RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:02 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:17 AM
Time taken	15 mins 25 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

```
void function (int n)
{
    int i= 1;
```

```
    int s =1;
```

```
    while(s <= n)
    {
         i++;
         s += i;
     }
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

For example:

Input	Result
9	12

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
void cal(int n){
    int c=0;
    int i=1;c++;
    int s=1;c++;
    while(s<=n){
    c++;
        i++;
        c++;
        s+=i;
        c++;
    }
    c++;
    printf("%d",c);
}
int main(){

    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    cal(n);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	9	12	12	✔
✔	4	9	9	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Back to Course

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:18 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:38 AM
Time taken	20 mins 6 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

```
void func(int n)
{
    if(n==1)
    {
      printf("*");
    }
    else
    {
     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
     {
       for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
       {
          printf("*");
          printf("*");
          break;
       }
     }
   }
 }
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include<stdio.h>
void cal(int n){
    int c=0;
    c++;
    if(n==1){
    }
    else{
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
            c++;
            c++;
            for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){
                c++;
                c++;
                break;
            }
            c++;
        }
        c++;
    }
    printf("%d",c);
}
int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    cal(n);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	2	12	12	✔
✔	1000	5002	5002	✔
✔	143	717	717	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Back to Course

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:38 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:44 AM
Time taken	5 mins 41 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
Factor(num) {
{
   for (i = 1; i <= num;++i)
   {
    if (num % i== 0)
       {
         printf("%d ", i);
       }
    }
 }
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and counter variable printf() statement.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void cal(int n){
    int c=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;++i){
        c++;
        c++;

        if(n%i==0){c++;}
    }
    c++;
    printf("%d",c);
}
int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    cal(n);
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	12	31	31	✔
✔	25	54	54	✔
✔	4	12	12	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Back to Course

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 11:44 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 12:19 PM
Time taken	35 mins 12 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time

complexity using counter method.

```
void function(int n)
{
    int c= 0;
    for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
        for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
            for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
                c++;
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

void cal(int n) {
    int c = 0;
    c++;
    for (int i = n / 2; i < n; i++) {
        c++;
        for (int j = 1; j < n; j = 2 * j) {
            c++;

            for (int k = 1; k < n; k = k * 2) {
                c++;
                c++;
            }
            c++;
        }
        c++;
    }
    c++;
    printf("%d", c);
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    cal(n);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	4	30	30	✔

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	10	212	212	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Back to Course

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 12:20 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 17 August 2025, 12:25 PM
Time taken	5 mins 8 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
void reverse(int n)
{
   int rev = 0, remainder;
   while (n != 0)
    {
        remainder = n % 10;
        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
        n/= 10;

    }
print(rev);
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```c
#include<stdio.h>
void cal(int n){
    int c=0;
    int rev=0,rem;
    c++;
    c++;
    while(n!=0){
        c++;
        rem=n%10;
        c++;
        rev=rev*10+rem;
        c++;
        n/=10;
        c++;
    }
    c++;
    printf("%d",c);
}
int main(){
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    cal(n);
    return 0;
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	12	11	11	✔
✔	1234	19	19	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Back to Course