

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

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):

fourth bit 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 'fourthBit' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER number as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int fourthBit(int number)
9  {for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
10 {number=number/2;}
11 return number%2;
12 }

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(32))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%d", fourthBit(77))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of
1.00

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

`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
-------	----------

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

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' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return a LONG_INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts following parameters:
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER n
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER p
8  */
9
10 long pthFactor(long n, long p)
11 {int d=0,a[n];
12 for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
13 {if(n%i==0)
14     {a[d]=i;
15     d++;
16     }
17 }return a[p-1];
18
19 }
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 3))	5	5	✓
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 5))	0	0	✓
✓	printf("%ld", pthFactor(1, 1))	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review