2) perfect number

that is equal to sum of its proper positive division (division excluding the number itself) 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 main()
{
    int num, sum=0;
    printf("Enter a number:");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    for(int i=1; i<=num/2; i++)
    {
      if(num%i==0)
    {
       sum+=i;
    }
    }
       if(sum==num)
       printf("%d is a perfect number\n", num);
       else
       printf("%d is not a perfect number\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

out put:

Enter a number: 28

28 is a perfect number

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1) strong number

for example, 145 is a strong number because;

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

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int num, temp, rem;
    int sum = 0;
    printf("enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    temp = num;
    while (temp > 0)
    {
        rem = temp % 10;
        int fact = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= rem; i++)
    {
        fact *= i;
    }
        sum += fact;
        temp /= 10;
    }
    if (sum == num)
        printf("%d is a strong number\n", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not a strong number\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```