Batch: SY-IT(B3) Experiment Number: 1

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Aim of the Experiment:

To interpret given problem statement and identify test cases for given problem statement

Program/ Steps:

Task 1:

Identify the following from the given information:

- 1. Input values
 - N: Size of the array.
 - A: An array of N non-negative integers.
- 2. Constraints on input values

$$1 \le N \le 105$$

$$0 \le A[i] \le 105$$

3. Output values

A single string:

"Yes" if the number formed by the last digits of the array is divisible by 10.

"No" otherwise.

4. Constraints on output values

Only one string (Yes or No) is expected as output.

5. Specified format for input values

First line: Integer N (the size of the array).

Second line: N space-separated integers representing the array A.

6. Specified format for output values

Single string output: either "Yes" or "No".

Task 2:Identify general and special test cases for given problem statements. List down in all 10 - 12 test cases in table format as shown:

Sr. No.	Sample Input	Sample Output	Description	Test Case Type (general/special	
1	5 45 23 65 22 74	No	array with 5 integer numbers	General	
2	4 40 20 30 10	Yes	Array with 4 integers where the last digit forms a number divisible by 10.	General	
3	1 50	Yes	Single-element array where the last digit is divisible by 10.	Edge Case	
4	1 7	No	Single-element array where the last digit is not divisible by 10.	Edge Case	
5	3 12 34 50	Yes	Array where the last digit of the last number ensures divisibility by 10.	General	
6	6	No	Array where	General	

	11 22 33 44 55 61		none of the numbers contribute to a divisible-by-10 number.	
7	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Yes	Array where none of the numbers contribute to a divisible-by-10 number.	Special
8	2 100000 500001	No	Array with large numbers that form a non-divisible number.	Special
9	3 100001 100002 100000	Yes	Array with larger numbers where the last digit of the last number ensures divisibility by 10.	Special
10	100000 (100000 repeated 99999 times followed by 0)	Yes	Maximum array size N=105N = 10^5N=105 with the last digit 000, divisible by 10.	Special(Max Size)

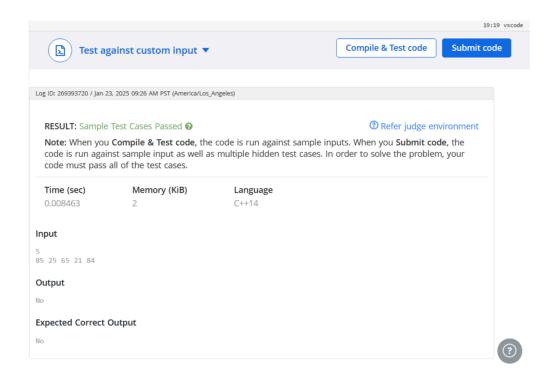
```
/*
// Sample code to perform I/O:
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int num;
   cin >> num;
                                               // Reading
input from STDIN
   output to STDOUT
// Warning: Printing unwanted or ill-formatted data to output
will cause the test cases to fail
*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int N = 0;
   cin>>N;
   long data[N];
   for (auto i=0; i<N; i++)</pre>
       cin>>data[i];
       int ld = data[N-1] % 10;
       string ans = (ld == 0) ? "Yes" : "No";
```

```
// write your code here
// ans =

cout<<ans;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output/Result:



Submission ID: 10	05702874						
RESULT: ⊘ Accepted						② Refer judge environment	
Score 0	Time (Memory 912	(KiB)	Lar C++	nguage +14	
Input	Result	Time (sec) N	Memory (KiE	3) Score Y	our output	Correct out	tput Diff
Input #1	⊘ Accepted	0.025729	872	10		ক	
Input #2	ØAccepted	0.02508	912	10	Ø.	क	
Input #3	ØAccepted	0.009414	2	10	d)	ক	
Input #4	Accepted	0.017239	2	10	Ø	B	
Input #5	⊘Accepted	0.026156	828	10	Φ	Φ	
Input #6	⊘Accepted	0.01779	2	10	Φ	φ	
Input #7	⊘Accepted	0.017412	2	10	Φ	φ	
Input #8	⊘Accepted	0.017944	2	10	Ø	Ø	
Input #9	⊘Accepted	0.017053	2	10	Ø	Ø	
Input #10	⊘ Accepted	0.0172	2	10	Ø	Ø	

Post Lab Question-Answers:

Task 1:

Identify the following from the given information:

1. Input values

A single positive integer N.

2. Constraints on input values

$$1 \le N \le 12$$

3. Output values

The factorial of the input integer N.

4. Constraints on output values

The output must be a single number representing N! within the range of a 64-bit integer.

5. Specified format for input values

A single integer N on one line.

6. Specified format for output values

A single integer (the factorial of N) on one line.

Task 2:

Identify general and special test cases for given problem statements. List down in all 6-8 test cases in table format (refer activity section for table format of test cases)

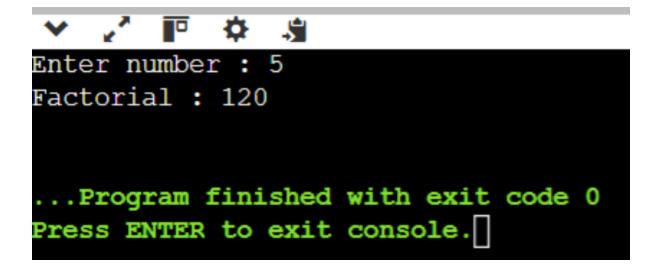
Sr. No.	Sample Input	Sample Output	Description	Test Case Type (general/special)
1	1	1	Minimum value of N. Tests edge case at the lower bound.	Special
2	12	479001600	Maximum value of N. Tests edge case at the upper bound.	Special
3	2	2	Small valid input, testing correctness of low factorial values.	Special

4	6	720	Mid-range input	General
			to verify	
			correctness of	
			the	
			loop.	

Code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  int N;
  cout <<"Enter number : ";
  cin >> N;
  int factorial = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) {
  factorial = factorial * i;
  }
  cout << "Factorial : "<< factorial << endl;
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output:



Outcomes: CO1. Inculcate the best practices that are essential for competitive programming

Conclusion (based on the Results and outcomes achieved):

From this experiment, I learned how to approach competitive programming problems by carefully interpreting the problem statement, identifying input/output values, and recognizing constraints. I gained an understanding of how to break down problems into general and special test cases to ensure that all edge cases are covered. Additionally, I practiced writing code to implement solutions efficiently, focusing on handling different scenarios such as small and large inputs.

References:

- 1. Antti Laaksonen, "Guide to Competitive Programming", Springer, 2018
- 2. Gayle Laakmann McDowell," Cracking the Coding Interview", CareerCup LLC, 2015
- 3. Steven S. Skiena Miguel A. Revilla,"Programming challenges, The Programming Contest Training Manual", Springer, 2006
- 4. Antti Laaksonen, "Competitive Programmer's Handbook", Hand book, 2018

5. Steven Halim and Felix Halim, "Competitive Programming 3: The Lower Bounds of Programming Contests", Handbook for ACM ICPC