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DEPT : CSE – A

# COMPETITIVE PROGRAMMING

## QUESTION 6.A AIM:

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of  $n$  integers between 1 and  $n$ , find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

$n$  Lines -  $n$  Elements

Output Format:

Element  $x$  - That is repeated

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 1 1 2 3 4	1

## ALGORITHM:

**Step 1: Start**

**Step 2:** Input the integer  $n$ , the number of elements in the array.

**Step 3:** Input  $n$  integers into an array  $a$ .

**Step 4:** Initialize  $r$  as  $-1$  to store the repeated element.

**Step 5:** Use a nested loop to check if any element  $a[i]$  matches with subsequent elements  $a[j]$ .

**Step 6:** If a match is found, set  $r$  to the repeated element.

**Step 7:** If a repeated element is found ( $r \neq -1$ ), print the repeated element. **Step 8: Stop**

PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int a[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    }
    int r=-1;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
        {
            if(a[i]==a[j])
            {
                r=a[i];
            }
        }
        if (r!=-1){
            break;
        }
    }
    if(r!= -1){
        printf("%d",r);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## RESULT:

The above program is executed successfully.

## QUESTION 6.B AIM:

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of  $n$  integers between 1 and  $n$ , find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

$n$  Lines -  $n$  Elements

Output Format:

Element  $x$  - That is repeated

**For example:**

Input	Result
5 1 1 2 3 4	1

## ALGORITHM:

Step 1: Start

**Step 2:** Input the integer `n`, the number of elements in the array.

**Step 3:** Input `n` integers into an array `a`.

**Step 4:** Initialize a boolean array `r[100]` to track whether a number has already been encountered.

**Step 5:** Iterate through the array `a`. For each element, check if it has already been seen.

**Step 6:** If the element is already seen, print it. If not, mark it as seen in `r`. **Step 7: Stop**

#### PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int a[n];
    bool r[100] = {false};
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
        if (r[a[i]]) {
            printf("%d ", a[i]);
        } else {
            r[a[i]] = true;
        }
    }
}
```

#### OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

# **RESULT:**

The above program is executed successfully.

## **Question 6.C AIM:**

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

· The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

6 1 2 3 4 5 6

2 1 6

Output:

1 6

#### ALLGORITHM:

**Step 1: Start**

**Step 2:** Input the number of test cases `t`.

**Step 3:** For each test case, input the size `n1` of the first array and input the array `arr1`.

**Step 4:** Input the size `n2` of the second array and input the array `arr2`.

**Step 5:** For each element of `arr1`, check if it exists in `arr2`.

**Step 6:** If a match is found, print the element as part of the intersection.

**Step 7: Stop**

PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void intersection(int arr1[],int n1,int arr2[],int n2){
    for (int i=0;i<n1;i++){
        int element=arr1[i];
        for (int j=0;j<n2;j++){
            if (arr2[j]==element) {
                printf("%d ",element);
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main(){
    int t;
    scanf("%d",&t);
    while(t--){
        int n1,n2;
        scanf("%d",&n1);
        int arr1[n1];
        for(int i=0;i<n1;i++){
            scanf("%d",&arr1[i]);
        }
        scanf("%d",&n2);
        int arr2[n2];
        for(int i=0;i<n2;i++){
            scanf("%d",&arr2[i]);
        }
        intersection(arr1,n1,arr2,n2);
    }
}
```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## RESULT:

The above program is executed successfully.

**Question 6.D** AIM:



Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

· The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

```
1
3 10 17 57
6 2 7 10 15 57 246
```

Output:

```
10 57
```

Input:

```
1
6 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 1 6
```

Output:

```
1 6
```

#### ALGORITHM:

**Step 1: Start**

**Step 2:** Input the number of test cases *t*.

**Step 3:** For each test case, input the size `n1` of the first array and input the array `arr1`.

**Step 4:** Input the size `n2` of the second array and input the array `arr2`.

**Step 5:** Initialize two indices `i` and `j` to 0 and use them to traverse both arrays.

**Step 6:** If `arr1[i] < arr2[j]`, increment `i`. If `arr2[j] < arr1[i]`, increment `j`.

**Step 7:** If `arr1[i] == arr2[j]`, print the common element and increment both `i` and `j`.

**Step 8:** Continue until one of the arrays is completely traversed.

**Step 9: Stop**

**PROGRAM:**

```
#include <stdio.h>
void intersection(int arr1[], int n1, int arr2[], int n2) {
    int i=0,j=0;
    while (i<n1 && j<n2){
        if (arr1[i]<arr2[j]){
            i++;
        }
        else if (arr2[j]<arr1[i]){
            j++;
        }
        else{
            printf("%d ",arr1[i]);
            i++;
            j++;
        }
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main(){
    int t;
    scanf("%d",&t);
    while (t--){
        int n1,n2;
        scanf("%d", &n1);
        int arr1[n1];
        for (int i=0;i<n1;i++){
            scanf("%d",&arr1[i]);
        }
        scanf("%d",&n2);
        int arr2[n2];
        for (int i=0;i<n2;i++){
            scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
        }
        intersection(arr1,n1,arr2,n2);
    }
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57	✓
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## RESULT:

The above program is executed successfully.

## Question 6.E AIM:

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[j] - A[i] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as  $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

## ALGORITHM:

### Step 1: Start

**Step 2:** Input the integer n (number of elements) and the array arr.

**Step 3:** Input the integer k (difference to check for).

**Step 4:** Use a nested loop to compare each pair of elements  $arr[i]$  and  $arr[j]$ .

**Step 5:** If the difference  $arr[j] - arr[i] == k$ , return 1.

**Step 6:** If the difference exceeds k, break the inner loop.

**Step 7:** If no valid pair is found, return 0.

**Step 8:** Output the result.

**Step 9:** Stop

**PROGRAM:**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int checkpair(int arr[],int n,int k){
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++){
        for (int j=i+1;j<n;j++){
            if(arr[j]-arr[i]==k){
                return 1;
            }
            else if(arr[j]-arr[i]>k){
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

int main(){
    int n, k;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d",&k);
    int result=checkpair(arr,n,k);
    printf("%d\n",result);
}
```

**OUTPUT:**

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## RESULT:

The above program is executed successfully.

## Question 6.F

### AIM:

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that  $A[j] - A[i] = k$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as  $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

## ALGORITHM:

### Step 1: Start

Step 2: Input the integer n (number of elements) and the array arr.

Step 3: Input the integer  $k$  (difference to check for).

Step 4: Initialize two indices  $i = 0$  and  $j = 1$ .

Step 5: While  $j < n$ , calculate the difference  $arr[j] - arr[i]$ .

Step 6: If the difference is  $k$ , return 1.

Step 7: If the difference is less than  $k$ , increment  $j$ . If the difference is greater, increment  $i$ .

Step 8: If  $i == j$ , increment  $j$  to avoid comparing the same element with itself.

Step 9: If no valid pair is found, return 0.

Step 10: Output the result.

Step 11: Stop

**PROGRAM:**

```

#include <stdio.h>
int checkpair(int arr[],int n,int k){
    int i=0,j=1;
    while(j<n){
        int diff=arr[j]-arr[i];
        if (diff==k && i!=j){
            return 1;
        }
        else if(diff<k){
            j++;
        }
        else{
            i++;
        }
        if(i==j){
            j++;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

int main(){
    int n,k;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++){
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d",&k);
    int result=checkpair(arr,n,k);
    printf("%d\n",result);
}

```

OUTPUT:

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

## RESULT :

The above program is executed successfully.