

## Day 4:

## SESSION 1:

## Vertical Zig-Zag Pattern

ID:11072

Solved By 943 Users

The program must accept an integer **N** as the input. The program must print the desired pattern as shown in the Example Input/Output section.

**Boundary Condition(s):**

$2 \leq N \leq 50$

**Input Format:**

The first line contains **N**.

**Output Format:**

The first **N** lines contain the desired pattern as shown in the Example Input/Output section.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

5

Output:

```
1 10 11 20 21
2 9 12 19 22
3 8 13 18 23
4 7 14 17 24
5 6 15 16 25
```

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

4

Output:

```
1 8 9 16
2 7 10 15
3 6 11 14
4 5 12 13
```

Max Execution Time Limit: 500 millisecs

## Code:

```
import java.util.*;
public class zigzagpattern {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();
        for(int row=1;row<=N;row++){
            int val=row,dir=-1,down=(N-row)*2+1,up=(row-1)*2+1;
            for(int col=1;col<=N;col++){
                System.out.print(val+" ");
                if(dir==1){
                    val+=down;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        else{
            val+=up;
        }
        dir*=-1;
    }
    System.out.println();
}

}

}

```

**Stimulation:**

[illegible]

**Problem 2:****Vertical Zig-Zag Reducing Pattern**

ID:11074

Solved By 930 Users

The program must accept an integer **N** as the input. The program must print the desired pattern as shown in the Example Input/Output section.

**Boundary Condition(s):**

$2 \leq N \leq 50$

**Input Format:**

The first line contains N.

**Output Format:**

The first N lines contain the desired pattern as shown in the Example Input/Output section.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

5

Output:

1

2 9

3 8 10

4 7 11 14

5 6 12 13 15

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

6

Output:

1

2 11

3 10 12

4 9 13 18

5 8 14 17 19

6 7 15 16 20 21

Max Execution Time Limit: 500 millisecs

**Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
public class zigzagReducing {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in= new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();
        for(int row=1;row<=N;row++){
            int val=row,dir=-1,down=(N-row)*2+1;
            for(int col=1;col<=row;col++){
                System.out.print(val+" ");
                if(dir==-1){
```

**Stimulation:**

[illegible]

## SESSION 2:

## String Characters - Combinations Sorted

ID:11075

Solved By 798 Users

The program must accept a string **S** as the input. The program must print the combinations of the characters in the string **S** in sorted order.

**Boundary Condition(s):**

2 <= Length of S <= 15

**Input Format:**

The first line contains the string **S**.

**Output Format:**

The lines containing the string values representing the combinations of the characters in the string **S** in sorted order.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

abc

Output:

a

ab

abc

ac

b

bc

c

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

virus

Output:

i  
 ir  
 irs  
 iru  
 irus  
 is  
 iu  
 ius  
 r  
 rs  
 ru  
 rus  
 s  
 u  
 us  
 v  
 vi  
 vir  
 virs  
 viru  
 virus  
 vis  
 viu  
 vius  
 vr  
 vrs  
 vru  
 vrus  
 vs  
 vu  
 vus

Max Execution Time Limit: 1000 millisecs

**Code:**

```

import java.util.*;
public class combinationSorted {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String str= in.nextLine();
        List<String> values = new ArrayList<>();
        for(int ctr=1;ctr<(1<<str.length());ctr++){
            StringBuilder sb= new StringBuilder();
            for(int bmi=0;bmi<str.length();bmi++){

```

```

        if((ctr&(1<<bmi)) !=0){
            sb.append(str.charAt(bmi));
        }
    }
    values.add(sb.toString());
}
Collections.sort(values);
for(String val:values){
    System.out.println(val);
}
}
}

```

## Problem 2:

### Combination Zero Sum

ID:11076

Solved By 817 Users

The program must accept **N** integers as the input. The program must print the number of combinations of the integers (among the N integers) which add up to 0 as the output.

#### Boundary Condition(s):

2 <= N <= 15

-100 <= Each integer value <= 100

#### Input Format:

The first line contains N.

The second line contains N integers separated by a space.

#### Output Format:

The first line contains the number of combinations of the integers (among the N integers) which add up to 0.

#### Example Input/Output 1:

Input:

5

10 -5 5 -15 20

Output:

3

Explanation:

The three combinations which add up to 0 are

10, 5, -15

20, -5, -15

-5, 5

#### Example Input/Output 2:

Input:

7

10 -5 5 -15 20 5 10

Output:

10

Max Execution Time Limit: 500 millisecs

Logic:

```

11     }
12     int counter=0;

```

Output - SkillRackTutor (run)

```

ant -q -f C:\\Users\\acer\\Documents\\NetBeansPro
7
10 -5 5 -15 20 5 10
10
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 10 seconds)

```

Handwritten combinations:

- 1) -5 5
- 2) -5 -15 20
- 3) -5 -15 10 10
- 4) -5 5
- 5) 5 10 -15
- 6) 5 10 -15
- 7) 5 10 -15
- 8) 5 10 -15
- 9) -5 5 -15 5 10
- 10) -5 5 -15 5 10

Code:

```

import java.util.*;
public class combinationZeroSum {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();
        int arr[] = new int[N];
        for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
            arr[i]=in.nextInt();
        }
        int counter=0;
        for(int ctr=1;ctr<(1<<N);ctr++){
            int sum=0;
            for(int bmi=0;bmi<N;bmi++){
                if((ctr&(1<<bmi))!=0){
                    sum+=arr[bmi];
                }
            }
            if(sum==0){
                counter++;
            }
        }
        System.out.println(counter);
    }
}

```



[illegible]

**SESSION 3:****Problem 1:****Find Single Value Repeated Odd Times**

ID:11077

Solved By 949 Users

The program must accept **N** integers (where N is always odd) as the input. Among the N integers, all the integers have occurred even number of times except one integer X. The program must find and print the integer X as the output.

**Boundary Condition(s):** $3 \leq N \leq 99999$  $1 \leq \text{Each integer value} \leq 10^8$ **Input Format:**

The first line contains the integer N.

The second line contains N integers separated by a space.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains the integer X.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

5  
44 54 88 44 54

Output:

88

Explanation:

The integers 44 and 54 have occurred twice (even number of times).

The integer 88 has occurred only once (odd number of times).

Hence 88 is printed as the output.

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

7  
55 55 55 55 55 55 55

Output:

55

Max Execution Time Limit: 200 millisecs

**Code:**

```
import java.util.*;
public class singleValueRepeatedOddTimes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();

        int arr[] = new int[N];

        for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
```

```

        arr[i]=in.nextInt();
    }

    int oddnum=0;
    for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
        oddnum=oddnum^arr[i];
    }
    System.out.println(oddnum);
}
}

```

**Problem 2:****Count 1s in Binary Representation of N**

ID:9491

Solved By 1030 Users

The program must accept an integer **N** as the input. The program must print the number of 1s in the binary representation of N as the output.

**Boundary Condition(s):**

1 <= N <= 10<sup>8</sup>

**Input Format:**

The first line contains N.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains the count of 1s in the binary representation of N.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

10

Output:

2

Explanation:

The binary representation of **10** is **1010**. So there are two 1s in 1010.  
Hence the output is 2

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

15

Output:

4

Max Execution Time Limit: 1000 millisecs

```

1 N = 13
2 (N & 1) = 1 or 0
3 13 -> 1101
4 1 -> 0001
5 -----
6         1
7 1  0001
8 2  0010
9 3  0011
10 4  0100
11 5  0101
12 6  0110
13 7  0101
14
15

```

**Code:**

```

import java.util.*;
public class BinaryOneCount {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();
        int counter=0;
        while(N!=0){
            if((N&1)==1){
                counter++;
            }
            N=N>>1; // n>>1 equivalent to n=n/2
        }
        System.out.println(counter);
    }
}

```

**Problem 3:****Flip Bits Count**

ID:5160

Solved By 1402 Users

The program must accept two integers **A** and **B** as the input. The program must print the number of bits to be flipped to convert A to B as the output.

**Boundary Condition(s):**

$2 \leq A, B \leq 10^8$

**Input Format:**

The first line contains A and B separated by a space.

**Output Format:**

The first line contains the number of bits to be flipped to convert A to B.

**Example Input/Output 1:**

Input:

12 10

Output:

2

Explanation:

The binary representation of 12 is 1100.

The binary representation of 10 is 1010.

After flipping the middle 2 bits in the binary representation of 12, it becomes the binary representation of 10.

So 2 is printed as the output.

**Example Input/Output 2:**

Input:

10 20

Output:

4

Max Execution Time Limit: 500 millisecs

**Code:**

```
import java.util.*;

public class flipBitsBinary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Your Code Here
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int A=in.nextInt(),B=in.nextInt();
        int C = A^B, flipBits=0;
        while(C!=0){
            flipBits+=C&1;
            C=C/2;
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println(flipBits);
    }
}
```

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int A, B;
7      scanf("%d%d", &A, &B);
8      int C = A^B, flipBits = 0;
9      while(C != 0) {
10         flipBits += C&1;
11         C = C/2;
12     }
13     printf("%d", flipBits);
14     return 0;
15 }

```

Handwritten annotations for the code above:

- Next to line 6:  $10 \rightarrow 6$  (with an arrow pointing from 10 to 6)
- Next to line 8:  $C = 12$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $A^B$  to 12)
- Next to line 10:  $flipBits = 0 \times 12$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $C \& 1$  to 0)
- Next to line 11:  $C = 6$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $C/2$  to 6)
- Next to line 12:  $C = 3$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $C/2$  to 3)
- Next to line 13:  $C = 1$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $C/2$  to 1)
- Next to line 14:  $C = 0$  (with an arrow pointing from the result of  $C/2$  to 0)

16 15  
5  
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 13.205 s  
Press any key to continue.

1 0 0 0 0  
0 1 1 1 1

flip bits = 0 1 2 3 4 5

C = 0 1 1 1 0

**PROBLEM: FIND WHETHER THE GIVEN NUMBER IS POWER OF TWO OR NOT:**

**Logic:**

```

1
2
3 N = 8, 16, 32
4
5 7 -> 0111
6 8 -> 1000
7 -----
8      0000 -> 0
9 -----
10 15 -> 01111
11 16 -> 10000
12 -----
13      00000 -> 0
14 -----
15 31 -> 011111
16 32 -> 100000
17 -----
18      000000 -> 0
19
20

```

**Code:**

```

import java.util.Scanner;

public class findWhetherNumberPowerOfTWO {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N=in.nextInt();
        System.out.println((N&(N-1)) ==0 ? "Yes, the given number is a power of
two(2)":"No, The given number is not the power of two(2)");
    }
}

```

If the value of N and the previous value of N is equal to zero then the given number is a power of two