P * Q means Only a few P are Q
P $ Q means No P is Q
P # Q means All P are Q
P ^ Q means Some P are Q
P % Q means Only P is Q

P * Q का अर्थ है कि केवल कुछ P, Q हैं
P $ Q का अर्थ है कि कोई भी P, Q नहीं है
P # Q का अर्थ है कि सभी P, Q हैं
P ^ Q का अर्थ है कि कुछ P, Q हैं
P % Q का अर्थ है कि केवल P, Q है

Which of the conclusion given in the options logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.
विकल्पों में दिया गया कौन सा निष्कर्ष सामान्यतः ज्ञात तथ्यों की उपेक्षा करते हुए दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।
Papaya ^ apple * kiwi $ banana # grapes

A. Some papaya can be kiwi
B. All grapes are kiwi
C. Some grapes can be banana
D. All papaya are apple
E. None of these

P 3 Q means Only a few P are Q
P 8 Q means No P is Q
P 5 Q means All P are Q
P 1 Q means Some P are Q
P 2 Q means Only P is Q

P 3 Q का अर्थ है कि केवल कुछ P, Q हैं
P 8 Q का अर्थ है कि कोई भी P, Q नहीं है
P 5 Q का अर्थ है कि सभी P, Q हैं
P 1 Q का अर्थ है कि कुछ P, Q हैं
P 2 Q का अर्थ है कि केवल P, Q है

Which of the conclusion given in the options logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.
विकल्पों में दिया गया कौन सा निष्कर्ष सामान्यतः ज्ञात तथ्यों की उपेक्षा करते हुए दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।
R 2 H 1 E 3 P 5 S 8 C

A. Some S can be P
B. No C is R
C. Some R can be E
D. Some E is S
E. All C are P

P ! Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का पुत्र है
P % Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का दादा/नाना है
P * Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q की सास है
P ~ Q का अर्थ है कि P और Q विवाहित जोड़े हैं
P # Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का पोता/नाती है
P / Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का दामाद है
P $ Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का पिता है
P (Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q की माँ है
P ^ Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q की बेटी है
P @ Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q की बहन है
P & Q का अर्थ है कि P, Q का जीजा/साला/देवर है

A ~ E (G; E ^ B % K; G ~ C & K # Z * A; T ~ V @ E

P ! Q means P is the son of Q
P % Q means P is the grandfather of Q
P * Q means P is the mother in law of Q
P ~ Q means P and Q are married couples
P # Q means P is the grandson of Q
P / Q means P is the son in law of Q
P $ Q means P is the father of Q
P (Q means P is the mother of Q
P ^ Q means P is the daughter of Q
P @ Q means P is the sister of Q
P & Q means P is the brother in law of Q

A ~ E (G; E ^ B % K; G ~ C & K # Z * A; T ~ V @ E

Q. Which of the following statement is true ?

A. T is the son in law of B
B. V is the aunt of K
C. B is the husband of Z
D. Four female are there in a family
E. All are true

Q. L @ F ! T, then how is L related to A ?

A. Grandson
B. Nephew
C. Niece
D. Daughter in law
E. Can’t be determined

Q. If S is the great grandmother of D then what will come in the blanks respectively ?

S * P _ Q * R _ D

A. $, ^
B. #, &
C. @, /
D. ~, $
E. *, %

छह व्यक्ति P से U गोलाकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं यानी पीला, काला, लाल, हरा, गुलाबी और बैंगनी, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। बैंगनी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के दायें से चौथे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

I. लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति और Q के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। जिसे गुलाबी रंग पसंद है वह काला रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बगल में बैठा है। Q को गुलाबी रंग पसंद नहीं है। बैंगनी रंग पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति T के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। लाल और गुलाबी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है।

II. R और U, जिसे लाल रंग पसंद है, के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। जिसे काला पसंद है वह Q के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठा है। जिसे गुलाबी रंग पसंद है वह P के बगल में बैठा है, जिसे हरा पसंद है। S को काला रंग पसंद नहीं है। S उस व्यक्ति के बगल में बैठा है जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है।

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

Six persons P to U are sitting around the circular table facing the center. Each of them like different colours i.e. yellow, black, red, green, pink and purple, not necessarily in the same order. Who sits 4^{th} to the right of the one who likes purple ?

I. One person sit between the one who likes red and Q. The one who likes pink sits next to the one who likes black. Q does not like pink. The one who likes purple sits 2^{nd} to the right of T. One person sit between the one who likes red and pink.

II. Three person sit between R and U, who likes red. The one who likes black sits immediate left of Q. The one who likes pink sits next to P, who likes green. S does not like black. S sits next to the one who likes yellow.

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

Six persons P to U are sitting around the circular table facing the center. Each of them like different colours i.e. yellow, black, red, green, pink and purple, not necessarily in the same order. Who sits 4^{th} to the right of the one who likes purple ?

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II. Three person sit between R and U, who likes red. The one who likes black sits immediate left of Q. The one who likes pink sits next to P, who likes green. S does not like black. S sits next to the one who likes yellow.

P से U उत्तर की ओर मुख करके एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को अलग-अलग ब्रांड पसंद हैं यानी बिबा, फिला, एडिडास, बेनेटन, नाइके और लेविस, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। नाइके पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के संबंध में R का स्थान क्या है?

I. P और S, जिसे बिबा पसंद है, के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। वह व्यक्ति जिसे बेनेटन पसंद है वह एडिडास पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठा है। R और U, जो एक छोर पर बैठा है, के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। R, P के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसे फिला पसंद है। जिसे लेविस पसंद है वह T के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

II. Q और U, जिसे बिबा पसंद है, के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। T, R के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसे लेविस पसंद है। वह व्यक्ति जिसे नाइके पसंद है वह बेनेटन पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक दाएँ बैठा है। P, Q के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

P to U are sitting in a row facing north. Each of them like different brand i.e. biba, fila, adidas, benetton, nike and levis, not necessarily in the same order. What is the position of R with respect to the one who likes nike ?

I. Two person sit between P and S, who likes biba. The one who likes benetton sits immediate left of the one who likes adidas. Three person sit between R and U, who sits at an end. R sits 2nd to the left of P, who likes fila. The one who likes levis sits 3rd to the right of T.

II. Two person sit between Q and U, who likes biba. T sits 2nd to the left of R, who likes levis. The one who likes nike sits immediate right of the one who likes benetton. P sits 2nd to the right of Q.

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

P to U are sitting in a row facing north. Each of them like different brand i.e. biba, fila, adidas, benetton, nike and levis, not necessarily in the same order. What is the position of R with respect to the one who likes nike ?

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II. Two person sit between Q and U, who likes biba. T sits 2nd to the left of R, who likes levis. The one who likes nike sits immediate right of the one who likes benetton. P sits 2nd to the right of Q.

A से F का जन्म अलग-अलग वर्षों यानी 1992, 1994, 1997, 2001, 2005 और 2008 में हुआ था। उनमें से प्रत्येक को अलग-अलग फल पसंद हैं यानी सेब, ब्लूबेरी, केला, अनानास, पपीता और कीवी। गणना आधार वर्ष 2023 के अनुसार की गई है। कीवी पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति का जन्म _ में हुआ था?

I. D और C के बीच एक व्यक्ति का जन्म हुआ था। सेब पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति का जन्म कीवी पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक पहले हुआ था। B का जन्म E के ठीक बाद हुआ, जिसे केला पसंद है। A की आयु विषम संख्या में है। D और F, जिसे पपीता पसंद है, के बीच चार व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ। A और अनानास पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की उम्र का अंतर 2 है।

II. B और A, जिसे सेब पसंद है, के बीच दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ। ब्लूबेरी पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति का जन्म F से पहले हुआ था। B और D, जिसे अनानास पसंद है, के बीच तीन व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। C को ब्लूबेरी और पपीता पसंद नहीं है। अनानास पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की आयु एक विषम संख्या है। A और E की उम्र के बीच का अंतर 7 है। जिसे केला पसंद है उसका जन्म C के ठीक बाद हुआ था।

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

A to F were born in different years i.e. 1992, 1994, 1997, 2001, 2005 and 2008. Each of them like different fruit i.e. apple, blueberry, banana, pineapple, papaya and kiwi. Calculation are done according to the base year 2023. The person who likes kiwi was born in _ ?

I. One person was born between D and C. The one who likes apple was born just before the one who likes kiwi. B was born just after E, who likes banana. A's age is in odd number. Four persons were born between D and F, who likes papaya. Difference of age of A and the one who likes pineapple is 2.

II. Two persons were born between B and A, who likes apple. The one who likes blueberry was born before F. Three persons were born between B and D, who likes pineapple. C does not like blueberry and papaya. The age of the one who likes pineapple is an odd number. Difference between age of A and E is 7. The one who likes banana was born just after C.

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

A to F were born in different years i.e. 1992, 1994, 1997, 2001, 2005 and 2008. Each of them like different fruit i.e. apple, blueberry, banana, pineapple, papaya and kiwi. Calculation are done according to the base year 2023. The person who likes kiwi was born in _ ?

I. One person was born between D and C. The one who likes apple was born just before the one who likes kiwi. B was born just after E, who likes banana. A's age is in odd number. Four persons were born between D and F, who likes papaya. Difference of age of A and the one who likes pineapple is 2.

II. Two persons were born between B and A, who likes apple. The one who likes blueberry was born before F. Three persons were born between B and D, who likes pineapple. C does not like blueberry and papaya. The age of the one who likes pineapple is an odd number. Difference between age of A and E is 7. The one who likes banana was born just after C.

A से G एक सात मंजिला इमारत में रहते हैं। भूतल का क्रमांक 1 है। उनमें से प्रत्येक को अलग-अलग रंग पसंद है अर्थात भूरा, सफेद, हरा, पीला, लाल, नीला और चेरी। C को कौन सा रंग पसंद है?

I. A और F, जिसे लाल रंग पसंद है, के बीच चार मंजिलें हैं। C, E के ऊपर रहता है। D और B, जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है, के बीच एक मंजिल है। A और D, जिसे सफ़ेद रंग पसंद है, के बीच एक मंजिल है। G, B के नीचे रहता है। D एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। G और नीला रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच दो मंजिलें हैं। वह व्यक्ति जिसे हरा रंग पसंद है वह चेरी पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के नीचे रहता है।

II. C और G के बीच तीन मंजिलें हैं। D, जिसे हरा रंग पसंद है, A के ठीक नीचे रहता है। G और E, जिसे चेरी पसंद है, के बीच दो मंजिलें हैं। वह व्यक्ति जिसे सफ़ेद पसंद है वह लाल पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ऊपर रहता है। जिसे चेरी पसंद है वह F के ठीक ऊपर रहता है। C, G के ऊपर रहता है, जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है। F और A, जिसे भूरा रंग पसंद है, के बीच तीन मंजिलें हैं। B और C को सफेद रंग पसंद नहीं है।

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

A to G live in a seven storey building. The ground floor is numbered 1. Each of them like different colour i.e. brown, white, green, yellow, red, blue and cherry. C likes which colour ?

I. Four floors are between A and F, who likes red. C lives above E. One floor is between D and B, who likes yellow. One floor is between A and D, who likes white. G lives below B. D lives on an odd numbered floor. Two floors are between G and the one who likes blue. The one who likes green lives below the one who likes cherry.

II. Three floors are between C and G. D, who likes green lives just below A. Two floors are between G and E, who likes cherry. The one who likes white lives above the one who likes red. The one who likes cherry lives just above F. C lives above G, who likes yellow. Three floors are between F and A, who likes brown. B and C do not like white.

A. Only I is sufficient
B. Only II is sufficient
C. Both are required
D. None is sufficient
E. Either I or II is sufficient

A to G live in a seven storey building. The ground floor is numbered 1. Each of them like different colour i.e. brown, white, green, yellow, red, blue and cherry. C likes which colour ?

I. Four floors are between A and F, who likes red. C lives above E. One floor is between D and B, who likes yellow. One floor is between A and D, who likes white. G lives below B. D lives on an odd numbered floor. Two floors are between G and the one who likes blue. The one who likes green lives below the one who likes cherry.

II. Three floors are between C and G. D, who likes green lives just below A. Two floors are between G and E, who likes cherry. The one who likes white lives above the one who likes red. The one who likes cherry lives just above F. C lives above G, who likes yellow. Three floors are between F and A, who likes brown. B and C do not like white.

तीन पीढ़ी के एक परिवार में बारह सदस्य हैं जिनमें चार विवाहित जोड़े हैं। कोई भी अकेला व्यक्ति माता-पिता नहीं है। उनमें से प्रत्येक एक दूसरे के सम्मुख दो पंक्तियों 1 और 2 में बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 1 में बैठे व्यक्तियों का मुख उत्तर की ओर था और पंक्ति 2 में बैठे व्यक्तियों का मुख दक्षिण की ओर था। C और उसकी सास के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। L और E भाई-बहन हैं और D, जो अविवाहित है, L का चाचा/फूफा है। G, A का पिता नहीं है, जिसका विवाह C से हुआ है। E, J के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी F के बगल में नहीं बैठा है। I, जो B की पत्नी की बेटी है, C के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठे व्यक्ति के विपरीत बैठी है। G का विवाह K से हुआ है, जो I के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठा है। A का केवल एक बेटा है। C, जो E के भाई का पिता है, पंक्ति 1 में एक छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। L और B एक दूसरे के विपरीत बैठे हैं। J, जो D का जीजा/साला/देवर है, I से विवाहित है। L की माँ F के बगल में नहीं बैठी है। F, H के विपरीत बैठा है, जो पंक्ति 1 में बैठा है। I की माँ और A के पिता के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C के दोनों बच्चे एक ही पंक्ति में नहीं बैठे हैं। H, C का भतीजा/भांजा है। B के तीन बच्चे हैं।

In a three generation family there are twelve members in which there are four married couples. No single person is a parent. Each of them are sitting in two rows 1 and 2 facing each other. Persons sitting in row 1 were facing north and persons sitting in row 2 were facing south. Two person sit between C and his mother in law. L and E are siblings and D who is unmarried is Paternal uncle of L. G is not the father of A, who is married to C. E sits 2nd to the left of J but neither of them sit next to F. I who is the daughter of B's wife sits opposite to the one who sits immediate left of C. G is married to K, who sits immediate left of I. A has only one son. C who is the father of E's brother sits 2nd from an end in row 1. L and B sit opposite to each other. J who is the brother in law of D is married to I. L's mother does not sit next to F. F sits opposite to H, who sits in row 1. One person sit between I's mother and A's father. Both the children of C are not sitting in same row. H is the nephew of C. B has three children.

Q. Which of the following pair sit opposite to each other ?

A. K, I's spouse
B. F, A's mother
C. E's mother, D
D. C's brother, G
E. B's daughter, C's brother in law

Two person sit between C and his mother in law. L and E are siblings and D who is unmarried is Paternal uncle of L. G is not the father of A, who is married to C. E sits 2nd to the left of J but neither of them sit next to F. I who is the daughter of B's wife sits opposite to the one who sits immediate left of C. G is married to K, who sits immediate left of I. A has only one son. C who is the father of E's brother sits 2nd from an end in row 1. L and B sit opposite to each other. J who is the brother in law of D is married to I. L's mother does not sit next to F. F sits opposite to H, who sits in row 1. One person sit between I's mother and A's father. Both the children of C are not sitting in same row. H is the nephew of C. B has three children.

Input: Radha Madhav Raadhe Gopal Nanda Shyama Kunda
Step 1: Aadhr Aadhmv Aadehr Aglop Aadnn Aahmsy Adknu
Step 2: Dhr Dhmv Dehr Aglop D Hmsy Adknu
Step 3: 189 225 189 1611 423 252 216
Step 4: 189 189 216 225 252 423 1611
Step 5: 99 99 63 54 27 36 18

Input: Your Soul Allow Mantra Eyes Geeta Much

Q. How many vowels are there in step 1 ?

Q. What is the difference between highest number in step 3 and 2nd lowest number in step 5 ?

Q. What is the sum of all prime numbers in step 4 ?

Input: Radha Madhav Raadhe Gopal Nanda Shyama Kunda
Step 1: Aadhr Aadhmv Aadehr Aglop Aadnn Aahmsy Adknu
Step 2: Dhr Dhmv Dehr Aglop D Hmsy Adknu
Step 3: 189 225 189 1611 423 252 216
Step 4: 189 189 216 225 252 423 1611
Step 5: 99 99 63 54 27 36 18

Input: Your Soul Allow Mantra Eyes Geeta Much

एक 4*4 मैट्रिक्स है। पहली पंक्ति को '$' के रूप में दर्शाया गया है जिसमें A से शुरू होने वाले पहले चार अक्षर हैं। दूसरी पंक्ति को '#' के रूप में दर्शाया गया है जिसमें H से शुरू होने वाले पहले चार अक्षर हैं। तीसरी पंक्ति को '%' के रूप में दर्शाया गया है जिसमें P से शुरू होने वाले पहले चार अक्षर हैं। चौथी पंक्ति है W से शुरू होने वाले पहले चार अक्षरों वाले '^' के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। कॉलम को 1, 2, 3 और 4 के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। चार बल्ब लाल, नीले, पीले और हरे रंग के होते हैं। प्रत्येक बल्ब कुछ शर्तों के आधार पर निश्चित आवृत्ति का संकेत प्राप्त करने के बाद दीप्तिमान होगा:
1. यदि स्ट्रिंग में केवल दो स्वर हैं तो स्ट्रिंग की आवृत्ति व्यंजनों की वर्णानुक्रमिक स्थिति का गुणा होगी।
2. यदि स्ट्रिंग में कोई स्वर नहीं है तो स्ट्रिंग की आवृत्ति वर्णानुक्रमिक श्रृंखला के अनुसार अंतिम दो वर्णों के वर्णानुक्रमिक पदों का योग होगा।
3. यदि स्ट्रिंग में केवल तीन व्यंजन हैं तो आवृत्ति सभी व्यंजनों की वर्णानुक्रमिक स्थिति का जोड़ होगी।
4. यदि स्ट्रिंग में केवल एक व्यंजन है तो स्ट्रिंग की आवृत्ति सभी वर्णों की वर्णानुक्रमिक स्थिति का जोड़ होगी।

There is a 4*4 matrix. 1st row is represented as '$' having first four alphabets starting from A. 2nd row is represented as '#' having first four alphabets starting from H. 3rd row is represented as '%' having first four alphabets starting from P. 4th row is represented as '^' having first four alphabets starting from W. The columns were represented as 1, 2, 3 and 4. There are four bulbs red, blue, yellow and green. Each bulb will glow after receiving a signal of certain frequency based on certain conditions as follows:

1. If there are only two vowels in the string then the frequency of the string will be the multiplication of the alphabetical position of the consonants.
2. If there is no vowel in the string then frequency of the string will be the addition of alphabetical positions of the last two alphabets according to alphabetical series.
3. If there is only three consonants in the string then frequency will be the addition of alphabetical position of all the consonants.
4. If there is only one consonant in the string then frequency of the string will be the addition of alphabetical position of all alphabets.

There is a 4*4 matrix. 1st row is represented as ‘$’ having first four alphabets starting from A. 2nd row is represented as ‘#’ having first four alphabets starting from H. 3rd row is represented as ‘%’ having first four alphabets starting from P. 4th row is represented as ‘^’ having first four alphabets starting from W. The columns were represented as 1, 2, 3 and 4. There are four bulbs red, blue, yellow and green. Each bulb will glow after receiving a signal of certain frequency based on certain conditions as follows:

1. If there are only two vowels in the string then the frequency of the string will be the multiplication of the alphabetical position of the consonants.
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4. If there is only one consonant in the string then frequency of the string will be the addition of alphabetical position of all alphabets.

नोट :
यदि दी गई शर्तों में से कोई भी पालन नहीं करता है तो आवृत्ति वर्णानुक्रम के अनुसार दूसरे और दूसरे अंतिम वर्ण की स्थिति का गुणन होगा।
केवल स्ट्रिंग में से या तो NN या MM दिया जाता है तो केवल एक स्ट्रिंग को इनपुट के रूप में लिया जाता है।
यदि अंतिम आवृत्ति 15 से कम है तो केवल लाल चमकेगा, 15 और 30 के बीच फिर नीला चमकेगा, 30 और 60 के बीच पीला चमकेगा और 60 से अधिक तो हरा चमकेगा।.
उदाहरण के लिए: अगर NN = #1 %2 $3 ^4, MM = #3 %4 ^1 $1
#1 दूसरी पंक्ति कॉलम 1 में मान को दर्शाता है जो H होगा।
इसलिए NN = H Q C Z।
तो यह संतोषजनक स्थिति 2 है।
अतः NN की आवृत्ति 43 है
MM = J S W A
तो यह संतोषजनक स्थिति 3 है।
अतः MM की आवृत्ति 52 है
NN और MM के मान जोड़े जाते हैं और अंतिम आवृत्ति 43 52 = 95 होती है
सिग्नल NN पर विचार करें = #2 ^1 %4 $3; MM = ^1 %3 $4 #3 सभी सवालों के लिए।

Note:
If none of the given conditions follow then frequency will be the multiplication of the position of 2nd and 2nd last alphabet according to alphabetical series.
Of only string either NN or MM is given then only one string is taken as input.
If the final frequency is less than 15 then only red will glow, between 15 and 30 then blue will glow, between 30 and 60 then yellow will glow and more than 60 then green will glow.
For example: If NN = #1 %2 $3 ^4, MM = #3 %4 ^1 $1
#1 denotes value in 2nd row column 1 which will be H.
Therefore NN = H Q C Z.
So this is satisfying condition 2.
Hence frequency of NN is 43
MM = J S W A
So this is satisfying condition 3.
Hence frequency of MM is 52
The values of NN and MM are added and the final frequency is 43 + 52 = 95
Consider the signal NN = #2 ^1 %4 $3; MM = ^1 %3 $4 #3 for all the questions.

Note:

If none of the given conditions follow then frequency will be the multiplication of the position of 2nd and 2nd last alphabet according to alphabetical series.

Of only string either NN or MM is given then only one string is taken as input.

If the final frequency is less than 15 then only red will glow, between 15 and 30 then blue will glow, between 30 and 60 then yellow will glow and more than 60 then green will glow.

For example: If NN = #1 %2 $3 ^4, MM = #3 %4 ^1 $1

#1 denotes value in 2nd row column 1 which will be H.

Therefore NN = H Q C Z.

So this is satisfying condition 2.

Hence frequency of NN is 43

MM = J S W A

So this is satisfying condition 3.

Hence frequency of MM is 52

The values of NN and MM are added and the final frequency is 43 + 52 = 95

Consider the signal NN = #2 ^1 %4 $3; MM = ^1 %3 $4 #3 for all the questions.

Q. If the frequency of both NN and MM is taken as input then which of the following bulb will glow ?

A. Red
B. Blue
C. Yellow
D. Green
E. Can’t be determined

Q. If only frequency of MM is taken as input, then what value should be added to the frequency of MM so that yellow bulb will glow ?

A. 15
B. 13
C. None
D. 19
E. Can’t be determined

Q. If only frequency of MM is taken as input then which of the following bulb will glow ?

A. Red
B. Blue
C. Yellow
D. Green
E. Can’t be determined