GE23131 -	Programming	Using	C
ull Jiji	I I USI ammini	UJIIIS	u

NAME:BEVIN ABRAHAM V B ROLL NO:240701076 WEEK-5

Nested Loops - while and for, Jumps in Loops

Ex. No.: 28 Date: 8.11.24

Simple Chessboard 240701076

Problem Statement:

Write a program that prints a simple chessboard.

Input format:

The first line contains the number of inputs T.

The lines after that contain a different value for size of the chessboard

Output format:

Print a chessboard of dimensions size * size.

Print W for white spaces and B for black spaces.

Sample Input:

2

3

5

Sample Output:

WBW

BWB

WBW

WBWBW

BWBWB

WBWBW

BWBWB

WBWBW

```
Program:
      #include<stdio.h>
       int main()
   2
   3 √ {
           int T, size;
   4
           scanf("%d",&T);
   5
           while(T--){
   6 ₹
   7
                scanf("%d",&size);
                    for(int i=0;i<size;i++){</pre>
   8 *
                         for(int j=0;j<size;j++){</pre>
   9 *
                             printf("%c",(i+j)%2==0?'W':'B');
  10
  11
                             printf("\n");
  12
  13
  14
                    return 0;
  15
  16
  17
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2	WBW	WBW	~
	3	BWB	BWB	
	5	WBW	WBW	
		WBWBW	WBWBW	
		BWBWB	BWBWB	
		WBWBW	WBWBW	
		BWBWB	BWBWB	
		WBWBW	WBWBW	

Ex. No.: 29 Date: 8.11.24

Print Our Own Chessboard 240701076 **Problem Statement:** Let's print a chessboard! Write a program that takes input: The first line contains T, the number of test cases Each test case contains an integer N and also the starting character of the chessboard **Output Format** Print the chessboard as per the given examples Sample Input: 2 W 3 B Sample Output: WB BW**BWB WBW BWB**

```
Program:
   #include<stdio.h>
 1
    int main()
 2
3 ₹ {
        int T,d,i,i1,i2,o,z;
 4
 5
        char c,s;
        scanf("%d",&T);
 6
 7
        for(i=0;i<T;i++)</pre>
8 🔻
9
             scanf("%d %c",&d,&s);
             for(i1=0;i1<d;i1++)</pre>
10
11 *
             {
                  z=(s=='W') ? 0:1;
12
                  o=(i1\%2==z) ? 0:1;
13
                 for(i2=0;i2<d;i2++)</pre>
14
15 v
                  {
                      c=(i2\%2==o) ? 'W' : 'B';
16
                      printf("%c",c);
17
18
                  printf("\n");
19
20
21
        return 0;
22
23
24
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	2	WB	WB	~
	2 W	BW	BW	
	3 B	BWB	BWB	
		WBW	WBW	
		BWB	BWB	

Ex. No.: 30 Date: 8.11.24

```
240701076
                                 Pattern Printing
Problem Statement:
Decode the logic and print the Pattern that corresponds to given input.
If N= 3 then pattern will be:
10203010011012
**4050809
****607
If N= 4, then pattern will be:
1020304017018019020
**50607014015016
****809012013
*****10011
Constraints: 2 <= N <= 100
Input Format
First line contains T, the number of test cases, each test case contains a single integer N
Output Format
First line print Case #i where i is the test case number, In the subsequent line, print the
pattern
Sample Input
3
3
4
5
Sample Output
Case #1
10203010011012
**4050809
****607
Case #2
1020304017018019020
**50607014015016
****809012013
*****10011
Case #3
102030405026027028029030
**6070809022023024025
****10011012019020021
*****13014017018
******15016
```

```
Program:
    1
       |#include<stdio.h>
       int main()
    2
    3 ₹ {
            int n,v,p3,c,in,i,i1,i2,t,ti;
    4
    5
            scanf(" %d",&t);
            for(ti=0;ti<t;ti++){</pre>
    6 ₹
    7
            v=0;
            scanf("%d",&n);
    8
            printf("Case #%d\n",ti+1);
    9
            for(i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
   10 ₹
                c=0;
   11
                if(i>0){
   12 v
                     for(i1=0;i1<i;i1++) printf("**");</pre>
   13
   14
                for(i1=i;i1<n;i1++){</pre>
   15 ▼
                if(i>0)c++;
   16
                printf("%d0",++v);
   17
   18
            if(i==0){
   19 +
                p3=v+(v*(v-1))+1;
   20
   21
                in=p3;
   22
            }
   23
            in=in-c;
            p3=in;
   24
            for(i2=i;i2<n;i2++){</pre>
   25 ₹
   26
                printf("%d",p3++);
                if(i2!=n-1)printf("0");
   27
            }printf("\n");
   28
```

```
29 }
30 }return 0;
31 }
32 33
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
/	3	Case #1	Case #1	~
	3	10203010011012	10203010011012	
	4	**4050809	**4050809	
	5	****607	****607	
		Case #2	Case #2	
		1020304017018019020	1020304017018019020	
		**50607014015016	**50607014015016	
		****809012013	****809012013	
		*****10011	*****10011	
		Case #3	Case #3	
		102030405026027028029030	102030405026027028029030	
		**6070809022023024025	**6070809022023024025	
		****10011012019020021	****10011012019020021	
		*****13014017018	*****13014017018	
		******15016	******15016	

Ex. No.: 31 Date: 13.11.24

Armstrong Number 240701076

Problem Statement:

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.

Note: $1 \le N \le 10^8$

Hint: 153 is a 3-digit number, and $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$.

Sample Input:

153

Sample Output:

true

Sample **Input**:

123

Sample **Output**:

false

Sample **Input**:

1634

Sample **Output**:

true

Program:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<math.h>
    #include<stdio.h>
 2
    int main()
 3
   \{
 4 ₹
        int n;
 5
        scanf("%d",&n);
 6
        int x=0, n2=n;
 7
        while(n2!=0)
 8
 9 *
10
             X++;
             n2=n2/10;
11
12
        int sum=0;
13
        int n3=n,n4;
14
        while(n3!=0)
15
16 ♥
        {
             n4=n3%10;
17
             sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
18
             n3=n3/10;
19
20
21
22
23
        if(n==sum)
```

```
22
23
24 v
25
26
27 v
28
29
30
31
}
if(n==sum)
{
    printf("true");
}
else{
    printf("false");
}
return 0;
}
```

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

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Ex. No.: 32 Date: 13.11.24

Reverse and Add Until Get a Palindrome 240701076

Problem Statement:

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

```
Program:
      #include<stdio.h>
   1
      int main()
   2
   3 √ {
           int rn,n,nt=0,i=0;
   4
           scanf("%d",&n);
   5
   6
           do
           {
   7 🔻
               nt=n;rn=0;
   8
               while(n!=0)
   9
  10 ₹
                   rn=rn*10+n%10;
  11
                   n=n/10;
  12
  13
  14
               n=nt+rn;
  15
               i++;
  16
           while(rn!=nt || i==1);
  17
           printf("%d",rn);
  18
           return 0;
  19
  20
      }
  21
```

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

Ex. No.: 33 Date: 13.11.24

Lucky Number 240701076

Problem Statement:

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:

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	34	33344	33344	~