**NAMUNAVIY MASALALAR**

1-masala. Juftlar yig‘indisi

$n$ ta butun son berilgan. Faqat juft sonlar yig‘indisini toping.

Kiritish:
$n$ ($1 \le n \le 1000$), so‘ng $n$ ta son.
Chiqarish:
Juft sonlar yig‘indisi.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n, x;
    long long sum = 0;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> x;
        if (x % 2 == 0)
            sum += x;
    }
    cout << sum;
    return 0;
}
```

2-masala. Eng katta raqam

Butun son berilgan. Uning eng katta raqamini toping.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    long long n;
    cin >> n;
    if (n < 0) n = -n;

    int mx = 0;
    while (n > 0) {
        mx = max(mx, int(n % 10));
```

```
        n /= 10;
    }
    cout << mx;
    return 0;
}
```

3-masala. Tub sonmi?

Shart:
n soni tub yoki tub emasligini aniqlang.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    if (n < 2) {
        cout << "NO";
        return 0;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            cout << "NO";
            return 0;
        }
    }
    cout << "YES";
    return 0;
}
```

4-masala. Birinchi juft son

Shart:
Ketma-ketlikda uchragan birinchi juft sonni chiqaring.
Agar yo‘q bo‘lsa `-1`.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n, x;
```

```
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> x;
        if (x % 2 == 0) {
            cout << x;
            return 0;
        }
    }
    cout << -1;
    return 0;
}
```

5-masala. Ketma-ketlik o‘suvchimi?

Shart:
n ta son berilgan. Ketma-ketlik qat’iy o‘suvchi bo‘lsa YES, aks holda NO.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    int prev, cur;
    cin >> prev;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> cur;
        if (cur <= prev) {
            cout << "NO";
            return 0;
        }
        prev = cur;
    }
    cout << "YES";
    return 0;
}
```

6-masala. Raqamlar yig‘indisi juftmi?

Shart:
Son raqamlari yig‘indisi juft bo‘lsa YES, aks holda NO.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    long long n;
    cin >> n;
    if (n < 0) n = -n;

    int sum = 0;
    while (n > 0) {
        sum += n % 10;
        n /= 10;
    }
    if (sum % 2 == 0) cout << "YES";
    else cout << "NO";
    return 0;
}
```

7-masala. Eng uzun musbat ketma-ketlik

Shart:
Ketma-ketlikda ketma-ket kelgan musbat sonlarning eng katta uzunligini toping.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n, x;
    cin >> n;
    int cur = 0, mx = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> x;
        if (x > 0) {
            cur++;
            mx = max(mx, cur);
        } else {
            cur = 0;
        }
    }
    cout << mx;
    return 0;
}
```

8-masala. To‘liq kvadrat

Shart:
n soni to‘liq kvadrat bo‘lsa YES, aks holda NO.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    long long n;
    cin >> n;
    long long k = sqrt(n);
    if (k * k == n) cout << "YES";
    else cout << "NO";
    return 0;
}
```

9-masala. Minimal bo‘luvchi

Shart:
n (>1) sonining 1 dan katta eng kichik bo‘luvchisini toping.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            cout << i;
            break;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

10-masala. Murakkab shart

Shart:
a, b, c sonlari berilgan.
Agar kamida ikkitasi musbat bo‘lsa YES, aks holda NO.

Yechim:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int a, b, c;
    cin >> a >> b >> c;
    int cnt = 0;
    if (a > 0) cnt++;
    if (b > 0) cnt++;
    if (c > 0) cnt++;

    if (cnt >= 2) cout << "YES";
    else cout << "NO";
    return 0;
}
```