

Week 12(1):
ROLL NO.:240801153
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Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Monday, 23 December 2024, 7:43 PM
Duration	2 hours 10 mins
Overdue	40 mins 13 secs

Question 1
Correct

A binary number is a combination of 1s and 0s. Its n^{th} least significant digit is the n^{th} digit starting from the right starting with 1. Given a decimal number, convert it to binary and determine the value of the the 4th least significant digit.

Q1) A binary number is a combination of 1s and 0s. Its n^{th} least significant digit is the n^{th} digit starting from the right starting with 1. Given a decimal number, convert it to binary and determine the value of the the 4th least significant digit.

Example

number = 23

• **Convert the decimal number 23 to binary number: $23_{10} = 24 + 22 + 21 + 20 = (10111)_2$.**

• **The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 0.**

Function Description

Complete the function fourthBit in the editor below.

fourthBit has the following parameter(s):

int number: a decimal integer

Returns:

int: an integer 0 or 1 matching the 4th least significant digit in the binary representation of number.

Constraints

$0 \leq \text{number} < 231$

Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The only line contains an integer, number.

Sample Input

STDIN Function

32 → number = 32

Sample Output

0

Explanation

- Convert the decimal number 32 to binary number: $32_{10} = (100000)_2$.
- The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 0.

Code:

```
1 /*  
2  * Complete the 'fourthBit' function below.  
3  *  
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.  
5  * The function accepts INTEGER number as parameter.  
6  */  
7  
8 int fourthBit(int number)  
9 {  
10     int binary[32];  
11     int i=0;  
12     while(number>0)  
13     {  
14         binary[i]=number%2;  
15         number/=2;  
16         i++;  
17     }  
18     if(i>=4)  
19     {  
20         return binary[3];  
21     }  
22     else  
23     return 0;  
24 }
```

OUTPUT:

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(32))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(77))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Q2) Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the *p*th element of the list, sorted ascending. If there is no *p*th element, return 0.

Example

***n* = 20**

***p* = 3**

The factors of 20 in ascending order are {1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20}.

Using 1-based indexing, if *p* =

3, then 4 is returned. If *p* > 6, 0 would be returned.

Function Description

Complete the function *p*thFactor in the editor below.

***p*thFactor has the following parameter(s):**

int *n*: the integer whose factors are to be found

int *p*: the index of the factor to be returned

Returns:

int: the long integer value of the *p*th integer factor of *n* or, if there is no factor at that index, then 0 is returned

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$

$1 \leq p \leq 10^9$

Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The first line contains an integer *n*, the number to factor.

The second line contains an integer *p*, the 1-based index of the factor to return.

Sample Input

STDIN Function

10 → *n* = 10

3 → *p* = 3

Sample Output

5

Explanation

Factoring $n = 10$ results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$. Return the $p = 3$ rd factor, 5, as the answer.

Code:

```
1 /*
2  * Complete the 'pthFactor' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return a LONG_INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts following parameters:
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER n
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER p
8  */
9
10 long pthFactor(long n, long p)
11 {
12     int count = 0;
13     for(long i=1; i<=n; ++i)
14     {
15         if(n%i==0)
16         {
17             count++;
18             if(count==p)
19             {
20                 return i;
21             }
22         }
23     }
24     return 0;
25 }
```

OUTPUT:

Test	Expected	Got	
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 3))	5	5	✓
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 5))	0	0	✓
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(1, 1))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓