**A simple solution is simply multiply and count trailing 0s in product. This solution may cause integer overflow. A better solution is based on the fact that zeros are formed by a combination of 2 and 5. Hence the number of zeros will depend on the number of pairs of 2’s and 5’s that can be formed.**

**package** pblms;

**import** java.util.\*;

**import** java.lang.\*;

**public** **class** Pro2

{

**public** **static** **void** main(String argc[])

{

Scanner s=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

System.***out***.println("Enter the number of Numbers: ");

**int** n=s.nextInt();

System.***out***.println("Enter the numbers: ");

**int**[] a = **new** **int**[100];

**for**(**int** i=0;i<n;i++)

a[i]=s.nextInt();

**int** c2 = 0, c5 = 0;

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

**while** (a[i] % 2 == 0)

{

a[i] = a[i] / 2;

c2++;

}

**while** (a[i] % 5 == 0)

{

a[i] = a[i] / 5;

c5++;

}

}

**if**(c2<c5)

System.***out***.println("Number of zeros in the product: "+c2);

**else**

System.***out***.println("Number of zeros in the product: "+c5);

}

}

**Output:**

