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Cars are parked at a mall with parking slots painted along a single row; the car slots are narrow, but an SUV requires two slots. The first car arrives and is assigned number 1, subsequent cars arriving get numbers according to their order of arrival. If cars numbered 1 through 5 arrive and park, where cars 1, 3, and 5 are compact and cars 2 and 4 are SUVs, the parking lot configuration would be sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. If cars 2 and 5 leave their slots, the new parking lot configuration becomes 1, V, V, 3, 4. After that if a compact car numbered 6 arrives followed by an SUV numbered 7, the sequence will be 1, 6, V, 3, 4, 7. Question 1: If at some point between the arrival of cars 7 and 8, the parking lot configuration is V, 7, 3, 6, 5, which statement MUST be false? Answer (D) Car 6 is a compact. Question 2: For sequence 4, 5, 6, V, 3, which of the following is NOT necessarily true? Answer (C) Car 3 is an SUV 1. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies, now there are 4 slots available for car 3 to park. This is only possible because cars 1 and 2 were SUVs initially. Out of these 4 slots, 3 are occupied by compact cars 4, 5, and 6. Car 3 can be either a SUV or a compact car without affecting the final solution. Question 3: Suppose eight cars have arrived, with two having left. Also suppose that car 4 is a compact and car 7 is an SUV. Which of the following is a POSSIBLE current configuration of the parking lot? There are only 2 configurations possible for 9 red beads. A high security research lab requires employees to set a pass key sequence based on their left hand's finger scan. The lab is considering relaxing the scan order requirements since some employees often get locked-out because they forget the sequence. The lab has decided to allow variations in the scan sequence, where at most two scans are out of place. For example, if the original sequence is TIMRL, then TLMRI is also allowed, but TMRLI is not. There are 11 different sequences that are allowed for any given person's original scan. The lab has decided to allow variations in the scan sequence, where one finger can be scanned twice and the other fingers are scanned once in any order. For example, a possible sequence is TIMTRL. The lab allows at most two scans out of place as long as the scan is correct. There can be only one scan out of place. 1. If T is interchanged: There will be four ways: ITMTRL, MITTRL, RIMTTL, LIMTRT If I is interchanged: There will be four ways If M is interchanged: There will be three ways If T is interchanged: There will be two ways If R is interchanged: There will be one way Total 14. Another sequence allowed is original, So total 15 ways. 1. If original sequence is given: There are 13 possible sequences. 2. If either of LR, RL, LT, TI, IM is interchanged => 5 ways. 3. If LR and LT and IM interchanged. The sequence will look like: RLTLMI 4. If LR and LT are interchanged. 5. If LR and TI are interchanged. 6. If LR and IM are interchanged. 7. If RL and TI are interchanged. 8. If RL and IM are interchanged. 9. If LT and IM are interchanged. 3 students are from institute X, three students are from Y and 2 students are from Z. 3 students from Y, 2 from Z, no matching majors/minors for any student. Given that both Z's students are females, while Y's two males minor in Finance. Therefore, Y's third student must be a female. Institute X has 2 male and 1 female student. Both Y's males minor in Finance, with the female student from Y majoring in Operations. Barun majors in Operations from Y, Chetan majors in Finance from X. Since one female and two males major in Finance, with the Y male not being able to major in Finance due to minoring in it, both X males should major in Finance. Daisy and Amit are from the same institute, ruling out Z as their institute since Z only has females. Daisy minors in Operations. Given that Barun majors in Operations from Y, Daisy can't be from Y either. Therefore, Daisy and Amit must be from X. 3 female students minor in Marketing, with all except Daisy doing so. Adriana and Deb share the same institute, making it Y for both of them. Bandita and Chitra are from Z. Only one male majors in Operations, which is Barun. Two males major in Finance, which are Amit and Chetan. Given that Deb shares an institute with Adriana, Deb must minor in Marketing. Since there are only three subjects (Operations, Finance, Marketing) and one of the students majors in Operations, it is confirmed that Barun is this student because he's the only male majoring in Operations. Deb cannot be from institute Y as two male students from Y minor in Finance and Deb minors in Finance, which leaves her to be from institute X. However, since Amit majors in Finance and only one student majors in Finance, Deb must minor in Marketing. Given that Adriana and Deb are from the same institute and Deb majors in Marketing, it can be concluded that both of them are from institute Y. Bandita cannot be from institute Z as Chitra majors in Finance and Bandita's major is not specified to be finance. Therefore, Bandita should be from either X or Y. But since only one student majors in Operations and Barun majors in Operations, Daisy must minor in Marketing as all girls except her minor in marketing. This implies that Adriana and Deb are the two students who minor in Finance. Since Chetan is from institute X and majors in Finance, Amit should also be from institute X. Given that only one student majors in Operations, Bandita cannot major in Finance or she would not be able to have a unique major because there are already three students with finance as their major. Therefore, Bandita must major in either Marketing or Operations. Since all girls except Daisy minor in marketing, and we know Daisy minors in operations, the only subject left for Bandita is Operations. Given article text here There are specific patterns in the code used by Peacock that can be deciphered to determine the numerical values assigned to each letter of the alphabet. By analyzing the given information and making logical connections between words, codes, and alphabetical assignments, we can conclude certain things about the code for the letter B. One such pattern is observed in the word "national," where the letter "N" appears twice, and in the code, only digit "6" is repeated more than once. This leads us to believe that the code for the letter "N" is indeed 6. Furthermore, since the numerals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are already assigned or will be assigned, we can rule out certain values for other letters based on their frequency of appearance in the words. For example, the letter "C" appears twice in Peacock's code, and since only one alphabet has a digit assigned to it - that being 'O' with value 9 - C must also have the value 9. Similarly, we can deduce that the code for the letter "D" is 1 because all other numerals are taken. Another pattern observed is in the words "the," and "peacock," where only one letter ('e') is common, but with different frequencies of appearance. This tells us that the code for the letter 'e' is either 5 or another digit not yet assigned. Lastly, the unique combination of letters in the word "NATIONAL" allows us to determine the values of several other letters as well. By comparing these patterns and codes, we can narrow down our options for what the best conclusion regarding the code for the letter B could be. we see that the numbers assigned to some letters are fixed after analyzing the word "NATIONAL". For example, the letter 'L' is associated with number '1', and since it appears in the word "the", we can say that the leftover letter 'H' has a code of 4. Further, the code for the word "DESIGNATED" reveals that the letter 'G' corresponds to digit '7'. Similarly, by examining the codes for various words, we find that the letters 'P' and 'K' are associated with number '8'. However, we notice that digits '1', '2', and '3' have limited occurrences, making it difficult to determine their corresponding letters. Digit '4' is used in two instances, but its exact letter is still unknown. Despite these limitations, we can conclude that only 3 of the digits (1, 6, and 8) have a complete list of associated letters, leaving us with option d as the correct answer. One of 'B' or 'R'. We cannot figure out all letters digit 4 is correct code. Digit five used for letters 'S' and 'E', but we can't find the third letter. Similarly, digits six and seven are used for 'A' and 'N', and 'G' and 'F', respectively, but we can't determine the third letter associated with each digit. However, we know that digit eight is used for letters 'T', 'P', and 'K', which means we have the complete list of letters associated with this digit. Similarly, digit nine is used for letters 'C' and 'O', so we also have the complete list of letters associated with this digit. This leaves us with two digits - eight and nine - where the complete list of letters associated is known. Therefore, option B is correct. If code '5' is assigned to letter 'Z', then option (A) becomes possible. In options B, I, M: If letters 'B' and 'M' are assigned code '3', then this case is achievable. Similarly in S, U, V: If letters 'U' and 'V' get code '5', it's feasible but problematic as digit 5 will have four associated letters which isn't viable. Thus, we can discard option C. Option D states that if letters 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' are assigned code '2', then the scenario is plausible. Considering CAT DI LR section has been getting tougher from 2015 onwards, one should focus on understanding basic concepts like bar graphs, pie charts, multiple graphs, and line graphs to tackle complex CAT level DI LR questions efficiently. This query falls under Logical Reasoning for CAT - Sequences category. In a group of five students - P, Q, R, S, and T, standing in a line and receiving cookies and biscuits, no student receives the same number of goodies. The first person gets the least number of cookies, while each student's total number of cookies or biscuits is between 1 to 9 with at least one occurrence of each digit. T receives two more cookies than biscuits and R is positioned in the middle, receiving more items than others combined. P gets half as many items in total compared to the last person who got 10 items in all. Q follows P but precedes S, while R has more goodies than everyone else. The second student in line receives an odd number of cookies and biscuits. Based on these conditions, we can build a table and deduce that Q gets one less biscuit than R and one more than S. Also, since T has 9 cookies and 1 biscuit, this implies the total number of items is 20 (9+1), which should be two more than the biscuits distributed according to the conditions stated in option A: Who was fourth in the queue? Cookies and biscuits were distributed evenly between nine people. The total number of cookies plus biscuits was an even number, which led to some interesting conclusions. Since one of the numbers had to repeat, it had to be odd, and since it appeared twice, it could only be 1 or 3. This meant that Q received 3 cookies and P received 3 biscuits. With T getting 9 cookies and 1 biscuit, we knew that Q was not second in line. It also helped narrow down the options for S's position. We discovered that Q, R, and S together received a total of 33, with Q receiving one more cookie than S and one less than R. This meant Q received 11 cookies, R received 12, and S received 10. Since either S or T was last in line, we knew that S had to be last. T was second, which left us with the remaining numbers: 4, 5, 6, and 7. R got 5 and 7, while S got 4 and 6. This led to two possible outcomes, but Q remained fourth in both scenarios. The question remains: who was fourth in line? The answer is clear: Q was fourth.

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