Week 5

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WEEK 05-01

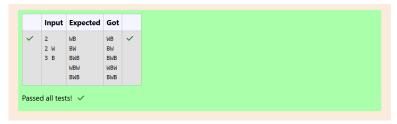




```
Question 2
                    Let's print a chessboard!
Correct
Marked out of
5.00
                    Write a program that takes input:

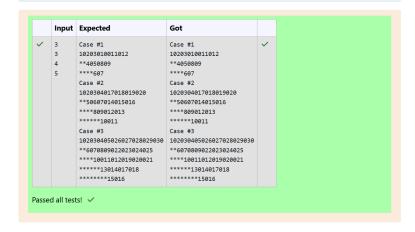
▼ Flag question

                    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 / Output
                    Input:
                    2
                    2 W
                    3 B
                    Output:
                    WB
                    BW
                    BWB
                    WBW
                    BWB
                    Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
                    1 #include<stdio.h>
```



Question 3 Decode the logic and print the Pattern that corresponds to given input. Correct Marked out of If N= 3 Flag question 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 First line print Case #i where i is the test case number In the subsequent line, print the pattern Test Case 1 3 3 4 5 Output Case #1 10203010011012 **4050809 ****607 Case #2 1020304017018019020 **50607014015016 ****809012013 *****10011 102030405026027028029030 **6070809022023024025 ****10011012019020021 *****13014017018 ******15016

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



WEEK 05-02

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

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:

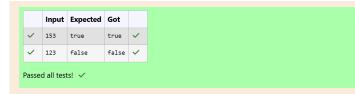
Input:

1634

Output:

true

Note:



Question **2**Correct
Marked out of 5.00

Filag 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 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	32	55	55	~
~	789	66066	66066	~
assed all tests! 🗸				

Question 3 Correct Marked out of F 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:

Sample Output 2:

33344

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
int main()
if mai
                                                                                                                                                                                                   1=1;
break;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                           printf("%d",(a-1));
```

```
Input Expected Got
✓ 34 33344
                33344 🗸
Passed all tests! ✓
```