

Coding: Attempt review | REC-CIS - Personal - Microsoft Edge

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Factoring  $n = 10$  results in  $(1, 2, 5, 10)$ . There are only 4 factors and  $p = 5$ , therefore 0 is returned as the answer.

**Sample Case 2**

**Sample Input 2**

STDIN    Function  
-----  
1    →    $n = 1$   
1    →    $p = 1$

**Sample Output 2**

1

**Explanation 2**

Factoring  $n = 1$  results in  $[1]$ . The  $p = 1$ st factor of 1 is returned as the answer.

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

Reset answer

```
1. */  
2. * Complete the "pthFactor" function below.  
3. *  
4. * The function is expected to return a LONG_INTEGER.  
5. * The function accepts following parameters:  
6. * 1. LONG_INTEGER n  
7. * 2. LONG_INTEGER p  
8. */  
9.  
10. long pthFactor(long n, long p)  
11. {  
12.     int count=0;  
13.     for(long i=1;i<=n;i++)  
14.     {  
15.         if((n%i==0))  
16.         {  
17.             count++;  
18.             if(count==p)
```

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The second line contains an integer  $p$ , the 1-based index of the factor to return.

**Sample Case 0**

**Sample Input 0**

STDIN    Function  
-----  
10    →    $n = 10$   
3    →    $p = 3$

**Sample Output 0**

5

**Explanation 0**

Factoring  $n = 10$  results in  $(1, 2, 5, 10)$ . Return the  $p = 3^{\text{rd}}$  factor, 5, as the answer.

**Sample Case 1**

**Sample Input 1**

STDIN    Function  
-----  
10    →    $n = 10$   
5    →    $p = 5$

**Sample Output 1**

0

**Explanation 1**

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Question 2  
Correct  
Marked out of 1.00  
Flag question

Determine the factors of a number (i.e., all positive integer values that evenly divide into a number) and then return the  $p^{\text{th}}$  element of the list, sorted ascending. If there is no  $p^{\text{th}}$  element, return 0.

**Example**

$n = 20$   
 $p = 3$

The factors of 20 in ascending order are [1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20]. Using 1-based indexing, if  $p = 3$ , then 4 is returned. If  $p > 6$ , 0 would be returned.

**Function Description**

Complete the function `pthFactor` in the editor below.

`pthFactor` has the following parameter(s):  
`int n`: the integer whose factors are to be found  
`int p`: the index of the factor to be returned

**Returns:**  
`int`: the long integer value of the  $p^{\text{th}}$  integer factor of  $n$  or, if there is no factor at that index, then 0 is returned

**Constraints**

$1 \leq n \leq 10^{15}$   
 $1 \leq p \leq 10^3$

Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from `stdin` will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The first line contains an integer  $n$ , the number to factor.

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Convert the decimal number 77 to binary number:  $77_{10} = (1001101)_2$ .  
The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 1.

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

Reset answer

```
1. /*  
2  * Complete the "fourthBit" function below.  
3  *  
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.  
5  * The function accepts INTEGER number as parameter.  
6  */  
7  
8  int fourthBit(int number)  
9  {  
10     int binary[32];  
11     int i=0;  
12     while(number>0)  
13     {  
14         binary[i]=number%2;  
15         number/=2;  
16         i++;  
17     }  
18     if(i>=4)  
19     {  
20         return binary[i];  
21     }  
22     else  
23         return 0;  
24 }  
25  
26
```

Test	Expected	Got
✓ printf("%d", fourthBit(32))	0	0 ✓
✓ printf("%d", fourthBit(77))	1	1 ✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The only line contains an integer, number.

**Sample Case 0**

**Sample Input 0**

STDIN Function  
-----  
32 → number = 32

**Sample Output 0**

0

**Explanation 0**

- Convert the decimal number 32 to binary number:  $32_{10} = (100000)_2$ .
- The value of the 4th index from the right in the binary representation is 0.

**Sample Case 1**

**Sample Input 1**

STDIN Function  
-----  
77 → number = 77

**Sample Output 1**

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Finish review

Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 13 January 2025, 9:49 PM
Completed	Monday, 13 January 2025, 9:53 PM
Duration	4 mins 6 secs

Question 1  
Correct  
Marked out of 1.00  
Flag question

A binary number is a combination of 1s and 0s. Its  $n^{\text{th}}$  least significant digit is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  digit starting from the right starting with 1. Given a decimal number, convert it to binary and determine the value of the  $4^{\text{th}}$  least significant digit.

**Example**

number = 23

- Convert the decimal number 23 to binary number:  $23_{10} = 2^4 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = (10111)_2$ .
- The value of the  $4^{\text{th}}$  index from the right in the binary representation is 0.

**Function Description**

Complete the function fourthBit in the editor below.

fourthBit has the following parameter(s):  
int number: a decimal integer

Returns:  
int: an integer 0 or 1 matching the 4th least significant digit in the binary representation of number.

**Constraints**

$0 \leq \text{number} < 2^{31}$

**Input Format for Custom Testing**

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Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1. /*
2.  * Complete the "pthFactor" function below.
3.  *
4.  * The function is expected to return a LONG_INTEGER.
5.  * The function accepts following parameters:
6.  * 1. LONG_INTEGER n
7.  * 2. LONG_INTEGER p
8.  */
9.
10. long pthFactor(long n, long p)
11. {
12.     int count=0;
13.     for(long i=1;i<=n;i++)
14.     {
15.         if(n%i==0)
16.         {
17.             count++;
18.             if(count==p)
19.             {
20.                 return i;
21.             }
22.         }
23.     }
24.     return 0;
25. }
```

Test	Expected	Got
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 3))	5	5 ✓
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(10, 5))	0	0 ✓
✓ printf("%ld", pthFactor(1, 1))	1	1 ✓

Passed all test!! ✓

Finish review