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Returns

- `int[n]`: the rotated array

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers that denote n , the number of integers, and d , the number of left rotations to perform.

The second line contains n space-separated integers that describe `arr[]`.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 10^6$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
5 4	$n = 5$ $d = 4$
1 2 3 4 5	<code>arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]</code>

Sample Output

5 1 2 3 4

Explanation

To perform $d = 4$ left rotations, the array undergoes the following sequence of changes:

$[1, 2, 3, 4, 5] \rightarrow [2, 3, 4, 5, 1] \rightarrow [3, 4, 5, 1, 2] \rightarrow [4, 5, 1, 2, 3] \rightarrow [5, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

26

Line: 26 Col: 1

 Upload Code as File Test against custom input**Run Code****Submit Code**

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

```
1 5 4
2 1 2 3 4 5
```

[Download](#)

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 5 1 2 3 4
```

Expected Output

```
1 5 1 2 3 4
```

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HackerRank | Prepare Algorithms > Warmup Simple Array Sum

For example, if the array $ar = [1, 2, 3]$, $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$, so return 6.

Function Description

Complete the *simpleArraySum* function with the following parameter(s):

- $ar[n]$: an array of integers

Returns

- *int*: the sum of the array elements

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n , denoting the size of the array.
The second line contains n space-separated integers representing the array's elements.

Constraints

$0 < n, ar[i] \leq 1000$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
6	ar[] size n = 6
1 2 3 4 10 11	ar = [1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11]

Sample Output

31

Line: 20 Col: 1

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[Sample Test case 0](#) [Download](#)

Input (stdin)	
1	6
2	1 2 3 4 10 11

[Your Output \(stdout\)](#) [Download](#)

1	31
---	----

[Expected Output](#) [Download](#)

1	31
---	----

Print the sum of the array's elements: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 10 + 11 = 31$.

HackerRank | Prepare Algorithms > Warmup Diagonal Difference

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Problem

STDIN Function

```
-----  
3 arr[][] sizes n = 3, m = 3  
11 2 4 arr = [[11, 2, 4], [4, 5, 6], [10, 8, -12]]  
4 5 6  
10 8 -12
```

22 secondary += arr[i][j];
23 }
24 }
25 }
26 cout << abs(primary - secondary) << endl;

Line: 31 Col: 1

Sample Output

```
15
```

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Explanation

The primary diagonal is:

```
11  
5  
-12
```

Sum across the primary diagonal: $11 + 5 - 12 = 4$.

The secondary diagonal is:

```
4  
5  
10
```

Sum across the secondary diagonal: $4 + 5 + 10 = 19$

Difference: $|4 - 19| = 15$

Note: $|x|$ is the absolute value of x .

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0 (selected) Download

Input (stdin)

```
1 3  
2 11 2 4  
3 4 5 6  
4 10 8 -12
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 15
```

Expected Output Download

Sample Output 0

2

 Upload Code as File Test against custom input**Run Code****Submit Code****Explanation 0**

The distance between points $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$ is $\rho(1, 2) + \rho(2, 1) = 2$.

Sample Input 173
12
23
34
45
56
67
36
45
55**Sample Output 1**

3

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You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

 Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

[Download](#) **Sample Test case 1**1 **2 2**
2 **1 2**
3 **1 2**
4 **2 1**

Your Output (stdout)

1 **2**

Expected Output

1 **2****Explanation 1**

The best points are $(3, 6)$ and $(5, 5)$, which gives us a distance of $\rho(3, 5) + \rho(6, 5) = 2 + 1 = 3$.

Pro

HackerRank | Prepare Algorithms Warmup A Very Big Sum

Exit Full Screen View

Return
• *long*: the sum of the array elements

Input Format
The first line of the input consists of an integer *n*.
The next line contains *n* space-separated integers contained in the array.

Output Format
Return the integer sum of the elements in the array.

Constraints
 $1 \leq n \leq 10$
 $0 \leq ar[i] \leq 10^{10}$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
5	arr[] size n = 5
1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005	arr[.

Output

```
5000000015
```

Note:
The range of the 32-bit integer is
 (-2^{31}) to $(2^{31} - 1)$ or $[-2147483648, 2147483647]$.

When we add several integer values, the resulting sum might exceed the above range. You might need to use long int C/C++/Java to store such sums.

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Run Code Submit Code

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Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
5
1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
5000000015
```

Expected Output Download

```
5000000015
```

HackerRank | Prepare Data Structures Arrays Arrays - DS Exit Full Screen View ↗

Problem

An array is a data structure that stores elements of the same type in a contiguous block of memory. In an array, A , of size N , each memory location has some unique index, i (where $0 \leq i < N$), that can be referenced as $A[i]$ or A_i .

Your task is to reverse an array of integers.

Note: If you've already solved our C++ domain's Arrays Introduction challenge, you may want to skip this.

Example

$A = [1, 2, 3]$

Return $[3, 2, 1]$.

Function Description

Complete the function `reverseArray` with the following parameter(s):

- `int A[n]`: the array to reverse

Returns

- `int[n]`: the reversed array

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, N , the number of integers in A .
The second line contains N space-separated integers that make up A .

Constraints

- $1 \leq N \leq 10^3$
- $1 \leq A[i] \leq 10^4$, where $A[i]$ is the i^{th} integer in A

Sample Input 1

3
1 2 3

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Code Editor

Line: 25 Col: 1

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 You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 20 points away from the 1st star for your problem solving badge. 33% 10/30

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Next Challenge](#)

Test cases

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Test case 0 	Compiler Message
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Test case 1 	Success
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Test case 2 	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Test case 3 	

Hidden Test Case

Unlock this testcase for 5 hackos.

the number of queries.

Each of the next q lines contains three space-separated integers a , b and k , the left index, right index and number to add.

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^7$
- $1 \leq m \leq 2 * 10^5$
- $1 \leq a \leq b \leq n$
- $0 \leq k \leq 10^9$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
5 3	arr[] size n = 5, queries[] size q = 3
1 2 100	queries = [[1, 2, 100], [2, 5, 100], [3, 4, 100]]
2 5 100	
3 4 100	

Sample Output

200

Explanation

After the first update the list is 100 100 0 0 0.

After the second update list is 100 200 100 100 100.

After the third update list is 100 200 200 200 100.

The maximum value is 200.

36

Line: 35 Col: 1

 Upload Code as File

Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

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Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

Download

Sample Test case 1

1 5 3

2 1 2 100

Sample Test case 2

3 2 5 100

4 3 4 100

Your Output (stdout)

1 200

Download

Expected Output

1 200

Sample Input 3

[Copy](#) [Download](#)

30

Line: 30 Col: 1

```
13  
abcde  
sdaklfj  
asdjf  
na  
basdn  
sdaklfj  
asdjf  
na  
asdjf  
na  
basdn  
sdaklfj  
asdjf  
5  
abcde  
sdaklfj  
asdjf  
na  
basdn
```

abcde	sdaklfj	asdjf	na	basdn
-------	---------	-------	----	-------

Array: queries

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Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

[Download](#)

```
1 4  
2 aba  
3 baba  
4 aba  
5 zxzb  
6 3  
7 aba  
8 zxzb  
9 ab
```

Sample Test case 1

Sample Test case 2

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 2
```

Sample Output 3

```
1  
3  
4  
3  
2
```

Print the ratios of positive, negative and zero values in the array. Each value should be printed on a separate line with 6 digits after the decimal. The function should not return a value.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer, n , the size of the array.

The second line contains n space-separated integers that describe $arr[n]$.

Constraints

$0 < n \leq 100$

$-100 \leq arr[i] \leq 100$

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
-----	-----
6	arr[] size n = 6
-4 3 -9 0 4 1	arr = [-4, 3, -9, 0, 4, 1]

Sample Output

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```

Explanation

There are 3 positive numbers, 2 negative numbers, and 1 zero in the array.

The proportions of occurrence are positive: $\frac{3}{6} = 0.500000$, negative: $\frac{2}{6} = 0.333333$ and zeros: $\frac{1}{6} = 0.166667$.

28

Line: 28 Col: 1

 Upload Code as File

 Test against custom input

 Run Code

 Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

Download

```
1 6
2 -4 3 -9 0 4 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 0.500000
2 0.333333
3 0.166667
```

Expected Output

```
1 0.500000
2 0.333333
3 0.166667
```

Download

Explanation 0

In this example:

- $a = (a[0], a[1], a[2]) = (5, 6, 7)$
- $b = (b[0], b[1], b[2]) = (3, 6, 10)$

Now, let's compare each individual score:

- $a[0] > b[0]$, so Alice receives 1 point.
- $a[1] = b[1]$, so nobody receives a point.
- $a[2] < b[2]$, so Bob receives 1 point.

Alice's comparison score is 1, and Bob's comparison score is 1. Thus, we return the array $[1, 1]$.

Sample Input 1

```
17 28 30  
99 16 8
```

Sample Output 1

```
21
```

Explanation 1

Comparing the 0^{th} elements, $17 < 99$ so Bob receives a point.

Comparing the 1^{st} and 2^{nd} elements, $28 > 16$ and $30 > 8$ so Alice receives two points.

The return array is $[2, 1]$.

32

Line: 32 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

Test against custom input

Run Code

Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

Download

```
1 5 6 7  
2 3 6 10
```

Sample Test case 1

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 1
```

Expected Output

```
1 1
```

Download

HackerRank | Prepare Data Structures Arrays Dynamic Array

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Initial Values:

`n = 2`

`lastAnswer = 0`

`arr[0] = []`

`arr[1] = []`

Query 0: Append 5 to `arr[((0 ⊕ 0) % 2)] = arr[0]`.

`lastAnswer = 0`

`arr[0] = [5]`

`arr[1] = []`

Query 1: Append 7 to `arr[((1 ⊕ 0) % 2)] = arr[1]`.

`arr[0] = [5]`

`arr[1] = [7]`

Query 2: Append 3 to `arr[((0 ⊕ 0) % 2)] = arr[0]`.

`lastAnswer = 0`

`arr[0] = [5, 3]`

`arr[1] = [7]`

Query 3: Assign the value at index 0 of `arr[((1 ⊕ 0) % 2)] = arr[1]` to `lastAnswer`. Store `lastAnswer` in your answer array. `lastAnswer = 7`

`arr[0] = [5, 3]`

`arr[1] = [7]`

Query 4: Assign the value at index 1 of `arr[((1 ⊕ 7) % 2)] = arr[0]` to `lastAnswer`. Store `lastAnswer` in your answer array. `lastAnswer = 3`

`arr[0] = [5, 3]`

`arr[1] = [7]`

Return your answer array [7, 3]. The code stub prints its elements on separate lines.

31

Line: 31 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Test against custom input

Run Code Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin)

1 2 5
2 1 0 5
3 1 1 7
4 1 0 3
5 2 1 0
6 2 1 1

Download

Your Output (stdout)

1 7
2 3

Expected Output

Download