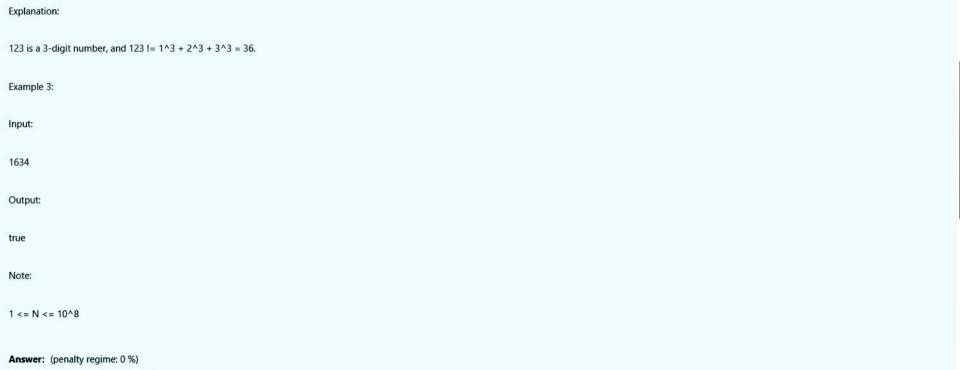
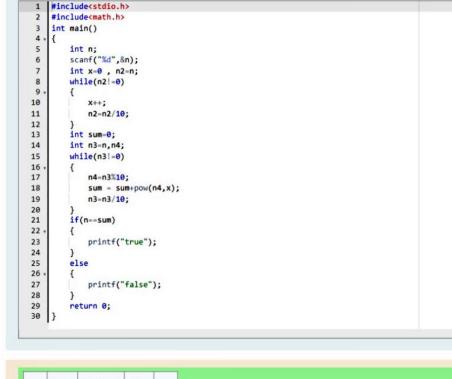
Question 1 Correct	The k-digit number N is an Armstrong number if and only if the k-th power of each digit sums to N.
Marked out of 3.00	Given a positive integer N, return true if and only if it is an Armstrong number.
₹ Flag question	Example 1:
	Input:
	153
	Output:
	true
	Explanation:
	153 is a 3-digit number, and 153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3.
	Example 2:
	Input:
	123
	Output:
	false





	Input	Expected	Got
~	153	true	true
~	123	false	false

	Input	Expected	Got	
/	153	true	true	~
,	123	false	false	

Question 2 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 Output 2 789 Sample Output 2 66066 Correct Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %) Marked out of 5.00 1 |#include<stdio.h> int main() P Flag question int rn ,n,nt=0,i=0; scanf("%d",&n); nt=n;rn=0; 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 printf("%d",rn); 19 return 0; 20 } Input Expected Got ~ ~ 32 55 55 66066 789 66066

Passed all tests! <

Question 3 Correct	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 3 and 4th lucky number is 34 and so on. Note that 13, 40 etc., are not lucky as they have other numbers in it.
Marked out of 7.00 v- Flag	The program should accept a number 'n' as input and display the nth lucky number as output.
₹ Flag question	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



Passed all tests! <