Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

John and Mary are collaborating on a project that involves data analysis. They each have a set of age data, one sorted in ascending order and the other in descending order. However, their analysis requires the data to be in ascending order.

Write a program to help them merge the two sets of age data into a single sorted array in ascending order using merge sort.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of age values in each dataset.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in John's dataset (in ascending order).

The third line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in Mary's dataset (in descending order).

Output Format

The output prints a single line containing space-separated integers, which represents the merged dataset of ages sorted in ascending order.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
1 3 5 7 9
10 8 6 4 2
Output: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>

void merge(int merged[], int arr1[], int arr2[], int n1, int n2){



    int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2)

{


    if (arr1[i] <= arr2[j])

{


        merged[k++] = arr1[i++];


} else
```

```c
    {

        merged[k++] = arr2[j++];

    }

}
while (i < n1)

{

    merged[k++] = arr1[i++];

}
while (j < n2)

{

    merged[k++] = arr2[j++];

}
}
void mergeSort(int arr[], int n)

{

    if (n < 2) return;

    int mid = n / 2;
    int left[mid], right[n - mid];
```

```c
    for (int i = 0; i < mid; i++) left[i] = arr[i];
    for (int i = mid; i < n; i++) right[i - mid] = arr[i];

    mergeSort(left, mid);
    mergeSort(right, n - mid);

    int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0;
    while (i < mid && j < n - mid)

    {


        if (left[i] <= right[j]) arr[k++] = left[i++];
        else arr[k++] = right[j++];


    }
    while (i < mid) arr[k++] = left[i++];
    while (j < n - mid) arr[k++] = right[j++];

}

int main() {
    int n, m;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr1[n], arr2[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
    }
    int merged[n + n];
    mergeSort(arr1, n);
    mergeSort(arr2, n);
    merge(merged, arr1, arr2, n, n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n + n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", merged[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Marks : 10/10

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 2

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Nandhini asked her students to arrange a set of numbers in ascending order. She asked the students to arrange the elements using insertion sort, which involves taking each element and placing it in its appropriate position within the sorted portion of the array.

Assist them in the task.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the value of n, representing the number of array elements.

The second line consists of n elements, separated by a space.

Output Format

The output prints the sorted array, separated by a space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
67 28 92 37 59
Output: 28 37 59 67 92

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdio.h>

void insertionSort(int arr[], int n)

{

    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)

{

    int key = arr[i];
    int j = i - 1;
    while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key)

{

        arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
        j--;

}
    arr[j + 1] = key;
```

```c
    }
}

void printArray(int arr[], int n)

{

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

    {

        printf("%d ", arr[i]);

    }
    printf("\n");

}

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

    insertionSort(arr, n);
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

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REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 3

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

You are the lead developer of a text-processing application that assists writers in organizing their thoughts. One crucial feature is a character-sorting service that helps users highlight the most critical elements of their text.

To achieve this, you decide to enhance the service to sort characters in descending order using the Quick-Sort algorithm. Implement the algorithm to efficiently rearrange the characters, ensuring that it is sorted in descending order.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a positive integer value N, representing the number of characters to be sorted.

The second line of input consists of N space-separated lowercase alphabetical characters.

Output Format

The output displays the set of alphabetical characters, sorted in descending order.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
a d g j k
Output: k j g d a

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void swap(char* a, char* b){



    char temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;

}

int partition(char arr[], int low, int high)

{
    char pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low - 1;
    for(int j = low; j < high; j++)

    {
```

```c
            if(arr[j] > pivot)
    {

            i++;
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
    }


    }
    swap(&arr[i+1], &arr[high]);
    return i+1;

    }

void quicksort(char arr[], int low, int high)

    {
    if(low < high)

    {
            int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
            quicksort(arr, low, pi-1);
            quicksort(arr, pi+1, high);
    }

    }
int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    char characters[n];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        char input;
        scanf(" %c", &input);
        characters[i] = input;
    }

    quicksort(characters, 0, n - 1);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%c ", characters[i]);
```

```
        }

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   **Marks : 10/10**

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REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 0

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Kavya, a software developer, is analyzing data trends. She has a list of integers and wants to identify the nth largest number in the list after sorting the array using QuickSort.

To optimize performance, Kavya is required to use QuickSort to sort the list before finding the nth largest number.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array nums.

The third line consists of an integer k, representing the position of the largest

number you need to print after sorting the array.

Output Format

The output prints the k-th largest number in the sorted array (sorted in ascending order).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
-1 0 1 2 -1 -4
3
Output: 0

Answer

-

Status : Skipped   *Marks : 0/10*

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REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 5

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Jose has an array of N fractional values, represented as double-point numbers. He needs to sort these fractions in increasing order and seeks your help.

Write a program to help Jose sort the array using the merge sort algorithm.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of fractions to be sorted.

The second line consists of N double-point numbers, separated by spaces, representing the fractions array.

Output Format

The output prints N double-point numbers, sorted in increasing order, and rounded to three decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
0.123 0.543 0.321 0.789
Output: 0.123 0.321 0.543 0.789

Answer

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int compare(double a, double b){
    return a > b;

}

void merge(double arr[], int l, int m, int r)

{
    int n1 = m - l + 1, n2 = r - m;
    double L[n1], R[n2];
    for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[l + i];
    for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++)
        R[i] = arr[m + 1 + i];
    int i = 0, j = 0, k = l;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2)

    {
        if (!compare(L[i], R[j]))
            arr[k++] = L[i++];
        else
            arr[k++] = R[j++];

    }
    while (i < n1)
```

```c
        arr[k++] = L[i++];
    while (j < n2)
        arr[k++] = R[j++];

}

void mergeSort(double arr[], int l, int r)

{

    if (l < r)
    {
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        mergeSort(arr, l, m);
        mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);
        merge(arr, l,m,r);
    }

}
int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    double fractions[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%lf", &fractions[i]);
    }
    mergeSort(fractions, 0, n - 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%.3f ", fractions[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct   *Marks : 10/10*

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Ravi is building a basic hash table to manage student roll numbers for quick lookup. He decides to use Linear Probing to handle collisions.

Implement a hash table using linear probing where:

The hash function is: index = roll_number % table_sizeOn collision, check subsequent indexes (i+1, i+2, ...) until an empty slot is found.

You need to:

Insert a list of n student roll numbers into the hash table.Print the final state of the hash table. If a slot is empty, print -1.

Input Format

The first line of the input contains two integers n and table_size, where n is the