REC-CIS

AMBRISH KUMAR A

AIDS-A

241801017

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Status Finished

Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM Completed Tuesday, 17 December 2024, 1:07 PM

Duration 6 days 4 hours

Question I
Correct

Marked out of

Flag question

Write a program that prints a simple chessboard.

Input format:

The first line contains the number of inputs T.
The lines after that contain a different values for size of the chessboard

Output format:

Print a chessboard of dimensions size * size. Print a Print W for white spaces and B for black spaces.

Input:

2
3
5

Output:

WBW
BWB
WBW
WBWBW
BWBWB

WBWBW

BWBWB

WBWBW

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
include<stdio.
int main()

    int   r,c;   scanf("%d"
    ,&r);                for(int
    x=l;x<=r;x++)

        scanf( "*d" ,&c); for (int
        int i=1;i<=c;i++)


        for(int j=1;j<=c;j++)
        {
            if((i+j)%2==0)
            {
                printf("W");
            }
            else
            {
                printf("B");
            }
        }
            printf("\n"


    return e;
```

	lnput	Expected	Got	
		выв ЛВЫВЛ вызыв лвывл вызыв лвывл	WBW BWB WBW WBWBW вызыв вызыв	

Passed all tests! ✓

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Let's print a chessboard!

Question 2
Correct

Marked out of

Flag question

Write a program that takes input:

The first line contains T, the number of test cases

Each test case contains an integer N and also the starting character of the chessboard

Output Format

Print the chessboard as per the given examples

Sample Input / Output

Input:

2

Output:

WB
BW
BWB
WBW
BWB

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Answer: (penalty regime: u %)

```
include<stdio.
int main()

    int    n,b;    char    c;
    scanf("%d"        ,&n);
    for(int x=l;x<=n;x++)

                d %c",&b,&c);
                i=1;i<=b;i++
        scanf("%d for(int )

            for(int j=l;j<=b;j++)
            {
                if((i+j)%2==0)
                {
                    printf("%c",
                }
                else if(c=='W')
                {
                    printf("B");
                }
                else
                {
                    printf("W");
                }
            }
            printf("\n");


    return e;
```

.c):

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 2 W 3 B	WB BW BWB WBW BWB	WB BW BWB WBW BWB	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Question 3
Correct

Marked out of

Flag question

Decode the logic and print the Pattern that corresponds to given input.

pageIfN- 3

then pattern will be :

```
10203010011012
**4050809
****607
```

If N- 4, then pattern will be:

```
1020304017018019020
**50607014015016
****809012013
******10011
```

Constraints

2 <=N 100

Input Format

First line contains T, the number of test cases

Each test case contains a single integer N

Output

First line print Case where i is the test case number
In the subsequent line, print the pattern

Test Case 1

```
3
3
4
5
```

Output

Case #1

```
10203010011012
**4050809
****607
```

Case #2

```
1020304017018019020
**50607014015016
****809012013
******10011
```

Case #3

```
10203040502602702802903 0
**6070809022023024025

****10011012019020021

******13014017018

********15016
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
include<stdio. int
main()
    int          n,v,p3,c,in,i,i1,i2,t,ti;
    scanf("%d" ,&t);
    for(ti=0;ti<t;ti++)
    {
        v=0;
        scanf( "*d" ,&n);
        printf("Case
        printf("Case #%d\n",ti+1);
        for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        {
            c=0;
            if(i>0)
            {
                for(i1=0;i1<i;i1++)
                {
                    printf("**");
                }
            }
            for(i1=i;i1<n;i1++)
            {
                if(i>0)
                {
                    c++;
                }
                printf("%d0",++v);
            }
            if(i==0)
            {
                p3=v+(v*(v-1))+1;
                i n=p3;
            In=ln-c; p3=in;
            for(i2=i;i2<n;i2++)
            {
                printf("%d",p3++);
                if(i2!=n-1)
                {
                    printf("0");
                }
            }printf("\n");
        }
    }
    return e;


 47
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
		Case #1 IZ2ø3a1eø11e12 **4050809 ****607 Case #2 IZ2ø3ø4e17a18ø19e2ø **50607014015016 ****809012013 ******10011 Case #3 la203ø4e5026027a2802ge3ø **6070809022023024025 ****10011012019020021 ******13014017018 ********15016 607a8e9e22e23a24ø25	Case #1 le203a1øø11e12 * *405a809 ****607 Case #2 le2ø3ø4ø17a18ø1gø2ø **50607014015016 ****809012013 ******10011 Case #3 le2ø3ø4ø5a26ø27e28ø2gø3a **6070809022023024025 ****10011012019020021 ******13014017018 ********15016 607a809a22023e24025	

Passed all tests!

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Finish review

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Started Tuesday, 24 December 2024, 12:03 PM

Completed Tuesday, 24 December 2024, 12:25 PM Show one page at a time

Duration 21 mins 46 secs

Question I
Correct

Marked out of

Flag question

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

Example 3:

Input:

1634

Output:

true

Note:

= N <= 10A8

```
2   include<stdio.
    #include<math
    . int main()

        int num, n,a=0,d=0,b=0,s;
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Explanation:

153 is a 3-digit number, and 153

Example 2: IA3 5 ^3 + 3 ^3.

Input:

123

Output:

false

Explanation:

123 is a 3-digit number, and 123 !-

I ^3 + 3 ^3 = 36.

```
    scanf("%d",&num);
    n=num;
    b=num;
    while(n!=0)
    {
        n=n/10;
        d++;
    }
    while(b!=0)
    {   for(int i=1;i<=d;i++)
        {
          s=b%10;
          b=b/10;
          a=a+(pow(s,d));
        }
    }
    if(num==a)
    {
        printf("true");
    }
    else
    {
       printf("false");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

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GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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1 2 3

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome. Constraints

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of
Flag question

1 <=num<=99999999 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Show all questions on one

Finish review

pageAnswer:
(penalty regime: 0 %)

```
 include<stdio.
int main()


    int n,nt=0,t=0,rn;
    scanf("%d" ,&n);
    do

        nt=n; rn=e;
        while(n!
        —8)
        {
            rn=rn*10+n%10;
            n=n/lß;
    printf(
        }
        n=nt+rn;
        t++;
    }while(rn!=nt || t==1);
    printf("%d",rn);          "*d"
    , rn) return e;
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation

gea

Show all questions on one page Finish

Question 3
Correct
Marked out of 7.00
Flag question

REC-CIS

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n=1,i=0,nt,co=0,e;
    scanf("%d",&e);
    while(i<e)
    {
    {
        nt=n;
        while(nt!=0)
        {
            co=0;
            if((nt%10 )!=3 && (nt%10) !=4)
            {
                co=1;
                break;
            }
            nt=nt/10;
        }
        if(co==0)
        {
            i++;
        }
         n++;
    }
    printf("%d",--n);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	34	33344	33344	✓

Passed all tests! ✓