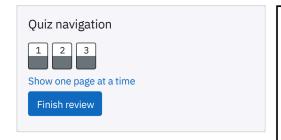
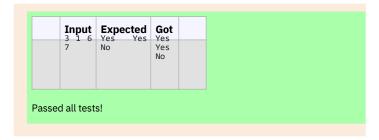
# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





**REC-CIS** 

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int T_i=(n,t;
    scanf("%df",&T);
    while(i<T) {
        scanf("%df",&n);
        t=n/4;
    if(t%2==0 && n%2==0){
        printf("No\n");
    }
    else if(t%2==1&&n%2==1){
        printf("No\n");
    }
    else {
        printf("Yes\n");
    }
    it+;
}
    return 0;
}
```



#### Question 2

Correct Marked out of 5.00

□ Flag question

You are designing a poster which prints out numbers with a unique style appl

The number of holes that each of the digits from 0 to 9 have are equal to the

1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 = 0 holes.

0, 4, 6, and 9 = 1 hole.

8 = 2 holes.

Given a number, you must determine the sum of the number of holes for all o

Complete the program, it must must return an integer denoting the total num

Constraints

1 ≤ num ≤ 109

Input Format For Custom Testing

There is one line of text containing a single integer num, the value to process

Sample Input

630

Sample Output

2

Explanation

**REC-CIS** 

Add the holes count for each digit, 6, 3 and 0. Return 1 + 0 + 1 = 2.

Sample Case 1

Sample Input

1288

Sample Output

4

Explanation

Add the holes count for each digit, 1, 2, 8, 8. Return 0 + 0 + 2 + 2 = 4.

#### Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int a,b,n=0;
    scanf("%d",&a);
    while(a>0){
        b=a%10;
    if(b==0||b==6||b==9||b==4) {
            n=n+1;
        }
    else if(b==8) {
            n=n+2;
        }
        a=a/10;
    }
    printf("%d",n);
    return 0;
}
```

|      | Input             | Expected | Got |  |  |
|------|-------------------|----------|-----|--|--|
|      | 630               | 2 4      | 2 4 |  |  |
|      | 1288              |          |     |  |  |
|      |                   |          |     |  |  |
| Pass | Passed all tests! |          |     |  |  |

### Question 3

Correct Marked out of 7.00

□ Flag question

The problem solvers have found a new Island for coding and named it as Phil different values. Manish has come up with a solution that if we make coins ca the following example to prove his point.

Let's suppose the maximum price of an item is 5\$ then we can make coins of

Now Manisha, being a keen observer suggested that we could actually minim time ranging from \$1 to \$5. Everyone was impressed with both of them. Your

## **Input Format**

Contains an integer N denoting the maximum price of the item present on Ph

#### **Output Format**

Print a single line denoting the minimum number of denominations of  $\mathop{\hbox{\rm coins}}\nolimits r$ 

**REC-CIS** 

```
Constraints
```

```
1<=T<=100
1<=N<=5000
Refer the sample output for formatting
Sample Input 1:
10
Sample Output 1:
Sample Input 2:
5
Sample Output 2:
Explanation:
For test case 1, N=10.
According to Manish {$1, $2, $3,... $10} must be distributed.
But as per Manisha only {$1, $2, $3, $4} coins are enough to purchase any item
For test case 2, N=5.
According to Manish {$1, $2, $3, $4, $5} must be distributed.
But as per Manisha only {$1, $2, $3} coins are enough to purchase any item ra
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
 #include<stdio.h>
 int main() {
    int n,r=0;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    while(n!=0){
       n=n/2;
       r=r+1;}
       printf("%d",r);}
```

