

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation



Show one page at a time

Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 17 December 2024, 4:28 PM
Duration	6 days 1 hour

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

Flag question

The k-digit number N is an Armstrong number if and only if the k-th power of each digit sum

Given a positive integer N, return true if and only if it is an Armstrong number.

Example 1:

Input:

153

Output:

true

Explanation:

153 is a 3-digit number, and $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3$.

Example 2:

Input:

123

Output:

false

Explanation:

123 is a 3-digit number, and $123 \neq 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36$.

Example 3:

Input:

1634

Output:

true

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1 <= N <= 10^8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include<math.h>
3
4  int main ()
5  {
6      int n;
7      scanf("%d",&n);
8      int x=0,n2=n;
9      while(n2!=0)
10     {
11         x++;
12         n2=n2/10;
13     }
14     int sum=0;
15     int n3=n,n4;
16     while(n3!=0)
17     {
18         n4=n3%10;
19         sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
20         n3=n3/10;
21     }
22     if(n==sum)
23     {
24         printf("true");
25     }
26     else{
27         printf("false");
28     }
29 }

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
	153	true	true	
	123	false	false	

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

Take a number, reverse it and add it to the original number until the obtained number is a palindrome.
 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int main()
4  {
5      int rn,n,nt=0,i=0;
6      scanf("%d", &n);
7      do{
8          nt=n;
9          rn=0;
10         while(n!=0)
11         {
12             rn=rn*10+n%10;
13             n=n/10;
14         }
15         n=nt+rn;
16         i++;
17     }
18     while(rn!=nt || i==1);
19     printf("%d", rn);
20     return 0;
21 }

```

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	Input	Expected	Got	
	32	55	55	
	789	66066	66066	

Passed all tests!

Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of
7.00[Flag question](#)

A number is considered lucky if it contains either 3 or 4 or 3 and 4 both in it. Write a program to find the nth lucky number. 1st lucky number is 3, and 2nd lucky number is 4 and 3rd lucky number is 33 and 4th lucky number is 34 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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     int n=1,i=0,nt,co=0,e;
6     scanf("%d", &e);
7     while(i<e)
8     {
9         nt=n;
10        while(nt!=0)
11        {
12            co=0;
13            if(nt%10!=3 && nt%10!=4)
14            {
15                co=1;
16                break;
17            }
18            nt=nt/10;
19        }
20        if(co==0)
21            n=nt;
```

REC-CIS

```
24         n++;  
25     }  
26     printf("%d", --n);  
27     return 0;  
28 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
	34	33344	33344	

Passed all tests!