

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, A, S, X;
    int i, count1=0, count2=0;
    printf("Enter N, A, S:");
    scanf("%d%d%d", &N, &A, &S);
    for (i=1; i <= N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &X);
        if (X < A) {
            printf("%d", i);
            printf("The student\n\nabsent");
            count1 = count1 + 1;
            printf("Absent Student=%d", count1);
        }
        else {
            printf("%d", i);
            printf("The student present");
            count2 = count2 + 1;
            printf("present Student=%d", count2);
        }
    }
}
```

```
if (count >= S) {
    printf("Simulation stops");
}

if (count1 < S) {
    printf("Session valid");
}

else {
    printf("Session\n\ncancelled");
}

return 0;
```

Copy 3

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ( )
{
    int N, A, S, x ;
    int i, count 1 = 0, count 2 = 0 ;
    printf ( " Enter N, A, S : " ) ;
    scanf ( " %d %d %d ", &N, &A, &S ) ;
    for ( i = 1 ; i <= N ; i ++ )
    {
        scanf ( " %d " , & x ) ;
        if ( X <A )
        {
            printf ( " %d ", i ) ;
            printf ( " the student absent " ) ;
            count 1 = count 1 + 1 ;
            printf ( " Absent student : %d ", count 1 ) ;
        }

        else
        {
            printf ( " %d ", i ) ;
            printf ( " the studen present " ) ;
            count 2 = count 2 + 1 ;
            printf ( " present student = %d ", count 2 ) ;
        }

        if ( count 1 >= S )
        {
            printf ( " Simulation stops " ) ;
        }

        if ( count 1 <S )
        {
            printf ( " Session valid " ) ;
        }

        else
        {
            printf ( " Session cancelled " ) ;
        }

        return 0 ;
    }
}
```

Analyse :

Algorithmique :

- Boucle `for` OK.
- Logique interne OK.
- Condition d'arrêt prématuré absente dans la boucle, mais mentionnée après `if (count1 >= S)`.
- Logic finale inversée pour validité ? `if (count1 < S) valid`. OK (si `count1 = absents`).

NOTE FINALE : 13 / 20

Feedback :

- **Appréciation globale : Moyen.** Correct dans l'ensemble.
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