

1. Program

1

Attempted: 1/1

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

All Digits Count

Write a function to find the count of ALL digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the function as an input parameter of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 .

For e.g.

If the given number is 292, the function should return 3 because there are 3 digits in this number

If the given number is 1015, the function should return 4 because there are 4 digits in this number

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Corner 2

✓ Corner 1

✓ Necessary 2

✓ Necessary 1

✓ Basic 4

✓ Basic 3

✓ Basic 2

✓ Basic 1

1. Program

Question 1

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Attempted: 1/1
JAVA7 Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public int allDigitsCount(int input1){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        String str=Integer.toString(input1);
12        return str.length();
13    }
14 }
```

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1. Program

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

FACTORIAL of a number

In mathematics, the factorial of a non-negative integer n , denoted by $n!$, is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n . For example,

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$9! = 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 362880$$

Write a program to find the factorial of a given number.

The given number will be passed to the function as an input parameter of type int.

The function is expected to calculate the factorial of the given number and return it as an int type.

Assumptions for this program:

The given input number will always be greater than or equal to 1.

Due to the range supported by int, the input numbers will range from 1 to 12.

Attempted: 1/1

Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public int nFactorial(int input1){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        int fact=1;
12        for(int i=1;i<=input1;i++){
13            fact=fact*i;
14        }
15        return fact;
16    }
17 }
```

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Code Execution Code History

0/6 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ TC11

✓ TC3

✓ TC4

✓ TC5

✓ TC6

✓ TC8

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1. Program

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Attempted: 1/1

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

isPrime?

Write a function that finds whether the given number N is Prime or not.
If the number is prime, the function should return 2 else it must return 1.

Assumption: $2 \leq N \leq 5000$, where N is the given number.

Example1: if the given number N is 7, the method must return 2

Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Corner 2

✓ Corner 1

✓ Necessary 2

✓ Necessary 1

✓ Basic 4

✓ Basic 3

✓ Basic 2

✓ Basic 1

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1. Program

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

isPrime?

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Example2: if the given number N is 10, the method must return 1

C Compiler: gcc 5.4.0

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<string.h>
3 // Read only region start
4
5 int isPrime(int input1)
6 {
7     // Read only region end
8     // Write code here
9     int count=0;
10    for(int i=2;i<=5000;i++){
11        if(input1%i==0)
12            count++;
13    }
14    if(count==0)
15        return 2;
16    else
17        return 1;
18 }
19 }
```

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1. Program

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Attempted: 1/1

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

Number of Prime numbers in a specified range.

Write a function to find the count of the number of prime numbers in a specified range. The starting and ending number of the range will be provided as input parameters to the function.

Assumption: $2 \leq$ starting number of the range \leq ending number of the range ≤ 7919

Example1: If the starting and ending number of the range is given as 2 and 20, the method must return 8, because there are 8 prime numbers in the specified range from 2 to 20, namely (2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19)

Example2: If the starting and ending number of the range is given as 700 and 725, the method must return 3, because there are 3 prime numbers numbers in the specified range from 700 to 725, namely (701, 709, 719)

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Corner 2

✓ Corner 1

✓ Necessary 2

✓ Necessary 1

✓ Basic 4

✓ Basic 3

✓ Basic 2

✓ Basic 1

1. Program

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Attempted: 1/1

Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public int countPrimesInRange(int input1,int input2){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        int count=0;
12        int pcount=0;
13        for(int i=input1;i<=input2;i++){
14            count++;
15            for(int j=2;j<=Math.sqrt(i);j++){
16                if(i%j==0)
17                    count--;
18            }
19            if(count==0)
20                pcount++;
21        }
22        return pcount;
23    }
24 }
```

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1. Program

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

Non-Repeated Digits Count

Write a function to find the count of non-repeated digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the function as an input parameter of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 .

Some examples are as below -

If the given number is 292, the function should return 1 because there is only 1 non-repeated digit '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the function should return 2 because there are 2 non-repeated digits in this number, '0' and '5'.

If the given number is 108, the function should return 3 because there are 3 non-repeated digits in this number, '1', '0', and '8'.

If the given number is 22, the function should return 0 because there are NO non-repeated digits in this number.

Attempted: 1/1

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Corner 2

✓ Corner 1

✓ Necessary 2

✓ Necessary 1

✓ Basic 4

✓ Basic 3

✓ Basic 2

✓ Basic 1

1. Program

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If the given number is 22, the function should return 0 because there are NO non-repeated digits in this number.

Attempted: 1/1

JAVA7

Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public int nonRepeatDigitsCount(int input1){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        String str=Integer.toString(input1);
12        int len=str.length();
13        int count=0,pcount=0;
14        for(int i=0;i<len;i++){
15            count=0;
16            for(int j=0;j<len;j++){
17                if(i!=j)
18                    if(str.charAt(i)==str.charAt(j)){
19                        count++;
20                        break;
21                    }
22            }
23            if(count==0)
24                pcount++;
25        }
26        return pcount;
27    }
28 }
```

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1. Program

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Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

nthFibonacci : Write a function to return the nth number in the fibonacci series. The value of N will be passed to the function as input parameter.

NOTE: Fibonacci series looks like -
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, and so on.

i.e. Fibonacci series starts with 0 and 1, and continues generating the next number as the sum of the previous two numbers.

- first Fibonacci number is 0.
- second Fibonacci number is 1,
- third Fibonacci number is 1,
- fourth Fibonacci number is 2,
- fifth Fibonacci number is 3,
- sixth Fibonacci number is 5,
- seventh Fibonacci number is 8, and so on.

Attempted: 1/1

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Test case 8

✓ Test case 7

✓ Test case 6

✓ Test case 5

✓ Test case 4

✓ Test case 3

✓ Test case 2

✓ Test case 1

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Question 1

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- first Fibonacci number is 0.
- second Fibonacci number is 1,
- third Fibonacci number is 1,
- fourth Fibonacci number is 2,
- fifth Fibonacci number is 3,
- sixth Fibonacci number is 5,
- seventh Fibonacci number is 8, and so on.

Attempted: 1/1

JAVA7

Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public long nthFibonacci(int input1){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        if(input1==1)
12            return 0;
13        if(input1==2)
14            return 1;
15        else
16            return nthFibonacci(input1-1)+nthFibonacci(input1-2);
17
18    }
19 }
```

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Compile and Test

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1. Program

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Attempted: 1/1

Question 1

Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

Unique Digits Count

Write a function to find the count of unique digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the function as an input parameter of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 .

For e.g.

If the given number is 292, the function should return 2 because there are only 2 unique digits '2' and '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the function should return 3 because there are 3 unique digits in this number, '1', '0', and '5'.

Code Execution Code History

0/8 - Graded Test Cases Failed

✓ Corner 2

✓ Corner 1

✓ Necessary 2

✓ Necessary 1

✓ Basic 4

✓ Basic 3

✓ Basic 2

✓ Basic 1

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Revisit Later

How to Attempt?

Unique Digits Count

Write a function to find the count of unique digits in a given number N. The number will be passed to the function as an input parameter of type int.

Assumption: The input number will be a positive integer number ≥ 1 and ≤ 25000 .

For e.g.

If the given number is 292, the function should return 2 because there are only 2 unique digits '2' and '9' in this number

If the given number is 1015, the function should return 3 because there are 3 unique digits in this number, '1', '0', and '5'.

JAVA7

Compiler: Java - 1.7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // Read only region start
5 class UserMainCode
6 {
7
8     public int uniqueDigitsCount(int input1){
9         // Read only region end
10        // Write code here...
11        String str=Integer.toString(input1);
12        int len=str.length();
13        int count=0;
14        for(int i=0;i<len-1;i++){
15            for(int j=i+1;j<len;j++){
16                if(str.charAt(i)==str.charAt(j)){
17                    count++;
18                    break;
19                }
20            }
21        }
22        return len-count;
23    }
24 }
```

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Compile and Test

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