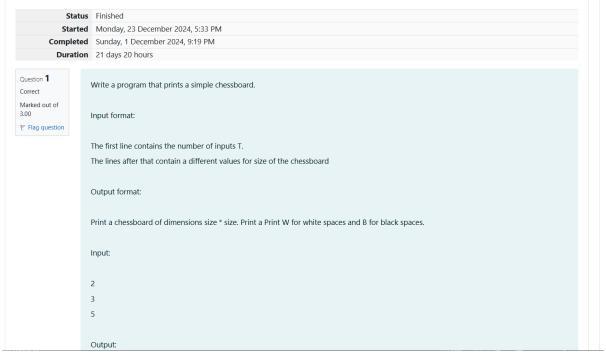
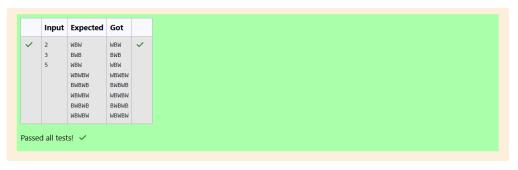
Programming using C

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WEEK-5



```
WBW
BWB
WBW
WBWBW
BWBWB
WBWBW
BWBWB
WBWBW
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     1 #include<stdio.h>
         int main()
{
              int T,d,i=0,i1,i2,o;
              char c;
scanf("%d",&T);
while(i<T)
                   scanf("%d",&d);
i1=0;
while(i1<d)</pre>
   10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
                   {
o=1;
                   i2=0;
if(i1%2==0)
                        o=0;
                    while(i2<d)
                        c='B';
```



Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 5.00
Flag question

Let's print a chessboard!

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

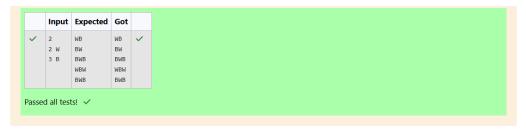
2 W

3 B

Output:

WB

```
WB
BW
BWB
WBW
BWB
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
      1 #include<stdio.h>
            int main()
                  int T,d,i,i1,i2,o,z;
char c,s;
scanf("%d",&T);
for(i=0;i<T;i++)</pre>
                         scanf("%d %c", &d,&s);
for(i1=0;i1<d;i1++)
    10
11 v
12
13
14
15 v
16
17
                             z=(s=='W') ? 0:1;
o=(i1%2==z) ? 0:1;
for(i2=0;i2<d;i2++)
                                     c=(i2%2==o) ?'W' : 'B';
printf("%c",c);
    18
19
                               printf("\n");
    20
21
22
23 }
                  return 0;
```



Question **3**Correct
Marked out of 7.00

Figure Flag question

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

If N= 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

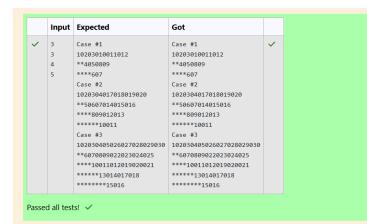
Output

First line print Case #i 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
102030405026027028029030
**6070809022023024025
****10011012019020021
*****13014017018
******15016
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 v int main(){
    int n,v,p3,c,in,i,i1,i2,t,ti;
    scanf("%d",%t);
    for(ti=0;ti<t;ti++){
```



Finish review

Status Finished
Started Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
Completed Tuesday, 3 December 2024, 2:09 PM
Duration 20 days 3 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 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

Explanation:

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

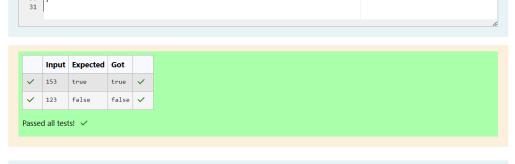
```
Example 2:
Input:
123
Output:
false
Explanation:
123 is a 3-digit number, and 123 != 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36.
Example 3:
Input:
1634
Output:
```

```
Note:
```

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
int n;
scanf("%d",&n);
int x=0,n2=n;
while(n2!=0)
{
    x++;
    n2=n2/10;
}
                   nz-...
}
int sum=0;
int n3=n,n4;
while(n3!=0)
{
    n4=n3%10;
    sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
    n3=n3/10;
}
     12
13
14
15
16 v
17
18
19
20
21
22 v
23
24
25
26 v
27
28
29
                               printf("true");
                        }
else
                               printf("false");
                         return 0;
```



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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
15 | }
16 | while(rn!=nt||i==1);
17 | printf("%d",rn);
18 | return 0;
19 |}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	32	55	55	~
~	789	66066	66066	~
sec	d all test	s! ✓		

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

Question **3**Correct

Marked out of 7.00

▼ Flag question

The program should accept a number 'n' as input and display the nth lucky number as output.

Sample Input 1:

lucky as they have other numbers in it.

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:
  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);
while(i<e)
{
    n+-n;</pre>
    4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | v | 11 | 12 | 13 | v | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | v | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | }
                        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! 🗸
```