1) Strong number?

For example, 145 is a strong number because:

1! + 4! + 5! = 1 + 24 + 120 = 145

```
#include<stdio.h>
int factorial(int n) {
    int fact = 1;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
        fact *= i;
    }
    return fact;
}
int is strong(int num) {
    int sum = 0, temp = num;
    while (temp != 0)    {
        int digit = temp % 10;
        sum + = factorial(digit);
        temp /= 10;
    }
    return sum == num;
}
int main(){
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number:");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (is strong(num))
        printf("%d is a strong number\n", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not a strong number\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

2. Perfect number?

That is equal to the sum of it's proper positive divisions (divisions excluding the no it self) for example, 6 is a perfect number because its proper divisors are 1, 2, and 3 and their sum (1+2+3) is equal to 6.

```
#include<stdio.h>
    int is Perfect (int num) {
    int sum=0;
    for (int i=1; i<num; i++){
        if (num % i==0) {
        sum+=i;
    }
    }
    return sum==num;
}
int main() {
    int num;
    Printf("Enter a number:");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (isPerfect(num))
      Printf("%d is a Perfect number\n", num);
      else
        Printf("%d is not a Perfect number\n", num);
        return 0;
}
```