

## Week-05-Nested Loops - while and for, Jumps in Loops

### Week-05-02-Practice Session-Coding

Question **1**  
Correct  
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3.00  
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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

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[Source code](#)

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
3
4 v int main(){
5     int k,original,count=0,sum=0;
6
7     scanf("%d",&k);
8     original=k;
9 v     while(k>0){
10         count++;
11         k/=10;
12     }
13     k=original;
14 v     while(k>0){
15         int t=k%10;
16         sum+=pow(t,count);
17         k/=10;
18     }
19
20 v     if(original==sum){
21         printf("true");
22     }
23 v     else{
24         printf("false");
25     }
26     return 0;
27 }
```

Result

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

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Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints  $1 \leq \text{num} \leq 99999999$  Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

[Source code](#)

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4     long long int n,s,rev,temp1,temp2;
5     scanf("%lld",&n);
6     while(1){
7         temp1=n,rev=0;
8         while(n){
9             rev=rev*10+(n%10);
10            n=n/10;
11        }
12        s=temp1+rev;
13        temp2=s,rev=0;
14        while(s){
15            rev=rev*10+(s%10);
16            s=s/10;
17        }
18        if((temp2==rev)){
19            break;
20        }
21        n=temp2;
22    }
23    printf("%lld",temp2);
24    return 0;
25 }
```

Result

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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

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[Source code](#)

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int islucky(int num){
4     while(num>0){
5         int digit=num%10;
6         if(digit!=3 && digit!=4){
7             return 0;
8         }
9         num/=10;
10    }
11    return 1;
12 }
13
14 int findnthlucky(int n){
15     int count=0,num=1;
16
17     while(1){
18         if(islucky(num)){
19             count++;
20             if(count==n){
21                 return num;
22             }
23         }
24         num++;
25     }
26 }
27
28 int main(){
29     int n;
30
31     scanf("%d",&n);
32
33     printf("%d",findnthlucky(n));
34
35     return 0;
36 }
```

## Result

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	34	33344	33344	✓

Passed all tests! ✓