Students Marks Sum

HackerRank

You are given an array of integers, *marks*, denoting the marks scored by students in a class.

- The alternating elements $marks_0$, $marks_2$, $marks_4$ and so on denote the marks of boys.
- Similarly, $marks_1$, $marks_3$, $marks_5$ and so on denote the marks of girls.

The array name, marks, works as a pointer which stores the base address of that array. In other words, marks contains the address where $marks_0$ is stored in the memory.

For example, let marks = [3, 2, 5] and marks stores $0 \times 7 ff f9575 c05 f$. Then, $0 \times 7 ff f9575 c05 f$ is the memory address of $marks_0$.



Function Description

Complete the function, *marks_summation* in the editor below.

marks_summation has the following parameters:

- int marks[number_of_students]: the marks for each student
- int number_of_students: the size of marks[]
- char gender: either 'g' or 'b'

Returns

• *int:* the sum of marks for boys if gender = b, or of marks of girls if gender = g

Input Format

- The first line contains *number_of_students*, denoting the number of students in the class, hence the number of elements in *marks*.
- Each of the *number_of_students* subsequent lines contains *marks*_i.
- The next line contains gender.

Constraints

- + $1 \leq number_of_students \leq 10^3$
- + $1 \leq marks_i \leq 10^3$ (where $0 \leq i < number_of_students$)
- gender = g or b

Sample Input 0

3 3 2

2 5

b

Sample Output 0

8

Explanation 0

marks = [3, 2, 5] and *gender* = *b*.

So, $marks_0 + marks_2 = 3 + 5 = 8$.

Sample Input 1

Sample Output 1

6

g

Explanation 1

marks = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] and gender = g

So, $sum = marks_1 + marks_3 = 2 + 5 = 8$.

Sample Input 2

1 5 g

Sample Output 2

0

Explanation 2

marks = [5] and gender = g

Here, $marks_1$ does not exist. So, sum = 0.