

Write a program to read two integer values and print true if both the numbers end with the same digit, otherwise print false. Example: If 698 and 768 are given, program should print true as they both end with 8. Sample Input 1 25 53 Sample Output 1 false Sample Input 2 27 77 Sample Output 2 true

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b;
5     scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
6     if(a%10 == b%10)
7     {
8         printf("true");
9     }
10    else
11    {
12        printf("false");
13    }
14    return 0;
15 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	25 53	false	false	✓
✓	27 77	true	true	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Objective

In this challenge, we're getting started with conditional statements.

Task

Given an integer, *n*, perform the following conditional actions:

- If *n* is odd, print Weird
- If *n* is even and in the inclusive range of 2 to 5, print **Not Weird**
- If *n* is even and in the inclusive range of 6 to 20, print **Weird**
- If *n* is even and greater than 20, print **Not Weird**

Complete the stub code provided in your editor to print whether or not *n* is weird.

Input Format

A single line containing a positive integer, *n*.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 100$

Output Format

Print Weird if the number is weird; otherwise, print Not Weird.

Sample Input 0

3

Sample Output 0

Weird

Sample Input 1

24

Sample Output 1

Not Weird

Explanation

Sample Case 0: *n* = 3

n is odd and odd numbers are weird, so we print **Weird**.

Sample Case 1: $n = 24$

$n > 20$ and n is even, so it isn't weird. Thus, we print **Not Weird**.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d \n ", &n);
6     if(n%2==0)
7     {
8         if(n>=2 && n<=5)
9         {
10             printf("Not Weird");
11         }
12         if(n>=6 && n<=20)
13         {
14             printf("Weird");
15         }
16         if(n>20)
17         {
18             printf("Not Weird");
19         }
20     }
21     else
22     {
23         printf("Weird");
24     }
25 }
26 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	Weird	Weird	✓
✓	24	Not Weird	Not Weird	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Three numbers form a Pythagorean triple if the sum of squares of two numbers is equal to the square of the third. For example, 3, 5 and 4 form a Pythagorean triple, since $3^2 + 4^2 = 25 = 5^2$. You are given three integers, a, b, and c. They need not be given in increasing order. If they form a Pythagorean triple, then print "yes", otherwise, print "no". Please note that the output message is in small letters. Sample Input 1 3 5 4 Sample Output 1 yes Sample Input 2 5 8 2 Sample Output 2 no

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int a,b,c;
5     scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
6     if(a*a+b*b == c*c)
7     {
8         printf("yes");
9     }
10    else if(a*a+c*c == b*b)
11    {
12        printf("yes");
13    }
14    else if(b*b+c*c == a*a)
15    {
16        printf("yes");
17    }
18    else{
19        printf("no");
20    }
21    return 0;
22 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 5 4	yes	yes	✓
✓	5 8 2	no	no	✓

Passed all tests! ✓