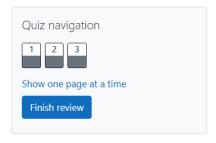
## MUTHURAM 240901062

## GE23131-Programming Using C-2024



Status	Finished				
	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM				
	Saturday, 30 November 2024, 4:17 PM				
	23 days 1 hour				
Marked out of 3.00	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:				
	Example 1.				
	Input:				
	153				
	Output:				
	true				
	tide				
	Explanation:				
	153 is a 3-digit number, and 153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3.				
	Example 2:				
	Input:				
	123				
	Output:				
,	false				

Explanation: MUTHURAM 240901062

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

Example 3:

Input:

1634

Output:

true

Note:

1 <= N <= 10^8

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<math.h>
3
    int main()
4 ₹ {
5
       int n;
       scanf("%d",&n);
 6
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;
       while(n3!=0)
15
16
17
           n4=n3%10;
18
           sum=sum+pow(n4,x);
19
           n3=n3/10;
20
21
       if(n==sum)
22 1
           printf("true");
23
24
25
       else
26
27
           printf("false");
28
29
       return 0;
30
31
```

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	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. Constraints 1<=num<=999999999 Sample Input 1 32 Sample Output 1 55 Sample Input 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	32	55	55	~
~	789	66066	66066	~

Passed all tests! <

Question **3**Correct
Marked out of

7.00

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. MUTHURAM 240901062 Sample Input 1: Sample Output 1: 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 %)

Flag question

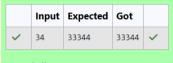
3

33

34

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

```
20 * 21 | i++;
21 | i++;
22 | }
23 | n++;
24 | }
25 | printf("%d",--n);
return 0;
}
```



Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review