



Started on Sunday, 21 September 2025, 9:37 PM

State Finished

Completed on Monday, 22 September 2025, 2:10 PM

Time taken 16 hours 32 mins

Marks 1.00/1.00

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Problem Statement

Given an array of 1s and 0s this has all 1s first followed by all 0s. Aim is to find the number of 0s. Write a program using Divide and Conquer to Count the number of zeroes in the given array.

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer m – Size of array

Next m lines Contains m numbers – Elements of an array

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Number of zeroes present in the given array.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int cz(int arr[],int h,int l){
3      if(h>=l){
4          int mid=l+(h-l)/2;
5          if(arr[mid]==0&&(mid==0 || arr[mid-1]==1)){
6              return mid;
7          }
8          if(arr[mid]==1){
9              return cz(arr,h,mid+1);
10         }
11        else{
12            return cz(arr,mid-1,l);
13        }
14    }
15    return -1;
16 }
17 int main(){
18     int m;
19     scanf("%d",&m);
20     int arr[m];
21     for(int i=0;i<m;i++){
22         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
23     }
24     int ans=cz(arr,m-1,0);
25     if(ans==-1){
26         printf("0\n");
27     }
28     else{
29         printf("%d",m-ans);
30     }
31     return 0;
32 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5	2	2	✓
	1			
	1			
	1			
	0			
	0			

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	0	✓
✓	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	8	✓
✓	17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	2	2	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Started on Monday, 22 September 2025, 2:12 PM

State Finished

Completed on Monday, 22 September 2025, 2:49 PM

Time taken 37 mins 29 secs

Marks 1.00/1.00

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

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

The majority element is the element that appears more than $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$ 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 * 104`
- `-231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1`

For example:

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  int co(int nums[], int lo, int hi, int n) {
3      int count = 0;
4      for (int i = lo; i <= hi; i++) {
5          if (nums[i] == n) count++;
6      }
7      return count;
8  }
9  int res(int arr[],int l,int h){
10     if(h==l) return arr[h];
11     int mid=(h+l)/2;
12     int leftMajor = res(arr, l, mid);
13     int rightMajor = res(arr, mid + 1, h);
14     if (leftMajor == rightMajor) return leftMajor;
15     int leftCount = co(arr, l, h, leftMajor);
16     int rightCount = co(arr, l, h, rightMajor);
17     return (leftCount > rightCount) ? leftMajor : rightMajor;
18 }
19
20 int main(){
21     int n;
22     scanf("%d",&n);
23     int arr[n];
24     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
25         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
26     }

```

```
27 | int r=res(arr,0,n-1);
28 | printf("%d",r);
29 | return 0;
30 | }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3	3	3	✓
	3 2 3			

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Started on Wednesday, 24 September 2025, 10:21 PM

State Finished

Completed on Thursday, 25 September 2025, 1:13 AM

Time taken 2 hours 52 mins

Marks 1.00/1.00

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Problem Statement:

Given a sorted array and a value x, the floor of x is the largest element in array smaller than or equal to x. Write divide and conquer algorithm to find floor of x.

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer n – Size of array

Next n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an array

Last Line Contains Integer x – Value for x

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Floor value for x

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  int findFloor(int arr[], int low, int high, int x);
4  int main() {
5      int n;
6      scanf("%d", &n);
7
8      if (n <= 0) {
9          printf("-1\n");
10         return 0;
11     }
12     int* arr = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
13     if (arr == NULL) {
14         printf("Memory allocation failed\n");
15         return 1;
16     }
17     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
18         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
19     }
20     int x;
21     scanf("%d", &x);
22     int result = findFloor(arr, 0, n - 1, x);
23     printf("%d\n", result);
24     free(arr);
25     return 0;
26 }
27 int findFloor(int arr[], int low, int high, int x) {
28     if (low > high) {
29         return -1;
30     }
31
32     if (x < arr[low]) {
33         return -1;
34     }
35
36     int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
37
38     if (arr[mid] > x) {
39         return findFloor(arr, low, mid - 1, x);
40     } else {
41         int potentialFloor = findFloor(arr, mid + 1, high, x);
42
43         if (potentialFloor != -1) {
44             return potentialFloor;
45         } else {
46             return arr[mid];
47         }
48     }
49 }
50

```


	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 1 2 8 10 12 19 5	2	2	✓
✓	5 10 22 85 108 129 100	85	85	✓
✓	7 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 10	9	9	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Started on Wednesday, 24 September 2025, 10:21 PM

State Finished

Completed on Thursday, 25 September 2025, 1:10 AM

Time taken 2 hours 49 mins

Marks 1.00/1.00

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Problem Statement:

Given a sorted array of integers say arr[] and a number x. Write a recursive program using divide and conquer strategy to check if there exist two elements in the array whose sum = x. If there exist such two elements then return the numbers, otherwise print as "No".

Note: Write a Divide and Conquer Solution

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer n – Size of array

Next n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an array

Last Line Contains Integer x – Sum Value

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Element1

Second Line Contains Integer – Element2 (Element 1 and Elements 2 together sums to value "x")

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int recursiveBinarySearch(int arr[], int low, int high, int target) {
3      if (low <= high) {
4          int mid = low + (high - low) / 2;
5          if (arr[mid] == target) {
6              return mid;
7          }
8          if (arr[mid] > target) {
9              return recursiveBinarySearch(arr, low, mid - 1, target);
10         }
11         return recursiveBinarySearch(arr, mid + 1, high, target);
12     }
13     return -1;
14 }
15 void findPair(int arr[], int n, int x) {
16     int found = 0;
17     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
18         int complement = x - arr[i];
19         int complement_index = recursiveBinarySearch(arr, i + 1, n - 1, complement);
20         if (complement_index != -1) {
21             printf("%d\n", arr[i]);
22             printf("%d\n", arr[complement_index]);
23             found = 1;
24             break;
25         }
26     }
27     if (found == 0) {
28         printf("No\n");
29     }
30 }
31 int main() {
32     int n;
33     scanf("%d", &n);
34     int arr[n];
35     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
37     }
38     int x;
39     scanf("%d", &x);
40     findPair(arr, n, x);
41     return 0;
42 }
43

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	4	4	4	✓
	2	10	10	
	4			
	8			
	10			
	14			
✓	5	No	No	✓
	2			
	4			
	6			
	8			
	10			
	100			

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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Started on Wednesday, 24 September 2025, 10:21 PM

State Finished

Completed on Thursday, 25 September 2025, 1:14 AM

Time taken 2 hours 53 mins

Marks 1.00/1.00

Grade **10.00** out of 10.00 (**100%**)

Write a Program to Implement the Quick Sort Algorithm

Input Format:

The first line contains the no of elements in the list-n

The next n lines contain the elements.

Output:

Sorted list of elements

For example:

Input	Result
5 67 34 12 98 78	12 34 67 78 98

Answer:

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  void swap(int* a, int* b) {
4      int t = *a;
5      *a = *b;
6      *b = t;
7  }
8
9  int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
10     int pivot = arr[high];
11     int i = (low - 1);
12
13     for (int j = low; j <= high - 1; j++) {
14         if (arr[j] <= pivot) {
15             i++;
16             swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
17         }
18     }
19     swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
20     return (i + 1);
21 }
22
23 void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
24     if (low < high) {
25         int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
26         quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
27         quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
28     }
29 }
30
31 int main() {
32     int n;
33     scanf("%d", &n);
34     int arr[n];
35     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
37     }
38
39     quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
40
41     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
42         printf("%d ", arr[i]);
43     }
44     printf("\n");
45
46     return 0;

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 67 34 12 98 78	12 34 67 78 98	12 34 67 78 98	✓
✓	10 1 56 78 90 32 56 11 10 90 114	1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114	1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114	✓
✓	12 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 11 90	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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