

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

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int N, X, A, S, L = 0, M = 0, i = 1;

printf("type total number of Students);

scanf("%d", &N);

printf("type the minimum of attendance required);

scanf("%d", &A);

printf("type the absence threshold);

scanf("%d", &S);

while(L > S && i <= N) {

printf("Student %d:", i);

scanf("%d", &X);

if(X < A) {

L++; }

else {

M++; }

printf("number of presents %d:", M);

printf("number of absents %d:", L); }

```
if (L==S) {  
    printf("The exame is cancelled");  
}  
else {  
    printf("The exame is valid");  
    printf("number of Student total %d", N);  
    printf("number of Student absent %d", L);  
    printf("number of Student present %d", M);  
    return 0;  
}
```

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```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int N, X, A, S, L = 0, M = 0, i = 0;
    printf("type total number of Students");
    scanf("%d", &N);
    printf("type the minimum of attendance required");
    scanf("%d", &A);
    printf("type the absence threshold");
    scanf("%d", &S);
    while ((L) < S && i < N)
    {
        printf("Student %d", i);
        scanf("%d", &X);
        if (X < A)
        {
            L++;
        }

        else
        {
            M++;
        }

        i++;
    }

    if (L == S)
    {
        printf(" the exame is cancelled ");
    }

    else
    {
        printf(" the exame is valid ");
    }

    printf(" number of Student total : %d ", N);
    printf(" number of Student absent : %d ", L);
    printf(" number of Student present : %d ", M);
    return 0;
}
```

Analyse :

Algorithmique :

- Boucle `while ((L) < S && i < N)`. Condition composée parfaite. `L` = absents.
- Logique interne simple et correcte.
- Affichage final correct.

NOTE FINALE : 18 / 20

Feedback :

- **Appréciation globale : Très Bon.**
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