# Problem 5 – Game of Bits

Vasko likes to play with odd and even numbers as well as bits. He has to make a game using bits but he really enjoys the course of Web Fundamentals so he doesn't have time to make the game. Please help him!

You have a 32-bit integer and commands: "Odd", "Even" or "Game Over!" When you read the "Odd" command you have to obtain a new number by extracting the values of all odd bit positions in the current number (positions are counted from right to left and the first bit has a position of 1). When you read the "Even" command you have to extract the bits at even positions. When you read the command "Game Over!" you must print on the console the count of bits with value '1' in the final number.

# Input

The input data should be read from the console. On the first line, you are given an integer number and on each of the next lines, you have an issued command.

The possible commands are as follows: "**Odd**" and "**Even**". On the last input line, you are given the order "**Game Over!**" which means that the game has ended.

The input data will always be valid and in the format described. There is no need to check it explicitly.

# Output

On the only output line you should print the final number before the “Game over” command and the count of bits with value 1. The output format is as follows:

"***<final number after bit’s extraction> -> <number of bits with value 1>***"

# Constraints

* The **input number** will be a 32-bit integer in the range [0 … 4 294 967 295].
* The minimum number of commands is 1.
* The maximum number of commands will be 30.
* Allowed working time: 0.1 seconds.
* Allowed memory: 16 MB.

# Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 3586153387  Odd  Even  Game Over! | 232 -> 4 | 11010101110000000101101110101011(3586153387) → Odd → 1111100011010001 (63697) →  Even → 11101000(232) → Game Over! → 4 |

**Solution explanation**

**Input**

Firstly we need to correctly read the input from the console. We need to save the given information in the correct data type variable.

* The **input number** comes as a uint. So we **declare** one **uint variable** and we **save** the first line of input in it (uint.Parse)
* Then we need to **declare** a **string** **control** **variable** that will hold the **input** **information**.
* After that we **declare** one **variable** that will **hold** the **new** **number** and one **variable** that will **count** the **number** of 1 **bits**.

For now the code should look like this:

|  |
| --- |
| uint number = uint.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  string input = Console.ReadLine();  uint newNumber;  int numberOfBits = 0; |

**Program logic**

Now we need to write the program logic. For this program we need to calculate the final number and the number of bits.

* First, we need to use a **while-loop** that will **iterate** **through** all **commands** that were being put on the console.
* On **each** **iteration** we need to **assign** the **new** **number** **variable** to **0**.
* Then we need to **check** whether the **input** is the **string** "**Even**". If so we need to **shift** the **input** **number** by **1 position** to the **right**.
* After that we need to use a **for-loop** that will **iterate** **through** all **odd** **positions** of the **input** **number**.
* On **each** **iteration** of the for-loop we need to **use** a **|=** **operator** with the **new** **number** and **extract** the **bit** at **position** **1** from the **input** **number** **shifted** **i times** to the **left**.
* Finally we need to **read** the **next** **line** of input and **assign** the **input** **number** with the **value** of the **new** **number**.

For now the code should look like this:

|  |
| --- |
| while (input != "Game Over!")  {  newNumber = 0;  if (input == "Even")  {  number >>= 1;  }  for (int i = 0; number > 0; i++)  {  newNumber |= (number & 1) << i;  number >>= 2;  }  number = newNumber;  input = Console.ReadLine();  } |

* Now we need a **copy** of the **new** **number** so we assign the **new** **number** **variable** with the **value** of the **input** **number** variable.

For now the code should look like this:

|  |
| --- |
| newNumber = number; |

* Finally we need to use a **while-loop** that will **iterate** **through** **all** the **bits** of the newly formed number and **check** its **values**.
* In the **body** of the while-loop we need to **declare** a **control** **variable** that will **save** the **current** **bit** **information**. To do that we need to use the **number & 1** expression that will **extract** the **bit**.
* Then we need to **check** whether the **bit** **is equal to 1**. If so we need to **increment** the **number** **of** **bits** variable by **1**.
* Finally we need to **shift** the **new** **number** by **1** to the **right**.

For now the code should look like this:

|  |
| --- |
| while (newNumber > 0)  {  uint bit = newNumber & 1;  if (bit == 1)  {  numberOfBits++;  }  newNumber >>= 1;  } |

**Output**

Finally we need to print out the correct information.

* We need to **correctly** **format** the **output**.

For now the code should look like this:

|  |
| --- |
| Console.WriteLine("{0} -> {1}", number, numberOfBits); |