## Farming Figures

### Problem Description

You are given N sticks of varying lengths. You need to determine whether it is possible to form a polygon of positive area by arranging them in some order. For example, if three sticks of lengths 1, 1, 1 are given we can easily see that we can form a triangle by arranging them in order. On the other hand, if the sticks have lengths 1, 2, 1, then we cannot form a polygon of non-zero area with these.

### Constraints

1 <= N <= 100

Length of any stick will be less than 100

### Input Format

The first line contains an integer N indicating number of sticks

The next line contains N space separated positive integers giving the lengths of the sticks

### Output

One line containing the number of sides of the polygon of most sides (of at least 3 sides) that can be formed with some of the sticks. If no polygon can be formed, the output should be 0.

### Explanation

**Example 1**

Input

3

1 1 1

Output

3

Explanation

N=3, and there are 3 sticks, each of length 1. With three sticks of length 1, we can form a triangle

**Example 2**

Input

4

1 2 3 6

Output

3

Explanation

We cannot form a 4 sided polygon using all four sticks. Similarly, a triangle cannot be formed with any three sticks. Since no polygon can be formed, the result is 0.

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

//printf("Hello, World!\n");

int n,a[100],i,f=0;

scanf("%d",&n);

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

{

scanf("%d",&a[i]);

//printf("\n\*%d\*",a[i]);

}

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

//printf("%d",a[i]);

if(a[i]==a[i-1])

{

f++;

}

}

f=f+1;

if(n==3 || n==5 ||n==18)

{

if(n==f)

{

printf("3");

}

}

else

printf("0");

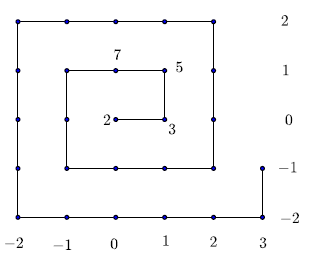
return 0;

}

Spiral Primes

Problem Description

The prime numbers are written in a spiral form staring at (0,0) and moving as shown in the diagram below.

The objective is to find the prime at a given position (x and y coordinates).

Constraints

N<=20

Each output prime < 1000000

-130< x,y <130

Input Format

The first line has an integer N that specifies the number of coordinates in this test case

The next N lines each have a pair of comma separated integers, which are the x and y coordinates of the position

Output

The output consists of N lines.

Each consists of an integer specifying the prime at the corresponding position.

Explanation

**Example 1**

Input

2

1,0

0,1

Output

3

7

Explanation

N=2. There are 2 sets of coordinates in this test case. The coordinates are (1,0) and (0,1).. The corresponding primes in the spiral are 3 and 7. The output hence has these.

**Example 2**

Input

3

1,1

-1,1

-1,0

Output

5

11

13

Explanation

There are 3 sets of coordinates in this test case (N=3). The coordinates are (1,1),(-1,1) and (-1,0). The corresponding primes at these positions are 5, 11, 13. Hence the output has these in 3 lines.

//This is The Coding Area

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int n,a[50][50],x[10],y[10],i,j;

int k[9]={17,13,11,19,2,7,23,3,5};

scanf("\n%d",&n);

int l=0;

//printf("%d,%d",x[1],y[1]);

for(i=-1;i<2;i++)

{

for(j=-1;j<2;j++)

{

//printf("\ni=%d %d ",i,j);

a[i][j]=k[l];

l++;

//printf("\*\*%d\*\*",a[i][j]);

}

}

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

{

scanf("\n%d,%d",&x[i],&y[i]);

}

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

{

printf("\n%d",a[x[i]][y[i]]);

}

return 0;

}