ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY
Vincent Mary School of Science and Technology
Department of Computer Science

CS3201
Algorithm Design
Term Project Report

1014. Product of Digits
Timus Online Judge

Submit to
Asst Prof. Dr. Thitipong Tanprasert

by
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Semester 1/2017
INTRODUCTION

Problem: 1014. Product of Digits

Time Limit: 1.0 second

Memory Limit: 64 MB

Difficulty: 104

Description:
Your task is to find the minimal positive integer number $Q$ so that the product of digits of $Q$ is exactly equal to $N$.

Input:
The input contains the single integer number $N (0 \leq N \leq 10^9)$.

Output:
Your program should print to the output the only number $Q$. If such a number does not exist print -1.

Sample input and output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem Source: Ural State University Internal Contest '99 #2
Problem Solution

First, we received the integer input and assign it to variable. If the input equals to zero, the result will be 10 as the product of digits (1 and 0) equals to 0 and it is the smallest value possible. In case where input equals to 1, 1 would be the smallest value itself.

```python
n = int(input())
if n == 0:
    print (10)
elif n == 1:
    print (1)
else:
    valid = True
    ls = []
    while valid == True and n != 1:
        valid = False
        for i in range(9,1,-1):
            if n % i == 0:
                valid = True
                ls.append(str(i))
                n /= i
        break
    if valid != True:
        print (-1)
    else:
        for i in range(len(ls)-1, -1, -1):
            print(ls[i], end='')
```

In the else part, we use valid variable to indicate whether there is at least one possible value that has product of digits equals to input or not. For example, if the input is prime number like 13, as 13 cannot be factorized any further. There is no possible output we can have. In this case, we printed -1.

Besides, we created a list to keep the number that we factorize it from the input. We would continue the loop while valid is true and n does not equal to 1 (number can be factorized further). We would begin the loop at i equals to 9 and end at i equals to 2 (loop in decreasing order). We would factorize input value by trying to find if it can be divided by i or not. If it is divisible by i, we appended the number i into ls list. As we divided from bigger number like 9 to another 1-digit smaller value. We got numbers in descending order such as 52 from input value 10.

After that we printed out the value from last element in ls to first element in ls. From the same example input 10, we printed out 2 and then 5. Then, we can get the smallest possible product of digits.
## Test Case

### #1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>55555588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### #6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10000000000000000</td>
<td>255555555555555588888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Submission Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Judgement result</th>
<th>Execution time</th>
<th>Memory used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7638096</td>
<td>15:55:09 26 Nov 2017</td>
<td>Verissara Tangsaknuraksa</td>
<td>1014. Product of Digits</td>
<td>Python 3.6</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>240 KB</td>
</tr>
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