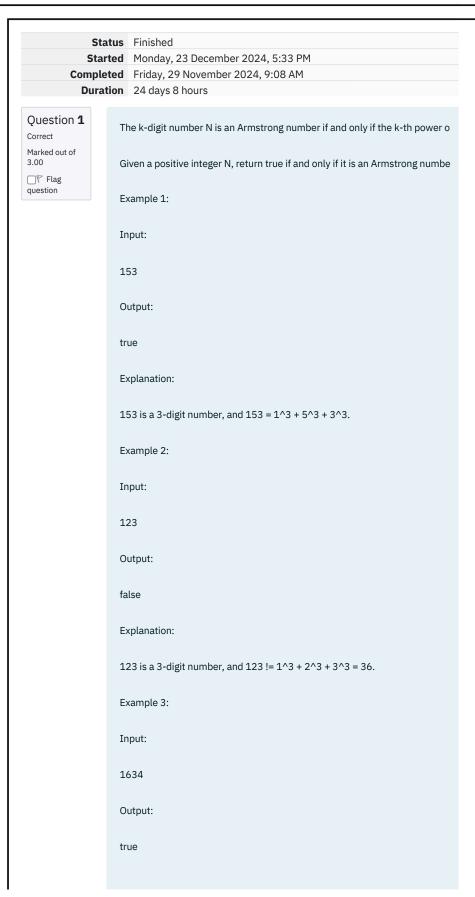
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





REC-CIS

Note:

```
1 <= N <= 10^8
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int x=0,n2=n;
    while(n2!=0){
        x++;
        n2=n2/10;}
    int sum=0;
    int n3=n,n4;
    while(n3!=0){
        n4=n3%10;
        sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
        n3=n3/10;
    }
    if(n==sum){
        printf("true\n");
    }
    else{
        printf("false");
        return 0;}
```

Input	Expected	Got
153	true	true
123	false	false

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Correct Marked out of 5.00

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained $\mbox{Output}~2~66066$

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int rn,nt=0,i=0;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    do{
        nt=n;
        rn=0;
        while(n!=0){
            rn=rn*10;
        }
        n=n/10;
    }
    while(rn!=nt||i==1);
    printf("%d",rn);
    return 0;
}
```

Question 3

Correct Marked out of 7.00 A number is considered lucky if it contains either 3 or 4 or 3 and 4 both in it. W number is 33 and 4th lucky number is 34 and so on. Note that 13, 40 etc., are

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Flag question The program should accept a number 'n' as input and display the nth lucky n
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 **Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %) #include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int n=1,i=0,nt,co=0,e;
scanf("%d",&e);
walle(i<e)
{ {
 nt=n;
 while(nt!=0)
 {
 co=0;
 if(nt%10!=3&&nt%10!=4){ co=1; break; break; } nt=nt/10; } if(co==0){ i++; } n++; } printf("%d",--n); return 0; } Input Expected Got 33344 33344 Passed all tests! Save the state of the flags