2407010056

REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Saturday, 30 November 2024, 11:20 PM
Duration	22 days 18 hours

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The k-digit number N is an Armstrong number if and only if the k-th power of each digit sums to N.

Given a positive integer N, return true if and only if it is an Armstrong number.

Example 1:

Input:

153

Output:

true

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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

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Output:

true

Note:

1 <= N <= 10^8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int main()
{
    int n, i = 0, temp, calc;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    temp = n;
    while(temp > 0)
    {
        calc = temp % 10;
        temp = temp / 10;
        i =i + 1;
    }
    temp = n;
    calc = 0;
    int sum, sum1 = 0;
    while(temp > 0)
    {
        calc = temp % 10;
        temp =temp / 10;
        sum = pow(calc, i);
        sum1 = sum1 + sum;
    }
```

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```
    }
    if(sum1 == n)
    {
        printf("true");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("false");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	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()
{
    int n, rn, nt = 0, i = 0;
    scanf("%d", &n);
```

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```
    do
    {
        nt = n;
        rn = 0;
        while(n!=0)
        {
            rn = rn * 10 + n % 10;
            n = n / 10;
        }
        n = nt + rn;
        i++;
    }while(rn != nt || i == 1);
    printf("%d", rn);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	32	55	55	✓
✓	789	66066	66066	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

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.

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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

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```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n,i = 0, temp, s = 0, j = 1;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    while(i < n)
   {
       temp = j;
       while(temp != 0)
       {
           s = 0;
           if(temp%10 != 4 && temp%10 != 3)
           {
              s = 1;
              break;
           }
           temp = temp / 10;
       }
       if(s == 0)
       {
           i = i + 1;
       }
       j = j + 1;
    }
    printf("%d", j - 1);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	34	33344	33344	✓

Passed all tests! ✓