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, fact, i;
Printf ("Enter a number:");
Scanf ("%d", &num);
temp = num;
while (temp>0) {
rem = temp %10;
while
fact = fact * p;
}
sum = sum + fact;
temp = 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;
}.
```

(2) Perfect number:

that is equal to sum of its proper posture positive (division excluding the number itself) for ex 6 is a Perfect number because its proper divisions are 1, 2, 3 and their sum (1+2+3) is equal to 6.

```
# include <stdio.h>
 int main() {.
int num, i, sum=0;
Printf ("Enter a number:");
Scanf ("%.d", &num);
for (i=1 ; i<=num/2 ; i++) {.
 if (num%.P==0) {.
  Sum = Sum+P;
 }
}.
if (sum==num)
Printf ("%.d is a perfect number \n", num);
else
Printf ("%.d is NOT a perfect number \n", num);
 return 0;
 }.
```

Output:-

145 → strong number

6 → Perfect number.