

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Status	Finished
Started	Thursday, 16 January 2025, 12:02 PM
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Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

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

$1 \leq n \leq 100$

$0 < arr[i] \leq 100$

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 $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, `arr[i]`.

Sample Case 0

Sample Input For Custom Testing

5
1
3

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 %)

Reset answer

```
1  /*
2  * Complete the 'reverseArray' function.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an integer array.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6  */
7
8  /*
9  * To return the integer array from the function, you should:
10 *     - Store the size of the array as the first parameter of the return statement.
11 *     - Allocate the array using new and store the elements.
12 *
13 * For example,
```

```
17 *     static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
18 *
19 *     return a;
20 * }
21 *
22 * int* return_integer_array
23 *     *result_count = 5;
24 *
25 *     int *a = malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
26 *
27 *     for (int i = 0; i < *result_count; i++)
28 *         *(a + i) = i + 1;
29 *
30 *
31 *     return a;
32 * }
33 *
34 */
35 int* reverseArray(int arr_count,
36 *result_count = arr_count;
37 static int rev[100];
38 int i,j=0;
39 for(i=arr_count-1;i>=0;i--)
40 rev[j++]=arr[i];
41 return rev;
42
43 }
44
```

	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! ✓

Marked out of
1.00

🚩 [Flag question](#)

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

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

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq t \leq 10^9$
- $1 \leq lengths[i] \leq 10^9$
- *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 $0 \leq i < n$) 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

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

too short to make the second cut.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1  /*
2  * Complete the 'cutThemAll'
3  *
4  * The function is expected
5  * The function accepts fol
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER_ARRAY le
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER minLength
8  */
9
10 /*
11 * To return the string from
12 *
13 * For example,
14 * char* return_string_using
15 *     static char s[] = "st
16 *
17 *     return s;
18 * }
19 *
20 * char* return_string_using
21 *     char* s = malloc(100
22 *
23 *     s = "dynamic allocat
24 *
25 *     return s;
26 * }
27 *
28 */
29 char* cutThemAll(int lengths
30 int s=0;
31 for(int i=0;i<lengths_count
32 {
33     s+=*(lengths+i);
34 }
35 if(s >=minLength)
36 return "Possible";
37 else
38 return "Impossible";
39
40
41
42 }
43

```

Test

Expected

Got

	<pre>{3, 5, 4, 3}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9))</pre>		
✓	<pre>long lengths[] = {5, 6, 2}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(3, lengths, 12))</pre>	Impossible	Impo

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review