

Week:05-01

Roll no:241501089

Name-Kishore S A

### Q1)Problem Statement:

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

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Thursday, 21 November 2024, 8:49 PM
Duration	31 days 20 hours

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

1" Flag question

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 values for size of the chessboard

Output format:

Print a chessboard of dimensions size \* size. Print a Print W for white spaces and B for black spaces.

Input:

2

3

5

Output:

WBW

BWB

WBW

WBWBW

BWBWB

WBWBW

BWBWB

WBWBW

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int T,d,i=0,i1,i2,o;
5     char c;
6     scanf("%d",&T);
7     while(i<T)
8     {
9         scanf("%d",&d);
10        i1=0;
11        while(i1<d)
12        {
13            o=1;
14            i2=0;
15            if(i1%i2==0)
16            {
17                o=0;
18            }
19            while(i2<d)
20            {
21                c='B';
22                if(i2%i2==0)
23                {
24                    c='W';
25                }
26                printf("%c",c);
27                i2++;
28            }
29            i1++;
30            printf("\n");
31        }
32        i=i+1;
33    }
34 }
35
36
37
38
39 }
```

Output:

	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! ✓

## Q2)Problem Statement:

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

Question 2  
Correct  
Marked out of 5.00  
Y Flag question

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 / Output

Input:

2  
2 W  
3 B

Output:

WB  
BW  
WBW  
WBW  
WBW

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2	WB	WB	✓
	2 W	BW	BW	
	3 B	BWB	BWB	
		BWB	BWB	
		BWB	BWB	

Passed all tests! ✓

### Q3)Problem Statement:

Decode the logic and print the pattern that corresponds to the given input.

If \ ( N = 3 \ ), then the pattern will be:

10203010011012

\*\*4050809

\*\*\*607

If \ ( N = 4 \ ), then the 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 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

1020304050206027028029030

\*\*6070809022030204025

\*\*\*10011012019020021

\*\*\*\*13014017018

\*\*\*\*\*15016

Question 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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,v,p3,c,in,i,l1,l2,t,tl;
5     scanf("%d",&t);
6     for(tl=0;tl<t;tl++)
7     {
8         v=0;
9         scanf("%d",&n);
10        printf("Case #%d\n",tl+1);
11        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
12        {
13            c=0;
14            if(l1>0)
15            {
16                for(l1=0;l1<l;li++)
17                    printf(" ");
18            }
19            for(l1=1;l1<n;l1++)
20            {
21                if(l1>0)
22                    c++;
23                printf("%d",++v);
24            }
25            if(l1==0)
26            {
27                p3=v+(v*(v-1))+1;
28                in=p3;
29            }
30            in=in-c;
31            p3=in;
32            for(l2=1;l2<n;l2++)
33            {
34                printf("%d",p3++);
35                if(l2==n-1)
36                {
37                    printf("\n");
38                }
39            }
40            printf("\n");
41        }
42    }
43 }
```

Output:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	Case #1	Case #1	✓
	3	10203010011012	10203010011012	
	4	**4050009	**4050009	
	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! ✓

week:05-02

Roll No:241501089

Name:Kishore S A

Q1)Problem Statement:

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

Question 1

Correct

Expected output of 100

1 / 100 points

Status: Finished

Started: Monday, 22 December 2024, 1:23 PM

Completed: Thursday, 21 November 2024, 8:18 PM

Duration: 31 days 20 hours

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  $123 \neq 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36$ .

Example 3:

Input:

1634

Output:

true

Note:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
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+=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 }
30 }
```

Output:

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

Passed all tests! ✓

## Q2)Problem statement:

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:

66866

Question 2  
Correct  
Marked out of  
5.00  
Flag question

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

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	32	55	55	✓
✓	789	66066	66066	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## Q3)problem statement:

A number is considered lucky if it contains either 3 or 4 or both in it. Write a program to print the nth lucky number. For example, the 1st lucky number is 3, the 2nd lucky number is 4, the 3rd lucky number is 33, the 4th lucky number is 34, and so on. Note that numbers like 13, 40, etc., are not considered lucky as they contain other digits.

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

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 {
4     int n=1,i=0,nt,co=0,e;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     while(1<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)
20        {
21            i++;
22        }
23        n++;
24    }
25    printf("%d",--n);
26    return 0;
27 }
```

output:

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	34	33344	33344 ✓

Passed all tests! ✓