To print unsigned values on the console, use %u format character instead of %d in the printf() function.

Whenever an attempt is made to assign a negative number to an unsigned int (
For eg: unsigned int num = -1;) the compiler does not flag it as an error.
Instead, it will automatically convert the negative number to a positive number as shown below:

unsigned int num = -1; The value stored in num = unsigned The final value in num = 4294967295

In the program given below, fill in the missing format characters to print signed and unsigned values.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)



Question 4
Correct
Marked out of 1.00

F Flag question

Identify the error and correct the code. [Hint: Verify if all variables are declared before they are first used.]

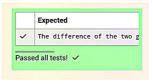
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()

v
int number1 = 20, num
sub = number1 - numbe
printf("The differenc
return 0;
)
10
```



Finish revie

Identify and correct the errors in the code given below:

Expected Output:

Given float values are num1 = 5.340000, num2 = 125.789001

The result after dividing in float format = 23.555992

The result after dividing in exponential format = 2.355599e+01

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{
    float num1 = 5.34, nu
    printf("Given float v
    result = num2 / num1;
    printf("The result af
    printf("The result af
    return 0;
}
```

Expected

✓ Given float values are num1 The result after dividing i The result after dividing i

Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Identify and correct the errors in the code given below:

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 * {
5 float num1 = 5.345f, printf("Given float v result = num1 / num2; printf("Result of div return 0;
10 }
```

Expected

Given float values are num1
Result of division = 0.4310

Passed all tests!

Finish review

Quiz navigation

```
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question
 Relational and equality operators are
  used to test or compare two numeric
  values or numeric expressions.
 In C, Relational and equality operators when applied on the operands,
 produce an integer value which is
either 0 or 1 and these are often referred
 to as logical values. The
  value 0 represents false and the
 value 1 represents true.
 In C, there are four relational
 and two equality operators as given
 Operator Description
           Checks for greater-than
           condition
           Checks for greater-than-or-
           equals condition
           Checks for less-than condition
           Checks for less-than-or-equals
  <=
           condition.
          Checks if two values are equal
           Checks if two values are
 The format for usage
 of relational and equality operators is as
 operand1operatoroperand2
 According to the coding conventions in C, a single space should be provided to
 the left and to the right of the operator.
 The table given below demonstrates the use of various relational and equality
 operators using variables int num1 = 7;, float num2 = 5.5;, char ch = 'w':
 Expression Interpretation Value
  (num1 > 5)
 ((num1 + num2)
<= 10) false
                                  0
 (ch == 119)
 (ch != 'p')
(ch >= 10 *
                    true
 (num1 + num2)) false
                                  0
 Read the code given below and retype in
 the space provided.
 #include <stdio.h>
 int main()
   int num1 = 7;
   float num2 = 5.5;
   char ch = 'w';
   printf("Result1 = %d\n", (num1 > 5));
 printf("Result2 = %d\n", ((num1 +
   printf("Result3 = %d\n", (ch == 119));
   printf("Result4 = %d\n", (ch != 'p"));
   Printf(*Result5 = %d*, (ch >= 10 *
 (num1 + num2)));
   return 0;
 Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
  Expected
       Passed all tests! 🗸
```

Logical operators are used to perform logical operations on the given expressions.

An expression containing a logical operator returns either 0 (or) 1 depending on the evaluation of the expression to either false or true respectively.

Note: In C, false is represented as 0 (zero) and all non-zero values can be treated as true.

Given below are the three logical operators in C:

Operator Description Meaning

It returns true when logical both conditions && AND are true, else, it returns false It returns true if logical OR atleast one of the conditions is true It returns true when the given expression logical is false and returns false when the given

According to the coding conventions in C, a single space should be provided to the left and to the right of the operator.

The below table demonstrates the use of various relational and equality operators using variables int num1 = 7;, float num2 = 5.5;, char ch = 'w':

Expression	Interpretation	Resu Value
(num1 >= 6) && (ch == 'w')	true	1
(num2 < 11) && (num1 > 100)	false	0
<= 10)	true	1
!(num1 > (num2 + 1))	false	0
!(num1 <= 3)	true	1

Read the code given below and retype in the space provided.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
    int num1 = 7;
    float num2 = 5.5;
    char ch = 'w';
    printf("Result1 = %d\n", ((num1 >= 6)
    && (ch == 'w'));
    printf("Result2 = %d\n", ((num2 < 11)
    && (num1 > 100));
    printf("Result3 = %d\n", ((ch != 'p') ||
    ((num1 + num2) <= 10)));
    printf("Result4 = %d\n", !(num1 > (num2 + 1)));
    printf("Result5 = %d\n", !(num1 <= 3));
    return 0;
}
```

```
Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question
```

```
Read the code given below to 
understand the working of unary 
operators. Retype in the space 
provided.
 #include <stdio.h>
 int main()
{
  int x = 16;
  printf("+x = %d\n", (+x));
  printf("-x = %d\n", (-x));
  printf("x = %d\n", x);
   printf("++x = %d\n", (++x));
   printf("x = %d\n", x);
  printf("x++ = %d\n", (x++));
   printf("x = %d\n", x);
   printf("--x = %d\n", (-x));
   printf("x = %d\n", x);
  printf("x--= %d\n", (x--));
printf("x = %d", x);
   return 0;
```

```
Answer. (penalty regime: 0 %)

1  | FineLude-estdio.h>
1  | Int x= 16;
3  | Int x= 16;
4  | printf("-x = %d\n",(-x)
5  | printf("-x = %d\n",(-x)
6  | printf("-x = %d\n",(-x)
7  | printf("+x = %d\n",(-x)
9  | printf("+x = %d\n",(-x)
10  | printf("x = %d\n",x);
11  | printf("-x = %d\n",x);
12  | printf("-x = %d\n",x);
13  | printf("-x = %d\n",x);
14  | return 0;
15  |
```



Correct

F Flag question

Read the code given below to understand the working of increment and decrement operators. Retype in the space provided.

#include <stdio.h>

```
int main()
 int x = 4, y;
 y = x++;
  printf("y = %d x = %d\n", y, x);
 y = ++x;
 printf("y = %d x = %d\n", y, x);
 y = x--;
 printf("y = %d x = %d\n", y, x);
 printf("y = %d x = %d\n", y, x);
 return 0;
```

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

1 | Fincludesstdio.h>
2 - int main(){
3 | int x = 4, y;
4 | y=x+;
5 | printf("y = %d x = %d y + x+;
7 | printf("y = %d x = %d y + x+;
9 | printf("y = %d x = %d y + x-;
11 | y=x+x+;
11 | printf("y = %d x = %d y + x-;
12 | return 0;
13 |
```



```
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
P Flag question
```

Read the code given below to understand the usage of the assignment operator. Retype in the space provided.

#include <stdio.h>

```
int main()
 int x = 24, y = 39, z = 45;
 z = x + y;
 y = z - y;
 x = z - y;
  printf("x = %d y = %d z = %d", x, y, z);
  return 0;
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
int main() {
    int x = 24, y = 39, z
}

    z = x + y;
    y = z - y;
    x = z - y;

printf("x = %d y = %d

return 0;
}
```

	Expected	Got
~	x = 39 y = 24 z = 63	x = 3
	ed all tests! ✓	

```
Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
P Flag question
```

Read the code given below and retype in the space provided.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
  int x = 2, y = 18, z = 12;
  x += y;
printf("x = %d\n", x);
  y *= 2;
printf("y = %d\n", y);
 z /= 5;
printf("z = %d\n", z);
x %= 7;
printf("x = %d", x);
   z /= 5;
   return 0;
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
```



There was a large ground in center of the city which is rectangular in shape. The Corporation decides to build a Cricket stadium in the area for school and college students, But the area was used as a car parking zone. In order to protect the land from using as an unauthorized parking zone, the corporation wanted to protect the stadium by building a fence. In order to help the workers to build a fence, they planned to place a thick rope around the ground. They wanted to buy only the exact length of the rope that is needed. They also wanted to cover the entire ground with a carpet during rainy season. They wanted to buy only the exact quantity of carpet that is needed. They requested your help. Can you please help them by writing a program to find the exact length of the rope and the exact quantity of carpet that is required?

Input format:

Input consists of 2 integers. The first integer corresponds to the length of the ground and the second integer corresponds to the breadth of the ground.

Output Format:

Output Consists of two integers. The first integer corresponds to the length. The second integer corresponds to the quantity of carpet required.

Sample Input:

50

20

Sample Output:

140

1000

For example:

Result
140
1000

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

{int a,b,c,d;

scanf("%d",&a);

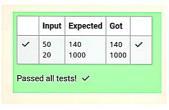
scanf("%d",&b);

c=(2*(a+b));

d=a*b;

printf("%d\n%d",c,d);

}
```



Finish review

Training for sports day has begun and the physical education teacher has decided to conduct some team games. The teacher wants to split the students in higher secondary into equal sized teams. In some cases, there may be some students who are left out from the teams and he wanted to use the left out students to assist him in conducting the team games. For instance, if there are 50 students in a class and if the class has to be divided into 7 equal sized teams, 7 students will be there in each team and 1 student will be left out. That 1 student will assist the PET. With this idea in mind, the PET wants your help to automate this team splitting task. Can you please help him out?

INPUT FORMAT:

Input consists of 2 integers. The first integer corresponds to the number of students in the class and the second integer corresponds to the number of teams.

OUTPUT FORMAT:

The output consists of two integers. The first integer corresponds to the number of students in each team and the second integer corresponds to the students who are left out.

SAMPLE INPUT:

60

8

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

7

4

For example:

_
Result
7
4

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

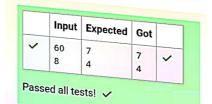
int main()

fint a,b,c,d;

scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);

c=a/b;
d=a%b;
printf("%d\n%d",c,d);

}
```



Each Sunday, a newspaper agency sells w copies of a special edition newspaper for Rs.x per copy. The cost to the agency of each newspaper is Rs.y. The agency pays a fixed cost for storage, delivery and so on of Rs.100 per Sunday. The newspaper agency wants to calculate the profit which it obtains only on Sundays. Can you please help them out by writing a program to compute the profit if w, x, and y are given?

INPUT FORMAT:

Input consists of 3 integers: w, x, and y. w is the number of copies sold, x is the cost per copy and y is the cost the agency spends per copy.

OUTPUT FORMAT:

The output consists of a single integer which corresponds to the profit obtained by the newspaper agency.

SAMPLE INPUT:

1000

2

1

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

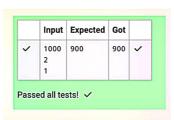
900

For example:

Input	Result			
1000 2 1	900			

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 * {int w,x,y,a,b;
4 scanf("%d%d%d",&w,&x,&y);
5 a=(w*y)+100;
6 b=(w*x)-a;
7 printf("%d",b);
8 }
```



Finish review

uiz navigation



Finish review

Four kids Peter, Susan, Edmond and Lucy travel through a wardrobe to the land of Narnia. Narnia is a fantasy world of magic with mythical beasts and talking animals. While exploring the land of narnia Lucy found Mr.Tumnus the two legged stag ,and she followed it, down a narrow path .She and Mr.Tumnus became friends and he offered a cup of coffee to Lucy in his small hut.It was time for Lucy to return to her family and so she bid good bye to Mr.Tumnus and while leaving Mr.Tumnus told that it is quite difficult to find the route back as it was already dark. He told her to see the trees while returning back and said that the first tree with two digits number will help her find the way and the way to go back to her home is the sum of digits of the tree and that numbered way will lead her to the tree next to the wardrobe where she can find the others. Lucy was already confused, so please help her in finding the route to her home....

Input Format:

Input consists of an integer corresponding to the 2-digit number.

Output Format:

Output consists of an integer corresponding to the sum of its digits.

SAMPLE INPUT:

87

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

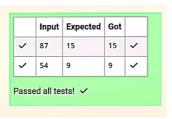
15

For example:

Input	Result
87	15

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 * {int a,b,c,d;
4 scanf("%d",&a);
5 b=a/10;
6 c=a%10;
7 d=b+c;
8 printf("%d",d);
9 }
```



Finish review

```
Question 1
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question
 In the program given below, we shall learn how to assign values to int data
  type from binary, octal, hex and
  character literals.
  Read the code given below and retype in
  the space provided.
  #include <stdio.h>
  int main()
    int binaryThree = 0b11;
  printf("binaryThree value = %d\n",
binaryThree);
    int octalEight = 010;
  printf("octalEight value = %d\n",
octalEight);
   int hexTen = 0xA;
    printf("hexTen value = %d\n", hexTen);
    int asciiValueOfOne = '1';
    printf("asciiValueOfOne value = %d\n",
  asciiValueOfOne);
    int asciiValueOfA = 'A';
  printf("asciiValueOfA value = %d\n",
asciiValueOfA);
    return 0;
  }
  Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     Expected
     binaryThree value = 3
octalEight value = 8
hexTen value = 10
asciiValueOfOne value = 49
asciiValueOfA value = 65
   Passed all tests! ✓
Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
Flag question
  In the program given below, fill in the
  missing code to add two integer
  Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
     int num1 = 15, num2 =
printf("Given integer
//Write the code to a
sum=num1+num2;
printf("Sum of 2 give
return 0;
           Expected
     ✓ Given integers are num1 = 1
Sum of 2 given numbers = 40
   Passed all tests! 🗸
```

Each Sunday, a newspaper agency sells X copies of a certain newspaper for Rs.A per copy. The cost to the agency of each newspaper is Rs.B . The agency pays a fixed cost for storage, delivery and so on of Rs.100 per Sunday. The newspaper agency wants to calculate the profit obtained on Sundays. Can you please help them out by writing a C program to compute the profit given X, A and B.

Input Format:

Input consists of 3 integers: X, A and B. X is the number of copies sold, A is the cost per copy and B is the cost the agency spends per copy.

Output Format:

Refer Sample Input and Output for exact formatting specifications.

Sample Input and Output:

Input

1000

.

2

Output

900

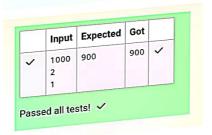
For example:

Input	Result
1000	900
2	
1	

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

int x,a,b;
scanf("%d %d %d",&x,&a,&b
int revenue= x*a;
  int cost=(x*b)+100;
  int profit=revenue-cost;
  printf("%d",profit);
}

10
```



Question 1 Flag question

Baba is very kind to beggars and every day Baba donates half of the amount he has when ever a beggar requests him. The money M left in Baba's hand is passed as the input and the number of beggars B who received the alms are passed as the input. The program must print the money Baba had in the beginning of the day.

Input Format:

The first line denotes the value of M. The second line denotes the value of B.

Output Format:

The first line denotes the value of money with Baba in the beginning of the day.

Example Input/Output:

Input:

100 2

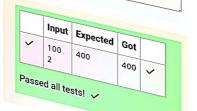
Output:

400

Explanation:

Baba donated to two beggars. So when he encountered second beggar he had 100*2 = Rs.200 and when he encountered 1st he had 200*2 = Rs.400.

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
    1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
int main ()
4 v {int m,b;
5 scanf("%d %d" on p
    scanf("%d %d",&m,&b);
int initialmoney=m*pow(2,
printf("%d",initialmoney);
```



The CEO of company ABC Inc wanted to encourage the employees coming on time to the office. So he announced that for every consecutive day an employee comes on time in a week (starting from Monday to Saturday), he will be awarded Rs.200 more than the previous day as "Punctuality Incentive". The incentive I for the starting day (ie on Monday) is passed as the input to the program. The number of days N an employee came on time consecutively starting from Monday is also passed as the input. The program must calculate and print the "Punctuality Incentive" P of the employee.

Input Format:

The first line denotes the value of I.
The second line denotes the value of N.

Output Format:

The first line denotes the value of P.

Example Input/Output:

Input:

500

3

Output:

2100

Explanation:

On Monday the employee receives Rs.500, on Tuesday Rs.700, on Wednesday Rs.900

So total = Rs.2100

For example:

Input	Result	
500 3	2100	
100	900	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	500 3	2100	2100	~
~	100 3	900	900	~

Your code failed one or more hidden tests.
Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

Bajan Lal distributes C chocolates to school N students every Friday. The C chocolates are distributed among N students equally and the remaining chocolates R are given back to Bajan Lal.

As an example if C=100 and N=40, each student receives 2 chocolates and the balance 100-40*2 = 20 is given back.

If C=205 and N=20, then each student receives 10 chocolates and the balance 205-20*10 = 5 is given back.

Help the school to calculate the chocolates to be given back when C and N are passed as input.

Input Format:

The first line denotes C
The second line denotes N

Output Format:

The first line denotes R - the number of chocolates to be given back.

Example Input/Output:

Input:

300

45

Output:

30

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 * {int c,n,x;}
4 scanf("%d",&c);
5 scanf("%d",&n);
6 x=c%n;
7 printf("%d",x);
8 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	300 45	30	30	~

The general format of if statement is

```
if (condition) {
   statement-1;
   statement-2;
   ...
   statement-n;
}
```

The if construct is a selective statement, the statements within the block are executed only once when the condition evaluates to true, otherwise the control goes to the first statement after the if construct.

If only one statement is presented in the if construct then there is no need to specify the braces {,} i.e., if braces are not specified for the if construct, by default the next immediate statement is the only statement considered for the if construct.

Below code prints the number only when it is divisible by 3:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int num;
    printf("Enter a number : ")
    scanf("%d", &num);
    if (num % 3 == 0)
    {
        printf("Given numbe
    }
        return 0;
}
```

In the above code, num % 3 == 0 is the condition, which verifies whether the number is divisible by 3. Only if the condition returns 1 (true) then the control enters in to the if-block and executes the statement.

Fill in the missing code in the below program to check whether the given number is divisible by 3 or not.

For example:

In	put	Result					
9	9	Given	number	9	is	div	isible
7		Given	number	7	is	not	divisi

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  3  int main()
4  * {
5     int num,num1;
6     scanf("%d %d ", %num,
if (num%3==0)
8  * {
9          printf("Given num
10     }
11  * {
12          printf("Given num
13     }
14     return 0;
```

	Input	Expected
×	9	Given number 9 is di
×	7	Given number 7 is no

Some hidden test cases failed, too. Your code must pass all tests to earn any marks. Try again.

Show differences

consections of the control of the co

Treatist energy numer

For exemple:

Imput Result

B Sanday

7 Invalid vectiday number

Answer: (penally regime 0 %)

1 Find loadercatio, in
1 Find loadercatio, in
2 - (Link days)

3 - sand (risk), indays);

4 count (risk), indays);

5 - sand (risk), indays);

1	Winclude <stdio.h></stdio.h>
	int main()
3 .	{int days:
4	scanf("%d",&days);
5	switch(days)
6 .	{ case 0;
7	printf("Sunday"):
8	break:
9	case 1:
10	printf("Wonday");
11	break:
	case 2:
13	printf("Tuesday"):
	break;
15	case 3:
16	printf("Wednesday"):
17	break;
18	case 4:
19	printf("Thurday");
20	break;
21	case 5:
22	printf("Friday");
23	break;
24	case 6:
	printf("Saturday");
26	break:
27	default:
28	printf("Invalid weekday
29	}
30)

	Input	Expected
~	6	Saturday
~	0	Sunday
~	7	Invalid weekday no

Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question Most of the programming languages provide a special construct/statement using which we can repeatedly execute one or more statement as long as a condition is true. In C, we have while, dowhile and for as the three main looping constructs or statements. Below is a general syntax for using a while statement: while (condition) statement_1; statement_2; The block of code inside the opening and closing brace which follows the while-statement is called the while-loop body. A while statement is used to execute some code repeatedly as long as a condition evaluates to true. The condition is an expression which should always evaluate to either true or false.

If it evaluates to true, the body containing one or more code statements is executed.

If the expression evaluates to false, the control skips executing the white-loop body. the while-loop body.

The while-loop construct is also referred to as an entry controlled loop. Meaning, first the condition is evaluated and only if the condition evaluates to true the body of the loop is executed. After executing the body the control is automatically transferred back to the condition and the process continues until the condition evaluates to false. See and retype the below code which uses a while-loop to read multiple numbers from standard input and prints their sum when the sum exceeds 100. int main() int manuf (

int total = 0;

while (total <= 100)

{

int num,

scan("Ad, #num);

total <= num;

}

printf("The total of given numbers is :

"dd," total);

return 0;

}

See example: Input Result

34 The total of given numbers i 62 24 Input Expected

34 The total of given nu
62
24 Passed all tests! ✓ Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
P Flag question The below sample code should print Ganga by number of times, where as the input is read by the programmer using scanf(). Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

For example: Input Result 3 Ganga Ganga Ganga Reset answer

Input Expected Got

3 Ganga Ganga Ganga Ganga Ganga Ganga

Write a C program to print first n natural

For example, if the user gives the input

then the program should **print** the result

The natural numbers from 1 - 3 : 1

For example:

Input	Result					
3	The natural numbers from 1 -					
9	The natural numbers from 1 -					

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected
~	3	The natural numbers f
~	9	The natural numbers f

Question 4 Marked out of 1.00 Flag question

The below sample code should find the sum of even numbers between any two

[Hint: The numbers should be read by using scanf()].

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

For example:

Input	Result				
3 6	The sum of even integers be				

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main()

4 {
    int num1, num2, sum =
        scanf("%d %d",&num1, &
        while (num1<=num2)
        // Write the condit
    if (num1%z==0){
        sum = sum +num1;
        num1 += 2;
        continue;
    }
    num1+=1;
    }
    num1+=1;
    }
    printf("The sum of ev return 0;
    ]
}</pre>
```



Marked out of 1.00 P Flag question Fill in the missing code in the below program to read an integer number and find the reverse of the given number. For example if the input is 1234, then the output will be 4321. The logic of reversing of any number to pretty simple if you know how to find last digit of any number. Initially the variable reverse contains zero(0), the process of reversing involves four basic steps:

- Multiply the reverse variable by 10.

- Find the last digit of the given number by applying % 10.

- Add the last digit just found to reverse. reverse.

• Divide the original number by 10 to eliminate the last digit, which is not needed anymore. Repeat the above four steps till the original number becomes 0 and finally we will be left with the reversed number in reverse variable. Input Result 1234 The reverse number of a give 765 The reverse number of a give Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Reset answer int n, digit, reverse scanf("%d", %n); while (n!=) { // Write the condit digit = n%10 ; // Fil reverse = reverse*10+ n=n/10 ; // Fill t) } printf("The reverse n return 0; Input Expected ✓ 1234 The reverse number of ✓ 765 The reverse number of Passed all tests! ✓



Marked out of 1.00

Fill in the missing code in the below sample program which finds the factorial of a given number.

Factorial of a non-negative integer n, denoted by n!, is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n For example, 5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 120.

The main() function declares an integer variable factorial and initializes it to 1, which it will use to store the computed factorial value.

It uses a while-loop to iterate from 2 to n multiplying the loop counter in each iteration with the factorial and storing the product again in factorial.

For example:

Input Result 2 Factorial of given number 2 4 Factorial of given number 4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer int i, n, factorial = scanf("%d", &n); i = 2; while (i<=n) { // Write the condit factorial *=i ; // Fi+; } 9 v 10 11 12 13 14 15 } printf("Factorial of return 0;



Below partial code is to verify if the given number is a prime number or not.

A prime number is a positive integer greater than 1, which is not divisible by any other number other than 1 and itself. Examples of a few prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, etc.

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

For example: 7 The given number 7 is a prim 119 The given number 119 is not

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer printf("The given
}
else
{
printf("The given num
}
return 0;



Question 8 Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question

Below partial code is to verify if the given number is an armstrong number or not.

An armstrong number is a number that is the sum of its own digits raised to the power of number of digits that make up the original number.

For example, if the given number is 153, the total number of digits are 3, and the sum of cubes of each digit $(1^3+5^3+3^3)$ is equal to the same number 153. Such a number is known as an armstrong number.

Let us take another example, if the given number is 9474, the total number of digits are 4, and the sum of the power of 4 of each digit (9+ 44 + 7 + 44) is equal to the same number 9474. Such a number is known as an armstrong number.

Similarly, 9 = 9¹ = 9 371 = 3³ + 7³ + 1³ = 27 + 343 + 1 = 371 38208 = 8⁴ + 2⁴+0⁴ + 8⁴ = 4096 + 16 + 0 + 4096 = 8208

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

For example:

Input Result 777 The given number 777 is not 9 The given number 9 is an are

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer



Finish review

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