]:
         #9 Write a python Function for generating the Fibonacci series using thefunction
         def fib(n):
             fibs = [0, 1]
              for i in range(2, n):
                  fibs.append(fibs[i - 1] + fibs[i - 2])
              return fibs
         print(fib(10))
         [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
 In [5]: # 10 Python program to display the given integer in reverse order using the function
         def rev(n):
             revno = 0
              while n:
                  revno = revno * 10 + n % 10
                  n //= 10
              return revno
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n = 12345
         revno = rev(n)
         print(revno)
         54321
         #11 Write a Python Function to display all integers within the range 200-300 whose
In [18]:
         def is sum of digits even(number):
             digit sum = sum(map(int, str(number)))
             return digit sum % 2 == 0
         def integers_with_even_digit_sum(start, end):
             result = []
             for num in range(start, end + 1):
                  if is_sum_of_digits_even(num):
                     result.append(num)
             return result
         # Example usage:
         start range = 200
         end range = 300
         even_digit_sum_integers = integers_with_even_digit_sum(start_range, end_range)
         print("Integers with an even digit sum:", even_digit_sum_integers)
         TypeError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[18], line 16
              13 start_range = 200
              14 end range = 300
         ---> 16 even_digit_sum_integers = integers_with_even_digit_sum(start_range, end_ra
         nge)
              17 print("Integers with an even digit sum:", even_digit_sum_integers)
         Cell In[18], line 8, in integers_with_even_digit_sum(start, end)
               6 result = []
               7 for num in range(start, end + 1):
         ----> 8 if is_sum_of_digits_even(num):
                         result.append(num)
              10 return result
         Cell In[18], line 2, in is_sum_of_digits_even(number)
               1 def is sum of digits even(number):
                     digit_sum = sum(map(int, str(number)))
               3
                     return digit_sum % 2 == 0
         TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
         # 12 Write a python Function to find the number of digits and sum of digits for a
         def count_digits_and_sum(number):
             digit count = 0
             digit sum = 0
             number = abs(number) #Convert the number to a positive integer (if it's negative
             while number > 0:
                  digit = number % 10
                  digit_count += 1
                 digit_sum += digit
                  number //= 10
             return digit_count, digit_sum
         num = int(input("Enter int "))
         count, total = count_digits_and_sum(num)
         print(f"Number of digits: {count}")
         print(f"Sum of digits: {total}")
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Enter int 346
         Number of digits: 3
         Sum of digits: 13
In [15]:
         #13
         def is_sorted(list):
             for i in range(len(list) - 1):
                  if list[i] > list[i + 1]:
                      return False
                  return True
         def has_duplicates(list):
             seen = set()
             for item in list:
                  if item in seen:
                      return True
                  seen.add(item)
             return False
In [ ]:
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