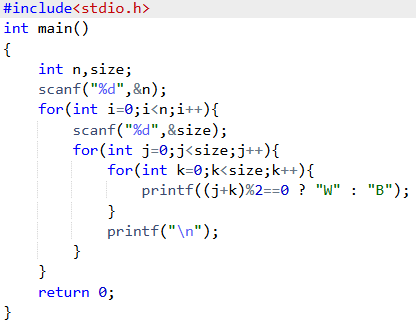
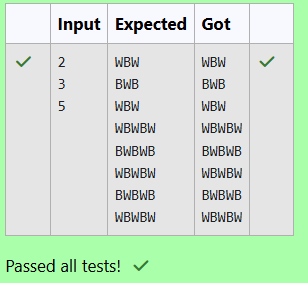
Write a program that prints a simple chessboard.

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.

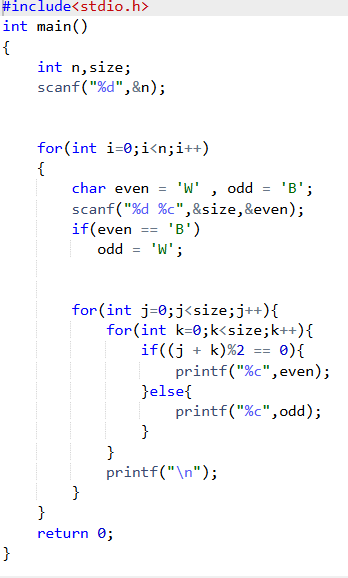
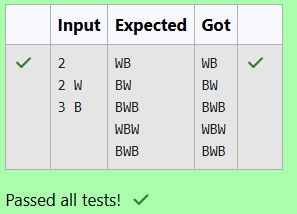
Let’s print a chessboard!

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

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

If N= 3

then pattern will be :

10203010011012

\*\*4050809

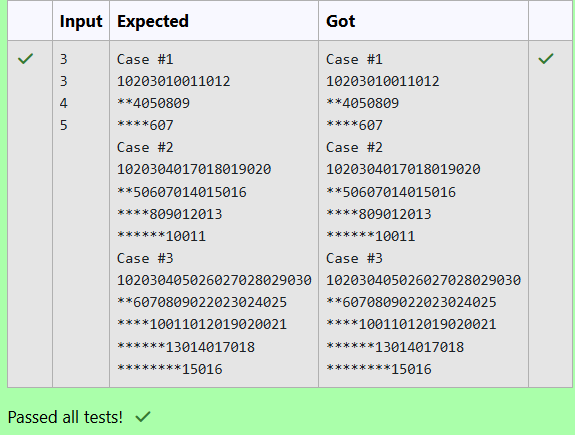
\*\*\*\*607

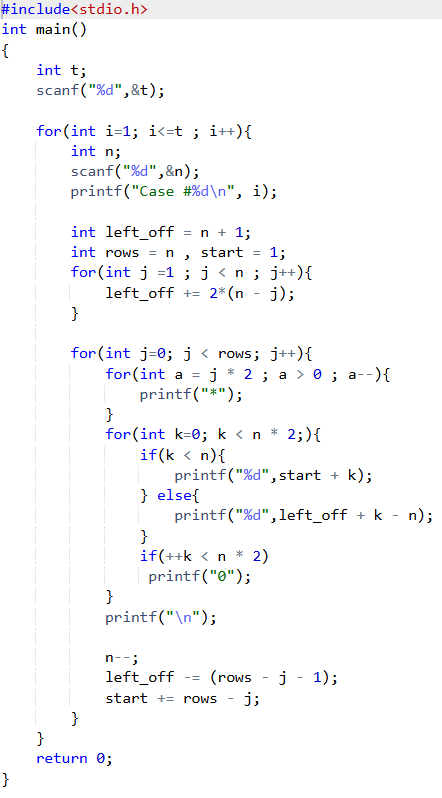
If N= 4, then pattern will be:

1020304017018019020

\*\*50607014015016

\*\*\*\*809012013

\*\*\*\*\*\*10011



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.

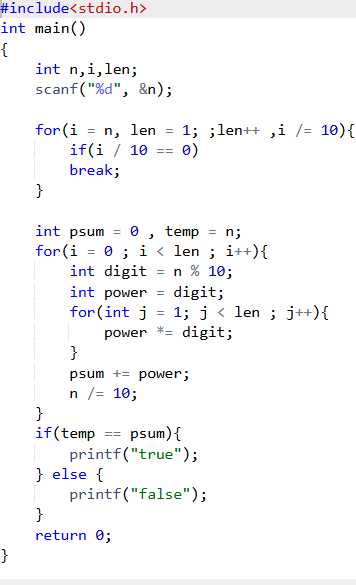
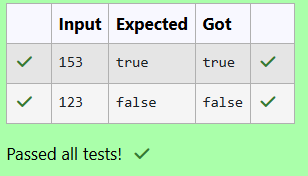
Example 1:

Input:

153

Output:

true



Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints 1<=num<=99999999

Sample Input 1

32

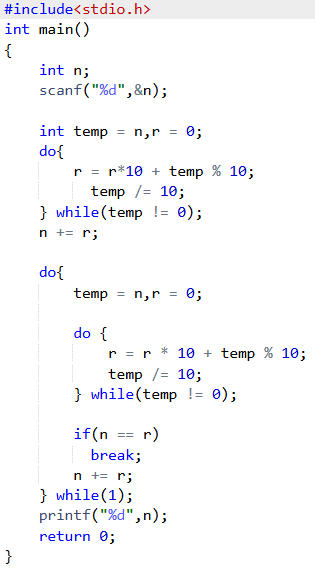
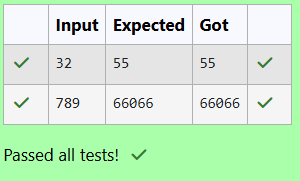
Sample Output 1

55

Sample Input 2

789

Sample Output 2

66066

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.

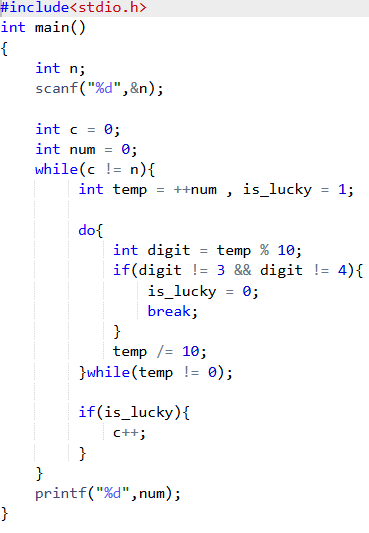
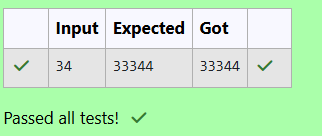
Sample Input 1:

3

Sample Output 1:

33

Explanation:

Here the lucky numbers are 3, 4, 33, 34., and the 3rd lucky number is 33.