Codility_

CodeCheck Report: trainingGG3HSX-UKN

Test Name:

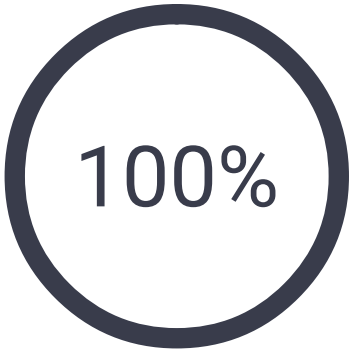
Check out Codility training tasks

Summary Timeline AI Assistant Transcript

Tasks summary

Task	Time spent	Score
TapeEquilibrium C++	14 min	100%

Total score



Tasks Details

1. **TapeEquilibrium**

Easy

Minimize the value |(A[0] + ... + A[P-1]) - (A[P] + ... + A[N-1])|.

Task Score	Correctness	Performance
100%	100%	100%

Task description

A non-empty array A consisting of N integers is given. Array A represents numbers on a tape.

Any integer P, such that 0 < P < N, splits this tape into two non-empty parts: A[0], A[1], ..., A[P − 1] and A[P], A[P + 1], ..., A[N − 1].

The *difference* between the two parts is the value of: |(A[0] + A[1] + ... + A[P − 1]) − (A[P] + A[P + 1] + ... + A[N − 1])|

In other words, it is the absolute difference between the sum of the first part and the sum of the second part.

For example, consider array A such that:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

We can split this tape in four places:

- P = 1, difference = |3 − 10| = 7
- P = 2, difference = |4 − 9| = 5
- P = 3, difference = |6 − 7| = 1
- P = 4, difference = |10 − 3| = 7

Solution

Programming language used:	C++
Total time used:	14 minutes
Effective time used:	14 minutes
Notes:	*not defined yet*

Task timeline

10:27:13 10:40:25

Code: 10:40:25 UTC, cpp, final, score: **100** show code in pop-up

```
1  // you can use includes, for example:
2  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3
```

Write a function:

```
int solution(vector<int> &A);
```

that, given a non-empty array A of N integers, returns the minimal difference that can be achieved.

For example, given:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 4
A[4] = 3
```

the function should return 1, as explained above.

Write an **efficient** algorithm for the following assumptions:

- N is an integer within the range [2..100,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [−1,000..1,000].


```
4  // you can write to stdout for debugging purposes,
5  // cout << "this is a debug message" << endl;
6
7  int solution(vector<int> &A) {
8      // Implement your solution here
9      int len=A.size();
10     int frontsum=0;
11     int backsum=0;
12     int ans=INT_MAX;
13     int sum=0;
14     sum=accumulate(A.begin(),A.end(),0);
15     for(int i=0;i<len-1;i++)
16     {
17         frontsum+=A[i];
18         backsum=sum-frontsum;
19         ans=min(ans,abs(frontsum-backsum));
20     }
21     return ans;
22 }
```

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

Detected time complexity: **O(N)**

expand all	Example tests	
▶	example example test	✓ OK
expand all	Correctness tests	
▶	double two elements	✓ OK
▶	simple_positive simple test with positive numbers, length = 5	✓ OK
▶	simple_negative simple test with negative numbers, length = 5	✓ OK
▶	simple_boundary only one element on one of the sides	✓ OK
▶	small_random random small, length = 100	✓ OK
▶	small_range range sequence, length = ~1,000	✓ OK
▶	small small elements	✓ OK
expand all	Performance tests	
▶	medium_random1 random medium, numbers from 0 to 100, length = ~10,000	✓ OK
▶	medium_random2 random medium, numbers from -1,000 to 50, length = ~10,000	✓ OK
▶	large_ones large sequence, numbers from -1 to 1, length = ~100,000	✓ OK

▶	large_random random large, length = ~100,000	✓ OK
▶	large_sequence large sequence, length = ~100,000	✓ OK
▶	large_extreme large test with maximal and minimal values, length = ~100,000	✓ OK