

# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation



Show one page at a time

Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 11:08 PM
Completed	Sunday, 12 January 2025, 11:09 PM
Duration	54 secs

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

[Flag question](#)

A binary number is a combination of 1s and 0s. Its  $n^{\text{th}}$  least significant digit is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  digit starting from the right starting with 1. Given a decimal number, convert it to binary and determine the value of the the 4<sup>th</sup> least significant digit.

Example

number = 23

- Convert the decimal number 23 to binary number:  $23^{10} = 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = (10111)_2$ .
- The value of the 4<sup>th</sup> index from the right in the binary representation is 0.

Function Description

Complete the function fourthBit in the editor below.

Returns:

int: an integer 0 or 1 matching the 4th least significant digit in the binary representation of number.

### Constraints

$$0 \leq \text{number} < 2^{31}$$

### Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The only line contains an integer, number.

### Sample Case 0

### Sample Input 0

STDIN    Function

-----

32    → number = 32

### Sample Output 0

**Explanation 0**

- Convert the decimal number 32 to binary number:  $32_{10} = (100000)_2$ .
- The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 0.

**Sample Case 1****Sample Input 1**

STDIN    Function

-----

77 → number = 77

**Sample Output 1**

1

**Explanation 1**

- Convert the decimal number 77 to binary number:  $77_{10} = (1001101)_2$ .
- The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 1.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 1
2  * Complete the 'fourthBit' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER number as parameter.
6  */
7
8  int fourthBit(int number)
9  {
10     int binary[32];
11     int i=0;
12     while(number>0)
13     {
14         binary[i]=number%2;
15         number/=2;
16         i++;
17     }
18     if(i>=4)
19     {
20         return binary[3];
21     }
22     else
23         return 0;
24 }
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(32))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(77))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

1.00

 [Flag question](#)

no  $p^{\text{th}}$  element, return 0.

### Example

$n = 20$

$p = 3$

The factors of 20 in ascending order are {1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20}. Using 1-based indexing, if  $p = 3$ , then 4 is returned. If  $p > 6$ , 0 would be returned.

### Function Description

Complete the function `pthFactor` in the editor below.

`pthFactor` has the following parameter(s):

`int n`: the integer whose factors are to be found

`int p`: the index of the factor to be returned

Returns:

`int`: the long integer value of the  $p^{\text{th}}$  integer factor of  $n$  or, if there is no factor at that index, then 0 is returned

### Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$

Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer  $p$ , the 1-based index of the factor to return.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input 0

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
10	→ $n = 10$
3	→ $p = 3$

Sample Output 0

5

Explanation 0

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in  $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$ . Return the  $p = 3^{\text{rd}}$  factor, 5, as the answer.

STDIN    Function

-----

10    →   n = 10

5     →   p = 5

**Sample Output 1**

0

**Explanation 1**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in  $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$ . There are only 4 factors and  $p = 5$ , therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

**Sample Case 2**

**Sample Input 2**

STDIN    Function

-----

1    →   n = 1

1    →   p = 1

**Sample Output 2**

**Explanation 2**

Factoring  $n = 1$  results in  $\{1\}$ . The  $p = 1$ st factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 long pthFactor(long n, long p)
2 {
3     int count=0;
4     for(long i=1;i<=n;++i)
5     {
6         if(n%i==0)
7         {
8             count++;
9             if(count==p)
10            {
11                return i;
12            }
13        }
14    }
15    return 0;
16 }
17
```

Test	Expected	Got
------	----------	-----



✓	printf( "%d", pthFactor(10, 5))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(1, 1))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review