

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int N, A, S, X, i;
    printf("enter total number of registered students, N: ");
    scanf("%d", &N);

    printf("enter absence threshold, S: ");
    scanf("%d", &S);

    for (i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
        for (i = 0; i <= S; i++) {
            printf("enter the number of attended sessions, X: ");
            scanf("%d", &X);

            printf("enter a minimum attendance required, A: ");
            scanf("%d", &A);

            if (X < A) {
                printf("the students is absent");
            }
            else {
                printf("the students is present");
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Copy number : 16-BIS

تعليمات إلزامية : كتابة البرنامج كاملاً داخل main استعمال حلقة واحدة فقط | يمنع استعمال المصفوفات، الدوال، break / continue

Input reading: 3 pts | Initialization: 3 pts | Loop condition: 4 pts | Counters logic: 4 pts | Stop conditions: 3 | Final output: 3

```
printf( total processed students );
```

```
if( the students is presents ) {
```

```
printf( session valid );
```

```
else
```

```
printf( session cancelled );
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

## Copy 16

---

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int N, A, S, X, i;
    printf("enter total number of registered students, N :");
    scanf("%d", &N);
    printf("enter absence threshold, S :");
    scanf("%d", &S);
    for (i = 1; i <= N; i++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i <= S; i++)
        {
            printf("enter The number of attended sessions, X");
            scanf("%d", &X);
            printf("enter a minimum attendance required, A");
            scanf("%d", &A);
            if (X < A)
            {
                printf("the students is absent");
            }

            else
            {
                printf("the students is present");
            }

        }

    }

    printf("total processed students");
    if (present > absent)
    {
        printf("Session valid");
    }

    else
    {
        printf("session cancelled");
    }

    return 0;
}
```

**Analyse :**

**Algorithmique :**

- Boucles imbriquées `for (i=1;...N) { for (i=0;...S) }`. Réutilise `i` pour la boucle interne ! Casse la boucle externe.
- Lit `A` à chaque tour ?
- `present`, `absent` non déclarés.

**NOTE FINALE : 03 / 20**

**Feedback :**

- **Appréciation globale : Très Insuffisant.**