GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Thursday, 19 December 2024, 9:20 AM
Duration	4 days 8 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:

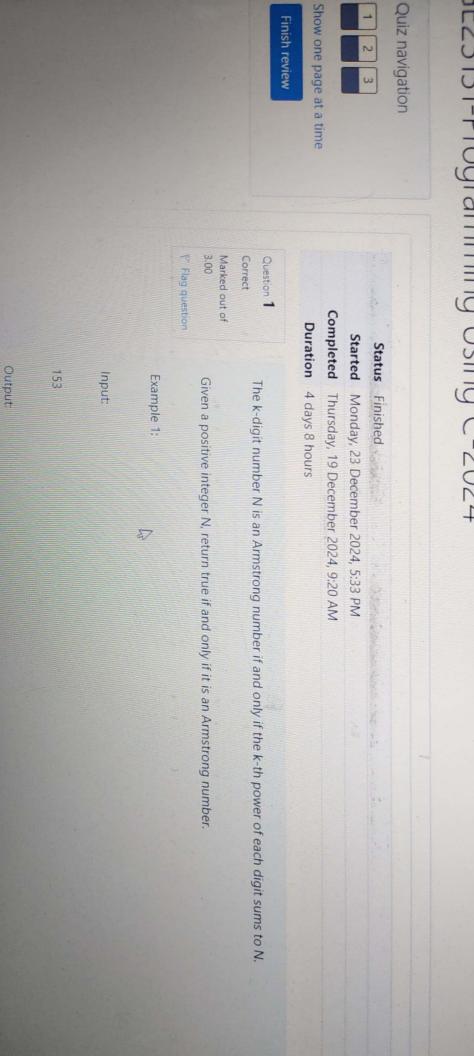Note:

1 <= N <= 10^8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

```
18          sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
19          n3=n3/10;
20      }
21      if(n==sum)
22  ▾   {
23          printf("true");
24      }
25      else
26  ▾   {
27          printf("false");
28      }
29      return 0;
30  }
```

Input	Expected	Got	
✓	153	true	true	✓
✓	323	false	false	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Check sum. 1 <= num <= 9999999 Sample input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints
1<=num<=9999999 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

Input	Expected	Got
32 55	55	✓
789 66066	66066	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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 2:

33344

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1   #include<stdio.h>
2   int main()
3   {
4       int n=1,i=0,nt,co=0,e;
5       scanf("%d",&e);
6       while(i<e)
7       {
8           nt=n;
9           while(nt!=0)
10          {
11              co=0;
12              if(nt%10!=3&&nt%10!=4)
13              {
14                  co=1;
15                  break;
16              }
17              nt=nt/10;
18          }
19          if(co==0)
```

```
14              co=1;
15              break;
16          }
17          nt=nt/10;
18      }
19      if(co==0)
20      {
21          i++;
22      }
23      n++;
24  }
25  printf("%d ",n);
26  return 0;
27 }
28
```

Input	Expected	Got
✓	34	33344	33344	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review