

```

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 Positive divisors (divisors 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

Ans:-

```

#include < stdio.h >
int main () {
    int num, sum = 0;
    printf ("Enter a number : ");
    scanf ("%d", &num);
    for (int i=1; i<num; i++) {
        if (num % i == 0) {
            sum = 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;
}

```

Output :-

```

Enter a number : 6
6 is a Perfect number
Enter a number : 10
10 is not a perfect

```

```

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 Positive division (divisors 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.

Ans:-

```

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int main () {
    int num, sum = 0;
    printf ("Enter a number : ");
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    }
    if (sum == num)
        printf ("%d is a perfect number(n, num);"
    else    printf ("%d is not a perfect number(n, num);"
return 0;
}

```

Output :-

Enter a number : 6

6 is a Perfect number

Enter a number : 10

10 is not a perfect number