1) Strong number
for example 145 is a strong number because:
$1! + 4! + 5! = 1 + 24 + 120 = 145$.

2) Perfect number.
that is equal to the sum of its proper

strong number:-

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

Perfect numbers:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
bool is_perfect(int n){
 if (n<=1) return false;
   int sum=1;
   int r=(int)sqrt(n);
   for(int d=2; d<=r; ++d){
    if (n%d==0){
      sum+=d;
      int other=n/d;
      if (other!=d) sum+=other;
    }
   }
   return sum==n;
}
int main(){
    int limit=10000;
   printf("Perfect numbers up to %d:\n",
                limit);
   for(int i=2; i<=limit; ++i){
     if(is_perfect(i)) printf("%d\n",i);
   }
   return 0;
}
```