Sum of M is N

You are given a 1-dimensional array of values `a[ ]`. You must try to select M distinct elements from `a[ ]` (i.e., without re-using any element, meaning, each element may be used at most once) to generate a specified sum N.

Can you generate a sum N using exactly M distinct elements from an array?

Write a function
`int sumisn(int a[], int len, int m, int n)`
where
`a[ ]` is a 1-dimensonal array of values
`len` is the number of elements in a`[ ]`
`m` is the number of elements from a`[ ]` that you must use to compute the sum
`n` is the sum you are trying to generate
and returns 1 if `a[ ]` has `m` distinct elements whose sum is `n`,
        otherwise returns 0.

and returns the minimum number of tokens it takes to return change due `c`
        or -1 if change is not possible or if `len,c`<1

File you must submit: `soln_func.cc`

Examples:

a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4} m=2 n=10
Returns: 0
Explanation: No sum of 2 distinct elements is 10.

a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4} m=4 n=10
Returns: 1
Explanation: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4=10

a[] = {1} m=1 n=1
Returns: 1
Explanation: 1

a[] = {1} m=4 n=1
Returns: 0
Explanation: a[] does not have 4 elements.

a[] = {-1, 0, -2, 5, 1, 6, 2} m=4 n=0
Returns: 1
Explanation: -1 + -2 + 1 + 2 = 0

a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4} m=2 n=8
Returns: 0
Explanation: No sum of 2 distinct elements is 8.

a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4} m=3 n=8
Returns: 1
Explanation: 1 + 3 + 4 = 8.