

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: $23^{10} = 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = (10111)_2$.
- 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



- Convert the decimal number 23 to binary number: $23^{10} = 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = (10111)_2$.

- 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

$0 \leq \text{number} < 2^{31}$

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 Case 0

Sample Input 0

STDIN Function

32 → number = 32

Sample Output 0

0

Explanation 0

· 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.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

STDIN Function

77 → number = 77

Sample Output 1

1

Explanation 1

- Convert the decimal number 77 to binary number: $77_{10} = (1001101)_2$.
- The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 1.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

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

Test

printf("%d", fourthBit(32))



printf("%d", fourthBit(77))

	Test
✓	<code>printf("%d", fourthBit(32))</code>
✓	<code>printf("%d", fourthBit(77))</code>

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

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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

$n = 20$

$p = 3$

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 `pthFactor` in the editor below.

`pthFactor` has the following parameter(s):

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

pthFactor 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 Case 0

Sample Input 0

STDIN	Function
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-------	-------

10	→ $n = 10$
----	------------

3	→ $p = 3$
---	-----------

Sample Output 0

5

Explanation 0

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

Sample Case 1

Sample Input 1

STDIN	Function
-------	----------

-----	-----
-------	-------

10	→ n = 10
----	----------

5	→ p = 5
---	---------

Sample Output 1

0

Explanation 1

Factoring $n = 10$ results in $\{1, 2, 5, 10\}$.
There are only 4 factors and $p = 5$,
therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

Sample Case 2

Sample Input 2

STDIN	Function
-------	----------

-----	-----
-------	-------

1	→ n = 1
---	---------

1	→ p = 1
---	---------

Sample Output 2

1

Explanation 2

Factoring $n = 1$ results in $\{1\}$. The $p = 1$ st factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  /*
2  * Complete the 'pthFactor
3  *
4  * The function is expect
5  * The function accepts f
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER n
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER p
8  */
9
10 long pthFactor(long n, lo
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)
```



Reset answer

```
1  /*
2   * Complete the 'pthFactor
3   *
4   * The function is expect
5   * The function accepts f
6   * 1. LONG_INTEGER n
7   * 2. LONG_INTEGER p
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9
10 long pthFactor(long n, lo
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 }
```

Test

printf("%ld" pthFactor(10

```
22     }  
23     }  
24     return 0;  
25 }
```

	Test
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(10,
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(10,
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(1,

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review

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