**Problem 01:** Write a program that takes four integers a, b, c, m as input. And outputs the result as (a \* b \* c) % m. Here, a, b, c & m all fits in 32-bit integer.

## **Source code:**

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    long long a,b,c,m;
    cin>>a>>b>>c>>m;
    long long x=1;
    x= ((((a%m)*(b%m))%m)*(c%m))%m;
    cout<<x;
}</pre>
```

**Problem 02**: Write a program that takes 3 integers (b, n, m) as input and gives a single output computing the value  $b^n$  mod m.

## **Source code:**

int main()

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
long long val[32];
```

```
cout<<"enter 3 numbers:";</pre>
long long b,n,m,x,a,c,i=0,j;
cin>>b>>n>>m;
x=n;
while(x!=0)
  val[i] = x\%2;
  x=x/2;
  i++;
long long result = 1;
long long pow = b\%m;
for(j=0;j< i;j++)
  if(val[j] == 1)
    result = (result*pow)%m;
  pow = (pow*pow)%m;
cout<<result;</pre>
```

}

**Problem 03:** Take a number n as input. Print all the prime numbers less than or equal to n.

```
Here, n > 0.
```

## **Source code:**

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
bool prime[1000000];
vector<long long>result;
void display(int p)
{
  for(int i=2;i*i<=p;i++)
    if(prime[i] == 0)
     {
       for(int j=i*2;j<=p;j=j+i)
         prime[j] = 1;
       }
  for(int i=2;i<=p;i++)
  {
    if(!prime[i])
```

```
{
    cout<<i;
}

int main()

{
    int n;
    cout<<"enter n:";
    cin>>n;
    display(n);
    return 0;
}
```

**Problem 04:** Take two numbers m & n as input. Here n can be as large as 1000 digits long. Print the result n mod m as output of the program.

## **Source code:**

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    string n;
```

```
long long m,result=0;
cin>>n>>m;
for(int i=0;i<n.length();i++)
  result = (result*10 + (int) (n[i]-'0'))%m;
cout<<result;
}</pre>
```