ROLL NO:241001045

NAME:G.DEVASENA

REC-CIS

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Status** | Finished |
| **Started** | Monday, 13 January 2025, 1:10 PM |
| **Completed** | Monday, 13 January 2025, 1:21 PM |
| **Duration** | 11 mins 3 secs |

Top of Form

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Given an array of integers, reverse the given array in place using an index and loop rather than a built-in function.

**Example**

*arr = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]*

Return the array *[5, 4, 2, 3, 1]* which is the reverse of the input array.

**Function Description**

Complete the function *reverseArray* in the editor below.

*reverseArray* has the following parameter(s):

*int arr[n]*:  an array of integers

Return

*int[n]*: the array in reverse order

**Constraints**

*1 ≤ n ≤ 100*

*0 < arr[i] ≤ 100*

**Input Format For Custom Testing**

The first line contains an integer, *n*, the number of elements in *arr*.

Each line *i* of the *n* subsequent lines (where *0 ≤ i < n*) contains an integer, *arr[i]*.

**Sample Case 0**

**Sample Input For Custom Testing**

5

1

3

2

4

5

**Sample Output**

5

4

2

3

1

**Explanation**

The input array is [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], so the reverse of the input array is [5, 4, 2, 3, 1].

**Sample Case 1**

**Sample Input For Custom Testing**

4

17

10

21

45

Sample Output

45

21

10

17

Explanation

The input array is [17, 10, 21, 45], so the reverse of the input array is [45, 21, 10, 17].

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

/\*

\* Complete the 'reverseArray' function below.

\*

\* The function is expected to return an INTEGER\_ARRAY.

\* The function accepts INTEGER\_ARRAY arr as parameter.

\*/

/\*

\* To return the integer array from the function, you should:

\* - Store the size of the array to be returned in the result\_count variable

\* - Allocate the array statically or dynamically

\*

\* For example,

\* int\* return\_integer\_array\_using\_static\_allocation(int\* result\_count) {

\* \*result\_count = 5;

\*

\* static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

\*

\* return a;

\* }

\*

\* int\* return\_integer\_array\_using\_dynamic\_allocation(int\* result\_count) {

\* \*result\_count = 5;

\*

\* int \*a = malloc(5 \* sizeof(int));

\*

\* for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {

\* \*(a + i) = i + 1;

\* }

\*

\* return a;

\* }

\*

\*/

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

int\* reverseArray(int arr\_count, int \*arr, int \*result\_count) {

int\* result=(int\*)malloc(arr\_count \* sizeof(int));

if(result==NULL){

return NULL;

}

for(int i=0;i<arr\_count;i++)

{

result[i]=arr[arr\_count-i-1];

}

\*result\_count = arr\_count;

return result;

}

Feedback

|  | **Test** | **Expected** | **Got** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 4, 5};  int result\_count;  int\* result = reverseArray(5, arr, &result\_count);  for (int i = 0; i < result\_count; i++)  printf("%d\n", \*(result + i)); | 5  4  2  3  1 | 5  4  2  3  1 |  |

Passed all tests!

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

An automated cutting machine is used to cut rods into segments. The cutting machine can only hold a rod of *minLength* or more, and it can only make one cut at a time. Given the array *lengths[]* representing the desired lengths of each segment, determine if it is possible to make the necessary cuts using this machine. The rod is marked into lengths already, in the order given.

**Example**

*n = 3*

*lengths = [4, 3, 2]*

*minLength = 7*

The rod is initially *sum(lengths) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9* units long. First cut off the segment of length *4 + 3 = 7* leaving a rod *9 - 7 = 2*.  Then check that the length *7* rod can be cut into segments of lengths *4* and *3*. Since *7* is greater than or equal to *minLength = 7*, the final cut can be made. Return *"Possible"*.

**Example**

*n = 3*

*lengths = [4, 2, 3]*

*minLength = 7*

The rod is initially *sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9* units long. In this case, the initial cut can be of length *4* or *4 + 2 = 6*.  Regardless of the length of the first cut, the remaining piece will be shorter than *minLength*. Because *n - 1 = 2* cuts cannot be made, the answer is *"Impossible"*.

**Function Description**

Complete the function *cutThemAll* in the editor below.

*cutThemAll* has the following parameter(s):

*int lengths[n]*:  the lengths of the segments, in order

*int minLength*: the minimum length the machine can accept

Returns

string: *"Possible"* if all *n-1* cuts can be made. Otherwise, return the string *"Impossible"*.

Constraints

·       *2 ≤ n ≤ 105*

·       *1 ≤ t ≤ 109*

·       *1 ≤ lengths[i] ≤ 109*

·       *The sum of the elements of lengths equals the uncut rod length.*

**Input Format For Custom Testing**

The first line contains an integer, *n*, the number of elements in *lengths*.

Each line *i* of the *n* subsequent lines (where *0 ≤ i < n*) contains an integer, *lengths[i]*.

The next line contains an integer, *minLength*, the minimum length accepted by the machine.

**Sample Case 0**

**Sample Input For Custom Testing**

STDIN     Function

-----     --------

4     →   lengths[] size n = 4

3     →   lengths[] =  [3, 5, 4, 3]

5

4

3

9     →   minLength= 9

**Sample Output**

Possible

**Explanation**

The uncut rod is *3 + 5 + 4 + 3 = 15* units long. Cut the rod into lengths of *3 + 5 + 4 = 12* and *3*. Then cut the *12* unit piece into lengths *3* and *5 + 4 = 9*. The remaining segment is *5 + 4 = 9* units and that is long enough to make the final cut.

**Sample Case 1**

**Sample Input For Custom Testing**

STDIN     Function

-----     --------

3     →   lengths[] size n = 3

5     →   lengths[] =  [5, 6, 2]

6

2

12    →   minLength= 12

**Sample Output**

Impossible

**Explanation**

The uncut rod is *5 + 6 + 2 = 13* units long. After making either cut, the rod will be too short to make the second cut.

Answer:(penalty regime: 0 %)

/\*

\* Complete the 'cutThemAll' function below.

\*

\* The function is expected to return a STRING.

\* The function accepts following parameters:

\* 1. LONG\_INTEGER\_ARRAY lengths

\* 2. LONG\_INTEGER minLength

\*/

/\*

\* To return the string from the function, you should either do static allocation or dynamic allocation

\*

\* For example,

\* char\* return\_string\_using\_static\_allocation() {

\* static char s[] = "static allocation of string";

\*

\* return s;

\* }

\*

\* char\* return\_string\_using\_dynamic\_allocation() {

\* char\* s = malloc(100 \* sizeof(char));

\*

\* s = "dynamic allocation of string";

\*

\* return s;

\* }

\*

\*/

char\* cutThemAll(int lengths\_count, long \*lengths, long minLength) {

long t=0,i=1;

for(int i =0;i<lengths\_count-1;i++){

t+=lengths[i];

}

do{

if(t-lengths[lengths\_count-1]<minLength){

return "Impossible";

}

i++;

}while(i<lengths\_count-i);

return "Possible";

}

Feedback

|  | **Test** | **Expected** | **Got** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3};  printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9)) | Possible | Possible |  |
|  | long lengths[] = {5, 6, 2};  printf("%s", cutThemAll(3, lengths, 12)) | Impossible | Impossible |  |

Passed all tests!

Bottom of Form