```c
//26(A )Finding armstrong number
/**
 * C program to print Armstrong numbers from 1 to n
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main()
{
    int num, lastDigit, digits, sum, i, end;

    /* Input upper limit from user */
    printf("Enter upper limit: ");
    scanf("%d", &end);

    printf("Armstrong number between 1 to %d are: \n", end);

    for(i=1; i<=end; i++)
    {
        sum = 0;

        /* Copy the value of num for processing */
        num = i;

        /* Find total digits in num */
        digits = (int) log10(num) + 1;

        /* Calculate sum of power of digits */
        while(num > 0)
        {
            /* Extract last digit */
            lastDigit = num % 10;

            // Find sum of power of digits
            // Use ceil() function to overcome any rounding errors by
pow()
            sum = sum + ceil(pow(lastDigit, digits));

            /* Remove the last digit */
            num = num / 10;
        }

        /* Check for Armstrong number */
        if(i == sum)
        {
            printf("%d, ", i);
        }

    }

    return 0;
}
//Checking Armstrong number
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
    int num, originalNum, remainder, result = 0;
    printf("Enter a three-digit integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);
    originalNum = num;

    while (originalNum != 0) {
       // remainder contains the last digit
        remainder = originalNum % 10;

       result += remainder * remainder * remainder;

       // removing last digit from the orignal number
       originalNum /= 10;
    }

    if (result == num)
        printf("%d is an Armstrong number.", num);
    else
        printf("%d is not an Armstrong number.", num);

    return 0;
}
OUTPUT:
Enter a three-digit integer: 371
371 is an Armstrong number.
```