

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1
2 ▼
3
4 );
5 "Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "
6 (n%296)%10;
7 ,days[dayIndex]);
8
9
10
```

Input	Expected	Got	
7	Kryptonday	Kryptonday	✓
1	Monday	Monday	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int n;
4     scanf("%d",&n);
5     char*days[]={ "Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"};
6     int dayIndex=(n%296)%10;
7     printf("%s\n",days[dayIndex]);
8     return 0;
9
10 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	7	Kryptonday	Kryptonday	✓
✓	1	Monday	Monday	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

 [Flag question](#)

Superman is planning a journey to his home planet. It is very important for him to know which day he arrives there. They don't follow the 7-day week like us. Instead, they follow a 10-day week with the following days:

Day Number	Name of Day	1	Sunday	2	Monday	3	
Tuesday	4	Wednesday	5	Thursday	6	Friday	7
Saturday	8	Kryptonday	9	Coluday	10	Daxamday	Here are the rules of the calendar:

- The calendar starts with Sunday always.
- It has only 296 days. After the 296th day, it goes back to Sunday. You begin your journey on a Sunday and will reach after n. You have to tell on which day you will arrive when you reach there.

Input format:

Contain a number n ($0 < n$)

Output format: Print the name of the day you are arriving on

Example Input

7

Example Output

Kryptonday

Example Input

```
19         printf("%d",area);
20     }
21     else
22     {
23         printf("0");
24     }
25     return 0;
26 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	T 10 20	200	200	✓
✓	S 30 40	600	600	✓
✓	B 2 11	0	0	✓
✓	R 10 30	300	300	✓
✓	S 40 50	1000	1000	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

- Then, output of area of triangle
- Then output of area square
- Finally, something random, so we print 0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h> ...
2 int main(){
3     char shapes;
4     int length,breadth,area;
5     scanf("%c %d %d",&shapes
6     if (shapes=='T')
7     {
8         area=length*breadth;
9         printf("%d",area);
10    }
11    else if(shapes=='R')
12    {
13        area=length*breadth;
14        printf("%d",area);
15    }
16    else if(shapes=='S')
17    {
18        area=0.5*length*brea
19        printf("%d",area);
20    }
21    else
22    {
23        printf("0");
24    }
25    return 0;
26 }
```

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

 [Flag question](#)

Suppandi is trying to take part in the local village math quiz. In the first round, he is asked about shapes and areas. Suppandi, is confused, he was never any good at math. And also, he is bad at remembering the names of shapes. Instead, you will be helping him [calculate the area](#) of shapes.

- When he says rectangle he is actually referring to a square.
- When he says square, he is actually referring to a triangle.
- When he says triangle he is referring to a rectangle
- And when he is confused, he just says something random. At this point, all you can do is say 0.

Help Suppandi by printing the correct answer in an integer.

Input Format

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2     int isleapyear (int year)
3 {
4     if(year%400==0)
5         return 1;
6     else if(year%100==0)
7         return 0;
8     else if (year%4==0)
9         return 1;
10    else
11        return 0;
12 }
13 int dayofyear(int day,int month,int year)
14 {
15     int dayInMonths[]={31,28,31,30,31,30,
16     if (isleapyear(year))dayInMonths[1]=
17     for(int i =0; i<month-1; i++)
18     {
19         day+=dayInMonths[i];
20     }
21     return day;
22 }
23 int main()
24 {
25     int day,month,year;
26     //printf("Enter day:","Enter month:")
27     scanf("%d %d %d", &day, &month, &year);
28     day=dayofyear(day,month,year);
29     printf("%d\n",day);
30     return 0;
31 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	18 6 2020	170	170	✓

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

 [Flag question](#)

Some data sets specify dates using the year and day of year rather than the year, month, and day of month. The day of year (DOY) is the sequential day number starting with day 1 on January 1st.

There are two calendars - one for normal years with 365 days, and one for leap years with 366 days. Leap years are divisible by 4. Centuries, like 1900, are not leap years unless they are divisible by 400. So, 2000 was a leap year.

To find the day of year number for a standard date, scan down the Jan column to find the day of month, then scan across to the appropriate month column and read the day of year number. Reverse the process to find the standard date for a given day of year.

Write a program to print the Day of Year of a

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char column;
4     int row;
5     scanf("%c %d",&column,&r
6     if((column+row)%2==0)
7     {
8         printf("The square i
9     }
10    else
11    {
12        printf("The square i
13    }
14    return 0;
15 }
```

...

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	a 1	The square is black.	The
✓	d 5	The square is white.	The

Passed all tests! ✓

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     char column;
4     int row;
5     scanf("%c %d",&column,&r
6     if((column+row)%2==0)
7     {
8         printf("The square i
9     }
10    else
11    {
12        printf("The square i
13    }
14    return 0;
15 }
```

...

	Input	Expected	Got
✓	a 1	The square is black.	The
✓	d 5	The square is white.	The

Passed all tests! ✓

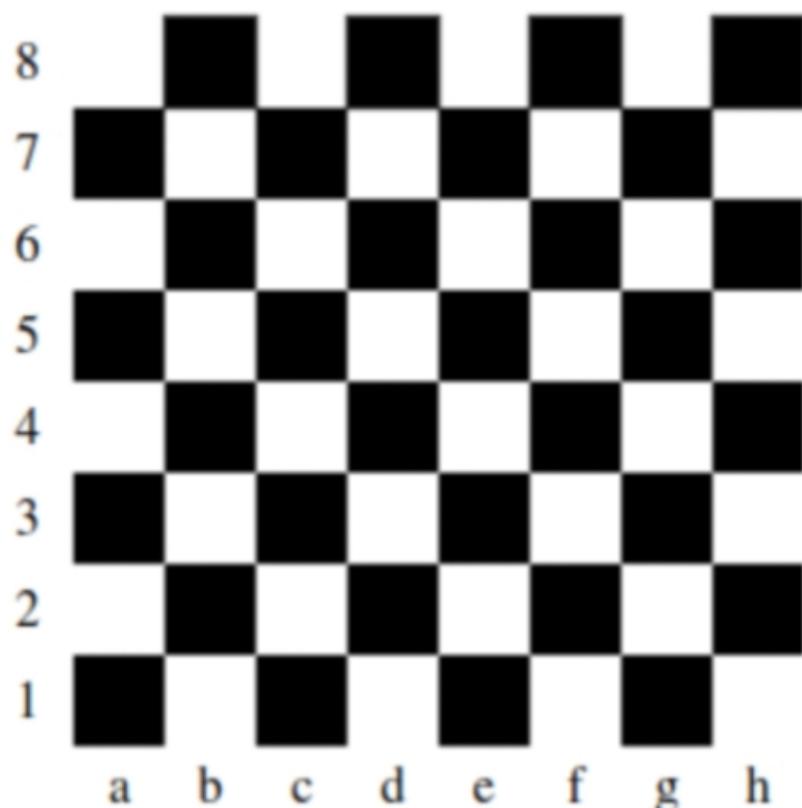
Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

 [Flag question](#)

Positions on a chess board are identified by a letter and a number. The letter identifies the column, while the number identifies the row, as shown below:



Write a program that reads a position from the user. Use an if statement to determine if the column begins with a black square or a white square. Then use modular arithmetic to report the color of the square in that row. For example, if the user enters a1 then your program should report that the square is

```
21     printf("Rat\n");
22     break;
23     case 5:
24     printf("Ox\n");
25     break;
26     case 6:
27     printf("Tiger\n");
28     break;
29     case 7:
30     printf("Hare\n");
31     break;
32     case 8:
33     printf("Dragon\n");
34     break;
35     case 9:
36     printf("Snake\n");
37     break;
38     case 10:
39     printf("Horse\n");
40     break;
41     case 11:
42     printf("Sheep\n");
43     break;
44 }
45 return 0;
46
47 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2004	Monkey	Monkey	✓
✓	2010	Tiger	Tiger	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int x;
4     scanf("%d",&x);
5     x=x%12;
6     switch(x)
7     {
8         case 0:
9             printf("Monkey\n");
10            break;
11        case 1:
12            printf("Roaster\n");
13            break;
14        case 2:
15            printf("Dog\n");
16            break;
17        case 3:
18            printf("Pig\n");
19            break;
20        case 4:
21            printf("Rat\n");
22            break;
23        case 5:
24            printf("Ox\n");
25            break;
26        case 6:
27            printf("Tiger\n");
28            break;
29        case 7:
30            printf("Hare\n");
31            break;
32        case 8:
33            printf("Dragon\n");
34            break;
35        case 9:
36            printf("Snake\n");
37            break;
38        case 10:
39            printf("Horse\n");
40            break;
41    }
42 }
```

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

 [Flag question](#)

The Chinese zodiac assigns animals to years in a 12-year cycle. One 12-year cycle is shown in the table below. The pattern repeats from there, with 2012 being another year of the Dragon, and 1999 being another year of the Hare.

Year	Animal
2000	Dragon
2001	Snake
2002	Horse
2003	Sheep
2004	Monkey
2005	Rooster
2006	Dog
2007	Pig
2008	Rat
2009	Ox
2010	Tiger
2011	Hare

```
20     printf("Hexagon\n");
21 }
22 else if(x==7)
23 {
24     printf("Heptagon\n");
25 }
26 else if(x==8)
27 {
28     printf("Octogon\n");
29 }
30 else if(x==9)
31 {
32     printf("Nonagon\n");
33 }
34 else if(x==10)
35 {
36     printf("Decagon\n");
37 }
38 else
39 {
40     printf("The number of si
41 }
42 return 0;
43 }
```

	Input	Expected
✓	3	Triangle
✓	7	Heptagon
✓	11	The number of sides is n

Passed all tests! ✓

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int x;
5     scanf("%d", &x);
6     if(x==3)
7     {
8         printf("Triangle\n");
9     }
10    else if(x==4)
11    {
12        printf("Quadrilateral\n");
13    }
14    else if(x==5)
15    {
16        printf("Pentagon\n");
17    }
18    else if(x==6)
19    {
20        printf("Hexagon\n");
21    }
22    else if(x==7)
23    {
24        printf("Heptagon\n");
25    }
26    else if(x==8)
27    {
28        printf("Octogon\n");
29    }
30    else if(x==9)
31    {
32        printf("Nonagon\n");
33    }
34    else if(x==10)
35    {
36        printf("Decagon\n");
37    }
38    else
```

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

 [Flag question](#)

Write a program that determines the name of a shape from its number of sides. Read the number of sides from the user and then report the appropriate name as part of a meaningful message. Your program should support shapes with anywhere from 3 up to (and including) 10 sides. If a number of sides outside of this range is entered then your program should display an appropriate error message.

Sample Input 1

3

Sample Output 1

Triangle

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 main(){
3     int a,b,c;
4     scanf("%d\n%d\n%d", &a, &b, &c)
5     a=a*a;
6     b=b*b;
7     c=c*c;
8     if(a+b==c || a+c==b || b+c==a)
9     {
10         printf("yes");
11     }
12     else
13     {
14         printf("no");
15     }
16     return 0;
17 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 4	yes	yes	✓
✓	5 8 2	no	no	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 7.00

 [Flag question](#)

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third. For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since $3^2 + 4^2 = 25 = 5^2$. You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters. Sample Input 1 3 5 4 Sample Output 1 yes Sample Input 2 5 8 2 Sample Output 2 no

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int a,b,c;
4     scanf("%d\n%d\n%d", &a, &b, &c);
5     a=a*a;
6     b=b*b;
7     c=c*c;
8     if(a+b==c || a+c==b || b+c==
9     {
10         printf("yes");
11     }
12     else
13     {
14         printf("no");
15     }
```

$n > 20$ and n is even, so it isn't weird. Thus, we print **Not Weird**.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int n;
4     scanf("%d",&n);
5     if(n%2==0)
6     {
7         printf("Not Weird");
8     }
9     else if(n>20)
10    {
11        printf("Not weird");
12    }
13    else
14    {
15        printf("Weird");
16    }
17    return 0;
18 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	Weird	Weird	✓
✓	24	Not Weird	Not Weird	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

 [Flag question](#)

Objective

In this challenge, we're getting started with conditional statements.

Task

Given an integer, ***n***, perform the following conditional actions:

- If ***n*** is odd, print **Weird**
- If ***n*** is even and in the inclusive range of **2** to **5**, print ***Not Weird***
- If ***n*** is even and in the inclusive range of **6** to **20**, print **Weird**
- If ***n*** is even and greater than **20**, print ***Not Weird***

Complete the stub code provided in your editor to print whether or not ***n*** is weird.

Input Format

should print true as they both end with 8.

Sample Input 1 25 53 Sample Output 1 false

Sample Input 2 27 77 Sample Output 2 true

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int a,b;
4     scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
5     if(a%10==b%10)
6     {
7         printf("true");
8     }
9     else
10    {
11        printf("false");
12    }
13    return 0;
14 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	25 53	false	false	✓
✓	27 77	true	true	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

 [Flag question](#)

Write a program to read two integer values and print true if both the numbers end with the same digit, otherwise print false.

Example: If 698 and 768 are given, program should print true as they both end with 8.

Sample Input 1 25 53 Sample Output 1 false

Sample Input 2 27 77 Sample Output 2 true

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int a,b;
4     scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
5     if(a%10==b%10)
6     {
7         printf("true");
8     }
9     else
10    {
11        printf("false");
12    }
13    return 0;
14 }
```