Oddities

Some numbers are just, well, odd. For example, the number 3 is odd, because it is not a multiple of two. Numbers that are a multiple of two are not odd, they are even. More precisely, if a number nn can be expressed asn=2∗kn=2∗k for some integer kk, then nn is even. For example, 6=2∗36=2∗3 is even.

Some people get confused about whether numbers are odd or even. To see a common example, do an internet search for the query “is zero even or odd?” (Don’t search for this now! You have a problem to solve!)

Write a program to help these confused people.

**Input**

Input begins with an integer 1≤n≤201≤n≤20 on a line by itself, indicating the number of test cases that follow. Each of the following nn lines contain a test case consisting of a single integer −10≤x≤10−10≤x≤10.

**Output**

For each xx, print either ‘xx is odd’ or ‘xx is even’ depending on whether xx is odd or even.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sample Input 1** | **Sample Output 1** |
| 3  10  9  -5 | 10 is even  9 is odd  -5 is odd |

<https://open.kattis.com/problems/oddities>

#include <iostream>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <vector>

#include <math.h>

#include <algorithm>

#define ll long long int

using namespace std;

int main()

{

    int n;

    scanf("%d", &n);

    while(n--) {

        int x;

        scanf("%d", &x);

        if(x%2==0) {

           printf("%d is even**\n**", x);

        } else {

           printf("%d is odd**\n**", x);

        }

    }

   // system("pause");

    return 0;

}