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ECE-D

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Problem Statement 1:

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int t,s;
4     scanf("%d",&t);
5     while(t--){
6         scanf("%d",&s);
7         for(int i=0;i<s;i++){
8             for(int j=0;j<s;j++){
9                 if((i+j)%2==0){
10                     printf("W");
11                 }
12                 else{
13                     printf("B");
14                 }
15             }
16             printf("\n");
17         }
18     }
19 }
20 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 2 | WBW | WBW | ✓ |
| | 3 | BWB | BWB | |
| | 5 | WBW | WBW | |
| | | WBWBW | WBWBW | |
| | | BWBWB | BWBWB | |
| | | WBWBW | WBWBW | |
| | | BWBWB | BWBWB | |
| | | WBWBW | WBWBW | |

Passed all tests! ✓

Problem Statement 2:

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

2 W

3 B

Sample Output:

WB

BW

BWB

WBW

BWB

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4     char s;
5     int t,n;
6     scanf("%d",&t);
7     while(t--){
8         scanf("%d %c",&n,&s);
9         for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
10             for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
11                 if((i+j)%2==0){
12                     printf("%c",s);
13                 }
14                 else{
15                     if(s=='W'){
16                         printf("B");
17                     }
18                     else{
19                         printf("W");
20                     }
21                 }
22             }
23             printf("\n");
24         }
25     }
26 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|------|---|
| ✓ | 2 | WB | WB | ✓ |
| | 2 W | BWB | BWB | |
| | 3 B | BWB | BWB | |
| | | WBWB | WBWB | |
| | | BWB | BWB | |

Passed all tests! ✓

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Problem Statement 3:

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: $2 \leq N \leq 100$

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

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4     int t;
5     scanf("%d",&t);
6     for(int x=1;x<=t;x++){
7         printf("Case #d\n",x);
8         int n;
9         scanf("%d",&n);
10        int f=1,b=n*(n+1);
11        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
12            for(int j=0;j<2*i;j++){
13                printf("*");
14            }
15            printf("%d",f);
16            f++;
17            for(int k=2;k<=n-i;k++){
18                printf("0%d",f);
19                f++;
20            }
21            for(int l=b-(n-i)+1;l<=b;l++){
22                printf("0%d",l);
23            }
24            b=n-i;
25            printf("\n");
26        }
27    }
28    return 0;
29 }

```

| | 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 | |

Passed all tests! ✓

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Problem Statement 4:

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: $1 \leq N \leq 10^8$

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 153 | true | true | ✓ |
| ✓ | 123 | false | false | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

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Problem Statement 5:

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome.

Constraints

$1 \leq \text{num} \leq 999999999$

Sample Input 1

32

Sample Output 1

55

Sample Input 2

789

Sample Output 2

66066

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3
4 int rev(int n){
5     int reverse=0;
6     while(n>0){
7         reverse=(reverse*10)+(n%10);
8         n=n/10;
9     }
10    return reverse;
11 }
12 int Pal(int n){
13     return rev(n)==n;
14 }
15 int main(){
16     int n;
17     scanf("%d",&n);
18     while(!Pal(n)){
19         int r=rev(n);
20         n=n+r;
21     }
22     printf("%d",n);
23 }
```

Problem Statement 6:

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 34 | 33344 | 33344 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

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