

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation



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Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed	Tuesday, 26 November 2024, 9:27 AM
Duration	27 days 8 hours

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 int main()
4 {
5     int n;
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7     int x=0,n2=n;
8     while(n2!=0)
9     {
10         x++;
11         n2=n2/10;
12     }
13     int sum=0;
14     int n3=n,n4;
15     while(n3!=0)
16     {
17         n4=n3%10;
18         sum = sum +pow(n4,x);
19         n3=n3/10;
20     }
21     if(n==sum)
22     {
23         printf("true");
24     }
25     else
26     {
27         printf("false");
28     }
29     return 0;
30 }

```

	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 int main()
3 {
4     int rn,n,nt=0,i=0;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     do
7     {
8         nt=n;rn=0;
9         while(n!=0)
10        {
11            rn=rn*10+n%10;
12            n=n/10;
13        }
14        n=nt+rn;
15        i++;
16    }
17    while(rn!=nt || i==1);
18    {
19        printf("%d",rn);
20        return 0;
21    }
22 }

```

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

REC-CIS

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
	34	33344	33344	

Passed all tests!