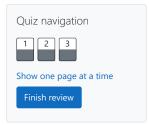
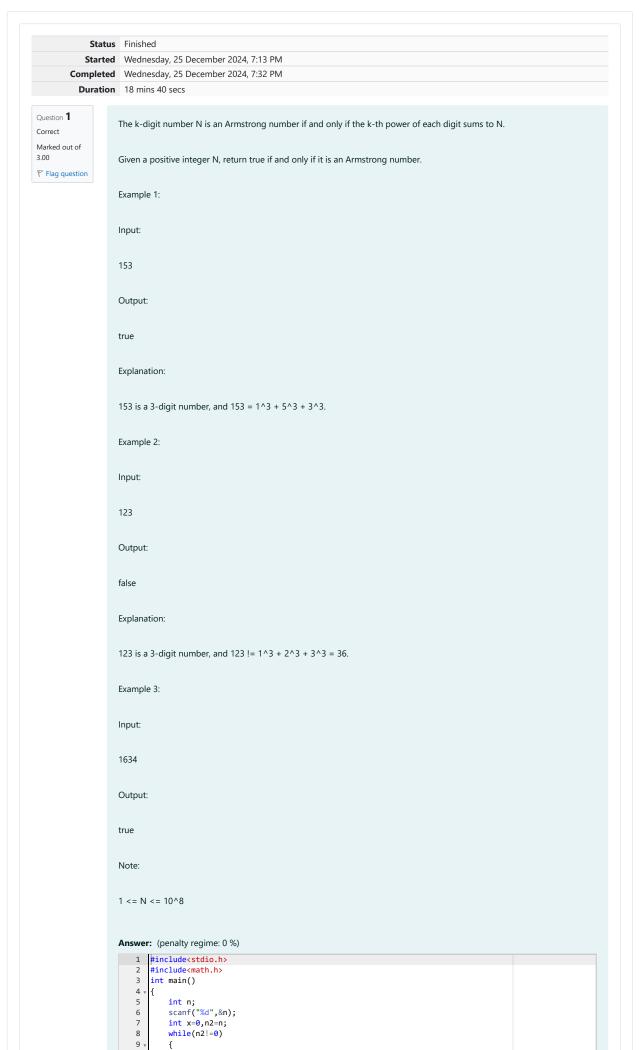
## GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





```
10
11
            n2=n2/10;
12
13
        int sum=0;
        int n3=n,n4;
14
15
        while(n3!=0)
16
            n4=n3%10;
17
18
            sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
19
            n3=n3/10;
20
21
        if(n==sum)
22
23
           printf("true");
24
25
        else
26
        {
            printf("false");
27
28
29
        return 0;
30
```

```
Input Expected Got

153 true true 
123 false false 
Passed all tests! 

Input Expected Got

Passed Solution  

Passed Solution
```

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 %)

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

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.

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	34	33344	33344	~
Passed all tests! ✓				

Finish review