1. Write a program that prints all Armstrong numbers (check for numbers up to 10,000). Armstrong's numbers are numbers that are equal the cube of its digits. Eg. 153 is Armstrong's number because it's valid that 153=13 +53 +33
2. Write a program that loads the number representing the amount in dollars that the salesperson should return the client. (Demo class Scanner). Seller always refunds in the largest banknotes. The program should be printed in how many banknotes should be paid back. Banknotes have the value of 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20 and 10 dollars.

Eg. if the value was entered in 1978, the program should be printed as:

1\*1000

1\*500

2\*200

1\*50

1\*20

1\*5

1\*2

1\*1

1. Write a program that loads a string of characters from the standard input and prints it how many letters, how many numbers and how many "other characters". Eg. if it is entered a series of characters "Today is 27.02.2010", the program should print as follows:
   1. Letters: 7
   2. Digits: 8
   3. Other characters: 5
2. Write a program that prints all the perfect numbers. Perfect numbers are numbers that are equal to the sum of all their divisions smaller than themselves. Eg. 28 is the perfect number because it is 28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14.
3. Write a program that inputs the number over the command line and prints its binary, octal and hexadecimal equivalents. Eg. input 32 should print the following:
   1. Decade: 32
   2. Binary: 100000
   3. Octal: 40
   4. Hexadecimal: 20