





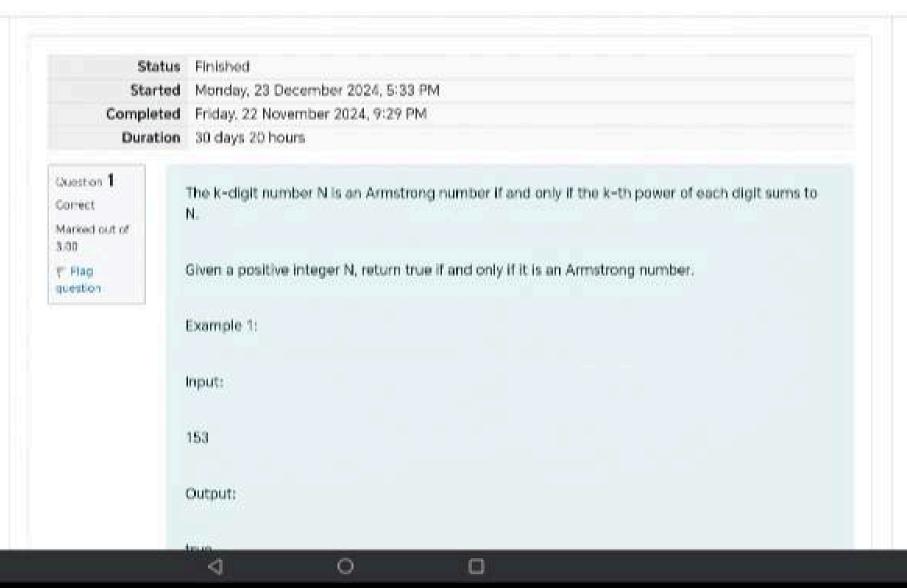
A

Week-05-02-Practice Session-Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS replacement review | REC-CIS



### REC-CIS





Output:				
true				
Explanatio	nc -			
153 is a 3-	ligit number, and 1!	53 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3.		
Example 2:				
Input:				
123				
Output:				
false				
Explanatio	h:			

Explanation: 123 is a 3-digit number, and 123 i=  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36$ . Example 3: Input: 1634 Output: true Note: 1 <= N <= 10^8 Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) 1 | #include<stdio.h> 2 | #include<math.h>

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7:46 崎塚

西线 原形画》

REC+CIS

```
#includesatdio.b>
    #include<math.h>
    int main()
 4
        int n;
 5
 6
        scenf("%d", &n);
 7
        int x-0, n2-n;
 8
        while(n21-0)
9
10
            X \cap Y_{i}^{*}
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=sum+pow(n4,x);
19
            n3=n3/10;
20
21
        if(n==sum)
22
            printf("true");
23
24
25
        clsc
26
27
            printf("false");
28
29
30 )
```



Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

```
6
        dol
 7
            nt-n;rn-0;
8
            while(n!-0)
 9
10
                rn=rn*10 = n%10;
11
                n=n/10;
12
13
            nent+rn;
14
            1000
15
36
       while/rpt-pt || t--13:
```

Correct

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

That question

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints 1<=num<=999999999 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

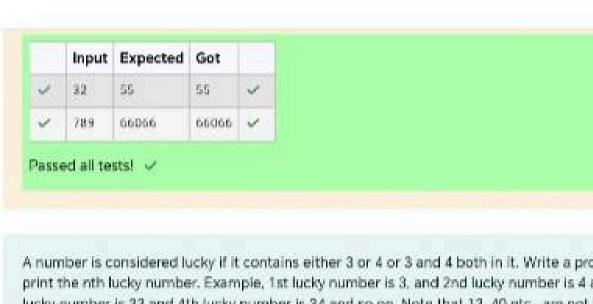
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#includesstdio.h>
 2
    int main()
 3
 4
        int rn, n, nt-0, 1-0;
 5
        scanf("%d",&n);
        do C
 6
            nt=n;rn=0;
 8
            while(n!-0)
 9
10
                rn-rn*10 - m*10;
11
                n=n/10;
12
73
            n=nt+rn;
14
            1001
15
16
        while(rn!-nt || 1--1);
17
        printf("%d",rn);
18
        return D:
19
```

Input Expected Got

4

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duestion 3 Correct Marked out of 7.00 T Fleg 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 in as input and display the nth lucky number as output.

Sample Input 1:

3

Sample Output 1:

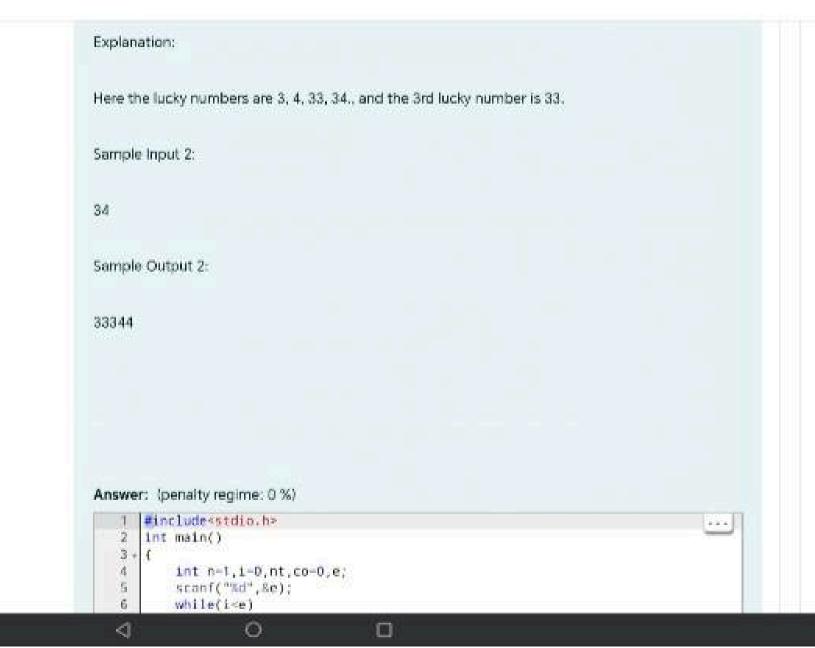
33

0



0





```
#includesstdio.h>
    int main()
 2
 3 4
        int n=1,1=0,nt,co=0,e;
 5
        scanf("%d",&e);
 6
        while(i<e)
 7
 8
            nt-n:
            while(nt1-0)
 9
10
11
                co=0;
12
                1f(nt%10!=3 && nt%10!=4)
13
14
                    co=1;
15
                    donnak;
16
17
                nt-nt/10;
18
19
            if(co==0)
20
21
                1,550
22
23
            n\!+\!+\!+
24
25
        printf("%d", --n);
26
        return 0;
27
```

	Input	Expected	Gat	
V	34	33344	33344	V

```
11
               co=0;
12
               1f(nt%10!=3 && nt%10!=4)
13
14
                  co=1;
15
               break;
16
17
               nt-nt/10;
18
19
           if(co==0)
20 .
              1.++;
21
22
23
           n++;
24
25
       printf("%d",--n);
26
       return 0;
27 }
```

	Input	Expected	Gat	
V	34	33344	33344	V

Passed all tests! 🗸

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Finish review