

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main ( ) {
    int N, A, S, n;
    printf("%d", &N);
    printf("the total number of registered students");
    scanf("%d", &A);
    printf("the minimum attendances required");
    scanf("%d", &S);
    printf("the absence threshold");
    do {
        scanf("%d", &n);
        printf("the number of attended sessions");
        if (n < A) {
            printf("the student is absent");
        } else {
            printf("the student is present");
        }
    } while ((n == N) || (n == S));
    return 0;
}

```

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```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ( )
{
    int N, A, S, n ;
    scanf ( "%d", & N );
    printf ( "the total number of registerd students" );
    scanf ( "%d", & A );
    printf ( "the minimum attendances required" );
    scanf ( "%d", & S );
    printf ( "the absence threshold" );
    Do
    {
        scanf ( "%d", & n );
        printf ( "the number of attended sessions" );
        if (n <A)
        {
            printf ( "the student is absent" );
        }

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

    }

    whilll ((n = N) || (n = S));
    return 0;
}
```

Analyse :

Algorithmique :

- Boucle `Do... while`. Syntaxe `while`.
- Condition `((n=N) || (n=S))`. Utilise `=` (affectation) au lieu de `==`.
- Logique interne OK.

NOTE FINALE : 08 / 20

Feedback :

- **Appréciation globale : Insuffisant.** Erreurs de syntaxe (`while`, `=`) bloquantes.
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