#### **CARD NUMBER VALIDATION**

#### CHALLENGE DESCRIPTION:

To check whether a bank card number is valid or it is it just a set of random numbers, Luhn formula is used.

The formula verifies a number against its included check digit, which is usually appended to a partial account number to generate the full account number. This account number must pass the following test:

- 1. From the rightmost digit, which is the check digit, moving left, double the value of every second digit; if the product of this doubling operation is greater than 9 (for example,  $7 \times 2 = 14$ ), then sum the digits of the products (for example, 12:1+2=3, 14:1+4=5).
- 2. Take the sum of all the digits.
- 3. If the total modulo 10 is equal to 0 (if the total ends in zero) then, according to the Luhn formula, the number is valid; otherwise, it is not valid.

Examples of formula calculation and result checking:

Checking number 1556 9144 6285 339

 $70 \mod 10 = 0$ , card number is valid

Checking number 6363 1811 2857 7650

```
6 3 6 3 1 8 1 1 2 8 5 7 7 6 5 0

12 3 12 3 2 8 2 1 4 8 10 7 14 6 10 0

3 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 8 + 2 + 1 + 4 + 8 + 1 + 7 + 5 + 6 + 1 + 0 = 57
```

 $57 \mod 10 = 7 \iff 0$ , card number is not valid

### INPUT SAMPLE:

The first argument is a file that contains bank card numbers, one per line. For better readability, numbers are split into groups of 4 digits separated by spaces.

For example:

```
6011 5940 0319 9511
5537 0213 6797 6815
5574 8363 8022 9735
3044 8507 9391 30
6370 1675 9034 6211 774
```

## **OUTPUT SAMPLE:**

Print to stdout the results of bank card numbers validation, one per line. If the number is correct – print 1, otherwise – print 0.

For example:



# CONSTRAINTS:

- 1. Bank card numbers can be from 12 to 19 digits length.
- 2. Numbers are split into groups of 4 digits separated by spaces, spaces should be ignored.
- 3. Number of test cases is 100.