

## **Passing Arrays and Strings to Functions**

**Ex.No.:****Date:****BalancedArray****ProblemStatement:**

Given an array of numbers, find the index of the smallest array element (the pivot), for which the sum of all elements to the left and to the right are equal. The array may not be reordered.

Example: arr=[1,2,3,4,6]

- the sum of the first three elements,  $1+2+3=6$ . The value of the last element is 6.
- Using zero based indexing, arr[3]=4 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 3.

Function Description: Complete the function balancedSum in the editor below.

balancedSum has the following parameter(s): int arr[n]: an array of integers

Returns: int: an integer representing the index of the pivot

**Constraints**

- $3 \leq n \leq 105$
- $1 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$
- It is guaranteed that a solution always exists.

**InputFormatforCustom Testing**

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function. The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array arr. Each of the next n lines contains an integer, arr[i], where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

**SampleInput**

STDIN		FunctionParameters
-----		-----
4	→	arr[] size n=4
1	→	arr=[1,2,3,3]
2		
3		
3		

**SampleOutput0**

2

**Explanation0**

- The sum of the first two elements,  $1+2=3$ . The value of the last element is 3.
- Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
- The index of the pivot is 2.

**Program:**

```

1  /*
2   * Complete the 'balancedSum' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int balancedSum(int arr_count, int* arr)
9  {
10     int left=0, right=0;
11     for(int i=0; i<arr_count; i++){
12         right += arr[i];
13     }
14     for(int i=0; i<arr_count; i++)
15     {
16         if(left==right-arr[i])
17             return i;
18         left+=arr[i];
19         right-=arr[i];
20     }
21     return 1;
22 }
23

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {1,2,3,3}; printf("%d", balancedSum(4, arr))	2	2	✓
Passed all tests! ✓				

**Ex.No.:****Date:****SumThemAll****ProblemStatement:**

Calculatethesumofanarrayofintegers.

Example

numbers=[3,13,4,11,9]

Thesumis3+13+4+11+9=40.

**FunctionDescription**

ComplethefunctionarraySumintheeditorbelow.

arraySum has the following parameter(s):

int numbers[n]: an array of integers

**Returns**

int: integersumofthenumbersarray

**Constraints**

$1 \leq n \leq 104$

$1 \leq \text{numbers}[i] \leq 104$

**InputFormatforCustom Testing**

Inputfromstdinwillbeprocessedasfollowsandpassedtothefunction.

Thefirstlinecontainsanintegern,thesizeofthearraynumbers.

Eachofthenextnlinescontainsanintegernumbers[i]where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

**SampleInput**

STDIN

-----

5

→

1

→

2

3

4

5

Function

-----

numbers[]size=5

numbers=[1,2,3,4,5]

**Sample Output**

15

**Explanation**

$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$ .

**Program:**

```

2  * Complete the 'arraySum' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY numbers as parameter.
6  */
7
8  int arraySum(int numbers_count, int *numbers)
9  {
10     int sum=0;
11     for(int i=0;i<numbers_count;i++)
12     {
13         sum+=numbers[i];
14     }
15     return sum;
16 }
17

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5}; printf("%d", arraySum(5, arr))	15	15	✓

**Ex.No.:****Date:****MinimumDifferenceSum****ProblemStatement:**

Given an array of  $n$  integers, rearrange them so that the sum of the absolute differences of all adjacent elements is minimized. Then, compute the sum of those absolute differences.

**Example**

$n = 5, \text{arr} = [1, 3, 3, 2, 4]$

If the list is rearranged as  $\text{arr}' = [1, 2, 3, 3, 4]$ , the absolute differences are  $|1 - 2| = 1, |2 - 3| = 1, |3 - 3| = 0, |3 - 4| = 1$ . The sum of those differences is  $1 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 3$ .

**FunctionDescription**

Complete the function `minDiff` in the editor below.

`minDiff` has the following parameter:

`arr`: an integer array

Returns:

`int`: the sum of the absolute differences of adjacent elements

**Constraints**

$2 \leq n \leq 105$

$0 \leq \text{arr}[i] \leq 109$ , where  $0 \leq i < n$

**InputFormatForCustom Testing**

The first line of input contains an integer  $n$ , the size of `arr`.

Each of the following  $n$  lines contains an integer that describes `arr[i]` (where  $0 \leq i < n$ ).

**Sample Input For Custom Testing**

STDIN	Function
5	<code>arr[]</code> size = 5
5	<code>arr[]</code> = [5, 1, 3, 7, 3]
1	
3	
7	
3	

**Sample Output**

6

**Explanation**

$n = 5, \text{arr} = [5, 1, 3, 7, 3]$

If `arr` is rearranged as  $\text{arr}' = [1, 3, 3, 5, 7]$ , the differences are minimized. The final answer is  $|1 - 3| + |3 - 3| + |3 - 5| + |5 - 7| = 6$ .



**Program:**

```

1  /*
2   * Complete the 'minDiff' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int minDiff(int arr_count, int* arr)
9  {
10     for(int i=0;i<arr_count-1;i++)
11     {
12         for(int j=0;j<arr_count-i-1;j++){
13             if(arr[j]>arr[j+1]){
14                 int temp=arr[j];
15                 arr[j]=arr[j+1];
16                 arr[j+1]=temp;
17             }
18         }
19     }
20     int sum=0;
21     for(int i=0;i<arr_count-1;i++){
22         sum+=abs(arr[i]-arr[i+1]);
23     }
24     return sum;
25 }

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {5, 1, 3, 7, 3}; printf("%d", minDiff(5, arr))	6	6	✓
Passed all tests! ✓				