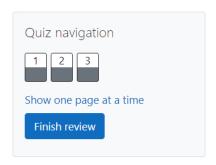
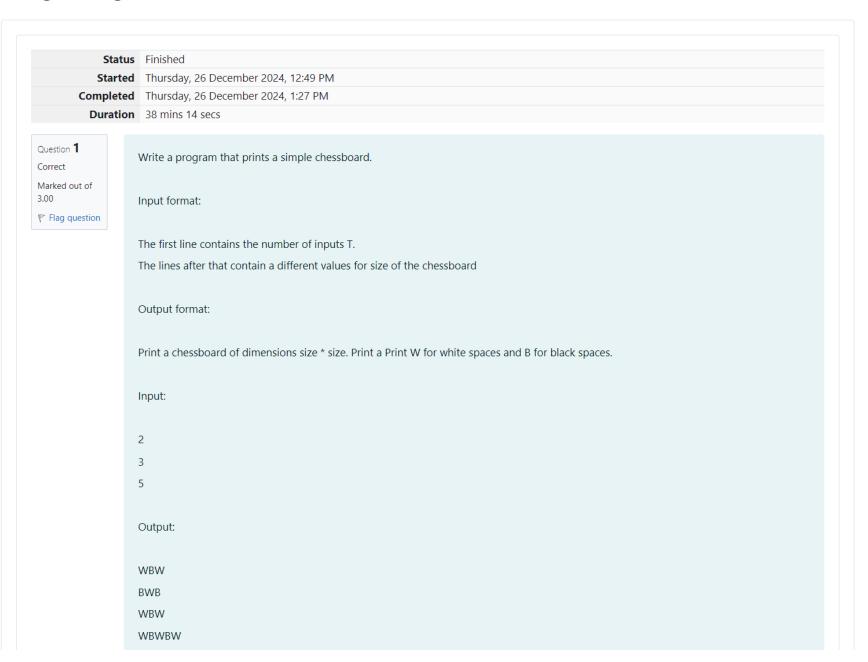
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





BWBWB WBWBW **BWBWB WBWBW Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 #include <stdio.h> 2 int main() 3 ₹ { 4 int n,d; 5 scanf("%d",&n); 6 ▼ while (n>0){ 7 scanf("%d",&d); 8 * for(int i=0;i<d;i++){</pre> 9 🔻 for(int j=0;j<d;j++){ if ((i%2==0 && j%2==0)||(i%2==1 && j%2==1)){ 10 ▼ 11 printf("W"); 12 13 🔻 else{ printf("B"); 14 15 16 17 printf("\n");} 18 n--;} 19 return 0; 20

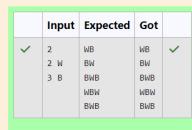


Passed all tests! <

Marked out of 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 %)

```
else{
12 v
                s='W';
13
14
            for(int i=0;i<d;i++){</pre>
15 1
                for (int j=0;j<d;j++){</pre>
16
                    if((i%2==0 && j%2==0)||(i%2==1 && j%2==1)){
17
                        printf("%c",f);
18
19
20
                    else{
                        printf("%c",s);
21
22
23
                printf("\n");
24
25
26
27
        return 0;
28 }
```



Question $\bf 3$

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Flag question

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
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

Case #3

102030405026027028029030

**6070809022023024025

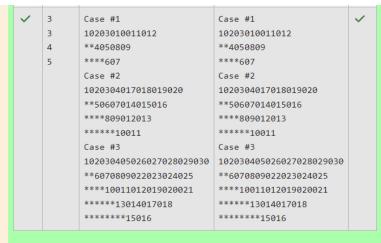
****10011012019020021

******13014017018

*******15016
```

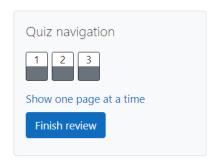
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

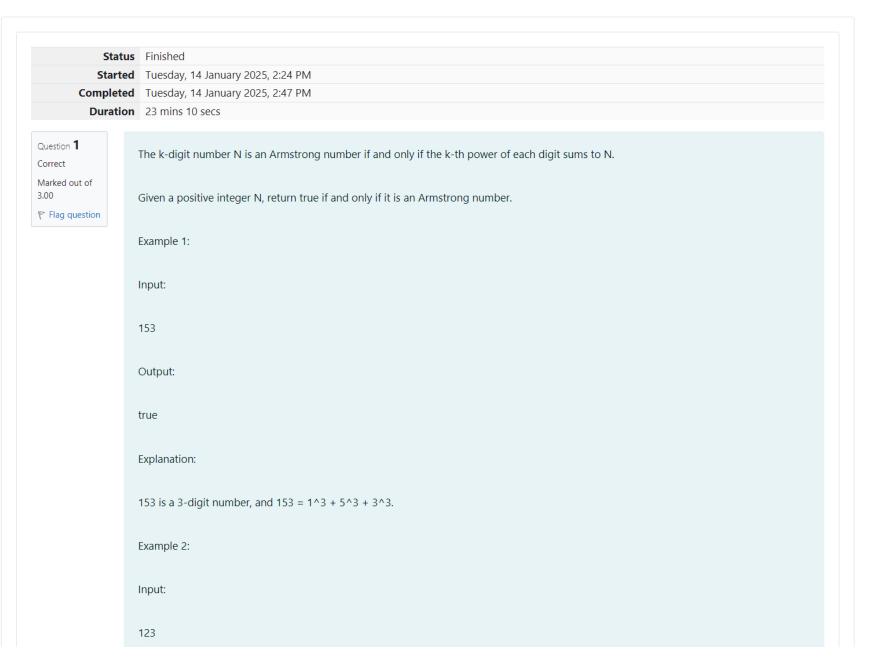
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2
   int main()
 3 ₹ {
 4
        int n,x,a,b,z,k,y=0;
 5
        scanf("%d",&n);
 6 •
        do{
 7
           y++;
            scanf("%d",&x);
 8
            printf("Case #%d\n",y);
10
            a=1;
11
            b=(x*x)+1;
12
            z=x+1-1;
13
            for (int i=0;i<x;i++){
14
                for (k=i*2;k>0;k--){
15
                   printf("*");}
                for (int j=0; j<((x*2)-(i*2)); j++){}
16
17
                    if (j<z){
18
                       printf("%d",a);
19
                       a++;}
20
                    else{
                       printf("%d",b);
21
22
                       b++;}
                   if (j<((x*2)-(i*2))-1){
23
24
                   printf("0");}}
25
            b=((2*z)-1);
26
            Z--;
            printf("\n");}
27
28
        }while(y<n);</pre>
29
        return 0;
30 }
```



Finish review

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





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: 1 <= N <= 10^8 Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 #include <stdio.h> 2 int main() 3 ▼ { int n,d,sum=0,x,a,b; 4 scanf("%d",&n); 5 6 x=n; while (x>0){ 7 🔻 x/=10; 8 d++; } 10 11 x=n; 12 v do{ a=x%10; 13 b=a; 14

for(int i=1;i<d;i++){

15 ₹ 16

```
17
18
            x/=10;
19
            sum+=b;
20
        }while(x>0);
        if (sum==n){
21 1
22
            printf("true");
        }
23
24 🔻
        else{
            printf("false");
25
26
27 }
```

		Input	Expected	Got	
\	/	153	true	true	~
`	/	123	false	false	~

Question **2**Correct

Marked out of 5.00

▼ Flag question

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

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

Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 7.00

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:

34

Sample Output 2:

33344

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	34	33344	33344	~

Passed all tests! <

Finish review