Status	Finished
Started	Saturday, 12 April 2025, 12:01 PM
Completed	Saturday, 12 April 2025, 12:02 PM
Duration	55 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than `⌊n / 2⌋` times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [3,2,3]
Output: 3
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2]
Output: 2
```

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 10^4`
- `-2^31 <= nums[i] <= 2^31 - 1`

For example:

Input	Result
3 3 2 3	3
7 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	2

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
#include <stdio.h>

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

    int nums[n];

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

    int candidate = nums[0];
    int count = 1;

    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (count == 0) {
            candidate = nums[i];
            count = 1;
        } else if (nums[i] == candidate) {
            count++;
        } else {
            count--;
        }
    }

    printf("%d\n", candidate);

    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 3 2 3	3	3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◄ 1-Number of Zeros in a Given Array

Jump to...

3-Finding Floor Value ►