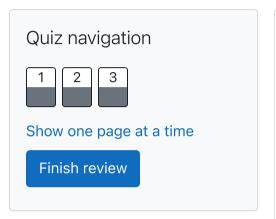
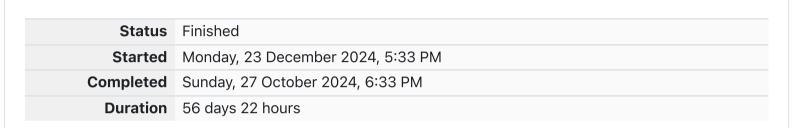
## GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

 Write a program to read two integer values and print true if both the numbers end with the same digit, otherwise print false. Example: If 698 and 768 are given, program should print true as they both end with 8. Sample Input 1 25 53 Sample Output 1 false Sample Input 2 27 77 Sample Output 2 true

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	25 53	false	false	~
~	27 77	true	true	~

Passed all tests! <

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

## **Objective**

In this challenge, we're getting started with conditional statements.

## Task

Given an integer, **n**, perform the following conditional actions:

- · If **n** is odd, print Weird
- · If *n* is even and in the inclusive range of **2** to **5**, print *Not Weird*
- · If *n* is even and in the inclusive range of *6* to *20*, print *Weird*
- · If *n* is even and greater than *20*, print *Not Weird*

Complete the stub code provided in your editor to print whether or not n is weird.

A single line containing a positive integer, <b>n</b> .	
Constraints	
· 1 ≤ n ≤ 100	
Output Format	
Print Weird if the number is weird; otherwise, print Not Weird.	
Sample Input 0	
3	
Sample Output 0	
Weird	
Sample Input 1	
24	
Sample Output 1	

## **Explanation**

Sample Case 0: n = 3

*n* is odd and odd numbers are weird, so we print *Weird*.

Sample Case 1: n = 24

n > 20 and n is even, so it isn't weird. Thus, we print **Not Weird**.

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
 2
   int main()
 3 1
        int n;
        scanf("%d",&n);
 6
        if(n\%2==0)
 7 🔻
            if(1<n && n>6){printf("Not Weird");
 8
 9
        else if(5<n && n>21){
10 🔻
11
            printf("Weird");
12 🔻
        }else{
13
            printf("Not Weird");
14
15 ▼ }else{
16
        printf("Weird");
17 | \return 0; \}
```

~	3	Weird	Weird	~
~	24	Not Weird	Not Weird	<b>~</b>

Passed all tests! <

Question **3** 

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

Flag question

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third. For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since 3\*3+4\*4=25=5\*5 You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters. Sample Input 1 3 5 4 Sample Output 1 yes Sample Input 2 5 8 2 Sample Output 2 no

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
    if((a*a)+(c*c)==(b*b)||(a*a)+(b*b)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)||(b*b)+(c*c)==(c*c)
```

