

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 23 December 2024, 5:33 PM
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Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 3.00

☐ Flag question

Alice and Bob are playing a game called "Stone Game". Stone game is a two-who picks the last stone, wins. They follow the "Ladies First" norm. Hence Alic

Input Format

First line starts with T, which is the number of test cases. Each test case will co

Output Format

Print "Yes" in the case Alice wins, else print "No".

Constraints

$1 \leq T \leq 1000$

$1 \leq N \leq 10000$

Sample Input and Output

Input

3
1
6
7

Output

Yes
Yes
No

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

REC-CIS

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    int T,i=0,n,t;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while(i<T) {
        scanf("%d",&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");
        }
        i++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
	3 1 6	Yes	Yes	Yes
	7	No		Yes
				No

Passed all tests!

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

$1 \leq \text{num} \leq 109$

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			

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. It has different values. Manish has come up with a solution that if we make coins can be used in 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 minimize 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 coins required to make the sum of r .

REC-CIS

Constraints $1 \leq T \leq 100$ $1 \leq N \leq 5000$ **Refer the sample output for formatting****Sample Input 1:**

10

Sample Output 1:

4

Sample Input 2:

5

Sample Output 2:

3

Explanation:

For test case 1, $N=10$.

According to Manish $\{\$1, \$2, \$3, \dots \$10\}$ 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

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);}
```

REC-CIS

Input Expected Got

10	4 3 5 9	4 3
5	10	5 9
20		10
500		
1000		

Passed all tests!

Save the state of the flags