LAB-02-LOGIC BUILDING

```
Write a program that takes as parameter an integer n.
You have to print the number of zeros at the end of the factorial of n.
For example, 3! = 6. The number of zeros are 0.5! = 120. The number of zeros at the end are 1.
Note: n! < 10^5
Example Input:
3
Output:
0
Example Input:
60
Output
14
Example Input:
100
Output:
24
Example Input:
1024
Output
253
For example:
 Input Result
 68
        14
        24
 100
 1024
        253
```

CODE:

import java.util.Scanner;

```
class prog {
    // Function to return trailing 0s in factorial of n
    static int findTrailingZeros(int n) {
      if (n < 0) // Negative Number Edge Case
      return -1;
    // Initialize result</pre>
```

```
int count = 0;

// Keep dividing n by powers of 5 and update count
for (int i = 5; n / i >= 1; i *= 5)
      count += n / i;

return count;
}

// Driver Code
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println(findTrailingZeros(n));
}
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got				
~	3	8	0	~			
~	68	14	14	~			
~	100	24	24	~			
~	1024	253	253	~			
Passed all tests! ✓							

```
Consider a sequence of the form 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149...
Write a method program which takes as parameter an integer n and prints the nth term of the above sequence. The nth term will fit in an integer value.
Example Input:
5
Output:
4
Example Input:
8
Output:
24
Example Input:
11
Output:
149
For example:
 Input Result
        24
        149
 11
```

CODE:

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class SequenceFinder {

   public static void main(String[] args) {

       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

       int n = scanner.nextInt();

       int result = findNthTerm(n);

       System.out.println(result);
    }

   public static int findNthTerm(int n) {

       if (n <= 0) {</pre>
```

return 0;

```
}
    if (n == 1) {
      return 0;
    if (n == 2 | | n == 3) {
      return 1;
    }
    // Create an array to store the sequence terms
    int[] sequence = new int[n];
    sequence[0] = 0; // 1st term
    sequence[1] = 1; // 2nd term
    sequence[2] = 1; // 3rd term
    for (int i = 3; i < n; i++) {
      // The nth term is the sum of the previous terms
      sequence[i] = sequence[i - 1] + sequence[i - 2] + sequence[i - 3];
    }
    return sequence[n - 1];
  }
}
OUTPUT:
```

	Input	Expected	Got			
~	5	4	4	~		
~	8	24	24	~		
~	11	149	149	~		
Passed all tests! 🗸						

```
You have recently seen a motivational sports movie and want to start exercising regularly. Your coach tells you that it is important to get up early in the morning to exercise. She sets up a schedule for you:
On weekdays (Monday - Friday), you have to get up at 5:00. On weekends (Saturday & Sunday), you can wake up at 6:00. However, if you are on vacation, then you can get up at 7:00 on weekdays and 9:00 on weekends.
Write a program to print the time you should get up.
Input containing an integer and a boolean value.
The integer tells you the day it is (1-Sunday, 2-Monday, 3-Tuesday, 4-Wednesday, 5-Thursday, 6-Friday, 7-Saturday). The boolean is true if you are on vacation and false if you're not on vacation.
You have to print the time you should get up.
Output
6:00
5 false
Output
Example Input:
1 true
Output
For example:
 Input Result
 1 false 6:00
5 false 5:00
 1 true 9:00
```

CODE:

}

} else {

import java.util.Scanner;

```
public class WakeUpTime {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

  int day = scanner.nextInt();
  boolean onVacation = scanner.nextBoolean();

String wakeUpTime;

if (onVacation) {
    if (day == 1 | | day == 7) {
        wakeUpTime = "9:00"; // Saturday or Sunday
    } else {
        wakeUpTime = "7:00"; // Monday to Friday
```

```
if (day == 1) {
     wakeUpTime = "6:00"; // Sunday
} else if (day >= 2 && day <= 6) {
     wakeUpTime = "5:00"; // Monday to Friday
} else {
     wakeUpTime = "6:00"; // Saturday
}
</pre>
System.out.println(wakeUpTime);
}
```

OUTPUT:

