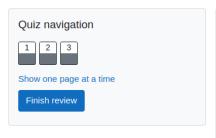
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024



Status Finished Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM Completed Saturday, 23 November 2024, 12:55 PM Duration 30 days 4 hours Question 1 The k-digit number N is an Armstrong number if and only if the k-th power of each digit sums to N. Correct Marked out of 3.00 Given a positive integer N, return true if and only if it is an Armstrong number. question Example 1: Input: 153 Output: true Explanation: 153 is a 3-digit number, and 153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3. Example 2: Input: 123 Output: false Explanation: 123 is a 3-digit number, and 123 != 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36.

```
Example 3:
Input:
1634
Output:
true
Note:
1 <= N <= 10^8
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
 1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
  3 int main()
  4 v {
  5
         int n;
   6
          scanf("%d",&n);
         int x=0,n2=n;
  7
  8
          while(n2!=0)
  9 +
         {
  10
         X++;
  11
         n2=n2/10;
  12
  13
          int sum=0;
  14
          int n3=n,n4;
  15
          while(n3!=0)
  16 🔻
  17
            n4=n3%10;
            sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
  18
  19
          n3=n3/10;
  20
  21
          if(n==sum)
  22 -
          {
             printf("true");
  23
  24
  25
             else
  26
             printf("false");
  27
             return 0;
  28
  29
  30
```

		Input	Expected	Got	
	~	153	true	true	~
	~	123	false	false	~

Passed all tests! <

Question 2 Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag
 question

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints 1<=num<=99999999 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
    int main()
3 ₹
       int rn,n,nt=0,i=0;
4
5
       scanf("%d",&n);
6
8
           nt=n,rn=0;
           while(n!=0)
9
10
11
              rn=rn*10+n%10;
12
              n=n/10;
13
14
           n=nt+rn;
15
           i++;
16
17
       while(rn!=nt||i==1);
18
       printf("%d",rn);
19
       return 0;
20 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	32	55	55	~
~	789	66066	66066	~

Passed all tests! <

Question 3
Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Flag question

A number is considered lucky if it contains either 3 or 4 or 3 and 4 both in it. Write a program to print the nth lucky number. Example, 1st lucky number is 3, and 2nd lucky number is 4 and 3rd lucky number is 33 and 4th lucky number is 34 and so on. Note that 13, 40 etc., are not lucky as they have other numbers in it.

The program should accept a number 'n' as input and display the nth lucky number as output.

Sample Input 1:

3

Sample Output 1:

33

Explanation:

Here the lucky numbers are 3, 4, 33, 34., and the 3rd lucky number is 33.

Sample Input 2:

34

Sample Output 2:

33344

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 ₹ {
4
      int n=1,i=0, nt,co=0,e;
5
       scanf("%d",&e);
       while(i<e)
6
7 v
8
       nt=n;
9
        while(nt!=0)
10 v
11
      co=0;
12
      if(nt%10!=3&&nt%10!=4)
13 v
14
              co=1;
15
         break;
16
17
         nt=nt/10;
18
19
        if(co==0)
20 -
21
         i++;}
22
           n++;}
23
24
           printf("%d",--n);
25
           return 0;
26
27
28
```

Passed all tests! 🗸

Einich roviow