Lab - 2

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Lab 2 (Week of 21 August)

Question 1 - "Divisibility By 3"

Problem Description

Input constraints

Input format

Output Format

Sample input and output

Solution

Question 2 - "K-Swap"

Problem Description

Input constraints

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Output Format

Sample input and output

Solution

Lab 2 (Week of 21 August)

Question 1 - "Divisibility By 3"

Problem Description

Given an integer which has n digits, print YES if it is divisible by 3, and NO otherwise.

Note: The input number will not contain any leading zeroes.

Link to problem on OJ

Input constraints #

$$0 \le n \le 1000$$

Input format

The first line of input contains a single integer n denoting the number of digits.

The second line of input contains the integer which is n digit long.

Output Format

Output YES if the number is divisible by 3 and NO otherwise.

Sample input and output

| Sample Input | Sample Output |
|------------------|---------------|
| 10 1234567890 | YES |
| 2 22 | NO |

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
   int n; scanf("%d", &n);
   char c; scanf("%c", &c); //Skips the initial new line character
   int sum = 0;
   while (n--) {
        scanf("%c", &c);
        sum += c - '0';
   }
   if (sum % 3) printf("NO\n");
   else printf("YES\n");
   return 0;
}
```

Question 2 - "K-Swap"

Problem Description

You are given three non-negative integers x, y and k where $0 \le k \le 31$. Replace the first k bits (from the right) of x with the first k bits of y and print the new value of x. In other words, replace the k least significant bits of x with the corresponding bits from y.

Link to problem on OJ

Input constraints

$$0 \le x, y \le 2^{31}$$

 $0 \le k \le 31$

Input format

The only line of input contains 3 space-separated integers x, y and k.

Output Format

Output a single integer denoting the new value of $\,\mathbf{x}\,$

Sample input and output

| Sample Input | Sample Output |
|--------------|---------------|
| 11 22 3 | 14 |

Solution

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int x, y, k;
   scanf("%d %d %d", &x, &y, &k);
   x &= (~0 << k);
   y &= ~(~0 << k);
   printf("%d\n", x | y);
   return 0;
}</pre>
```