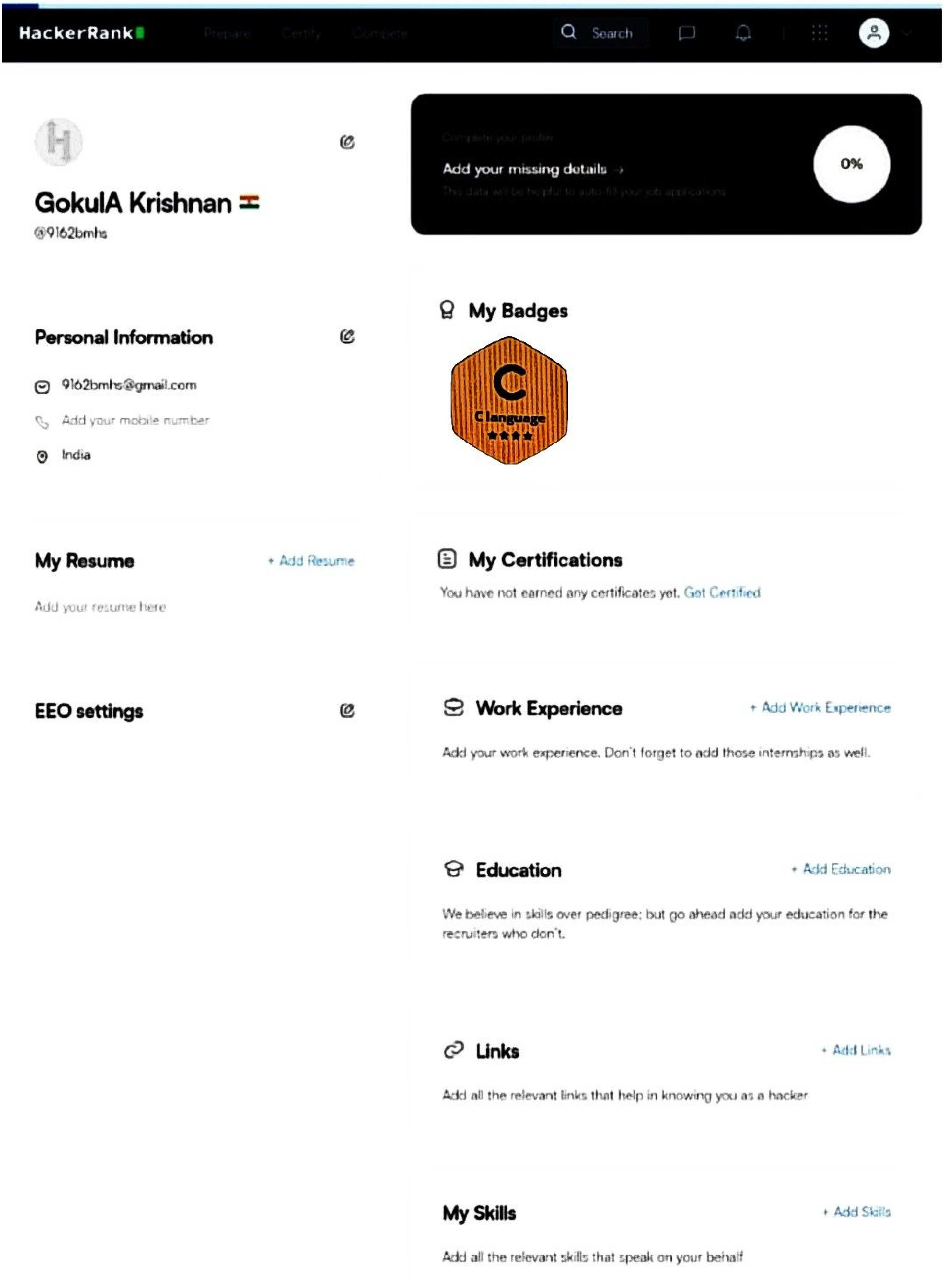

GokulA Krishnan

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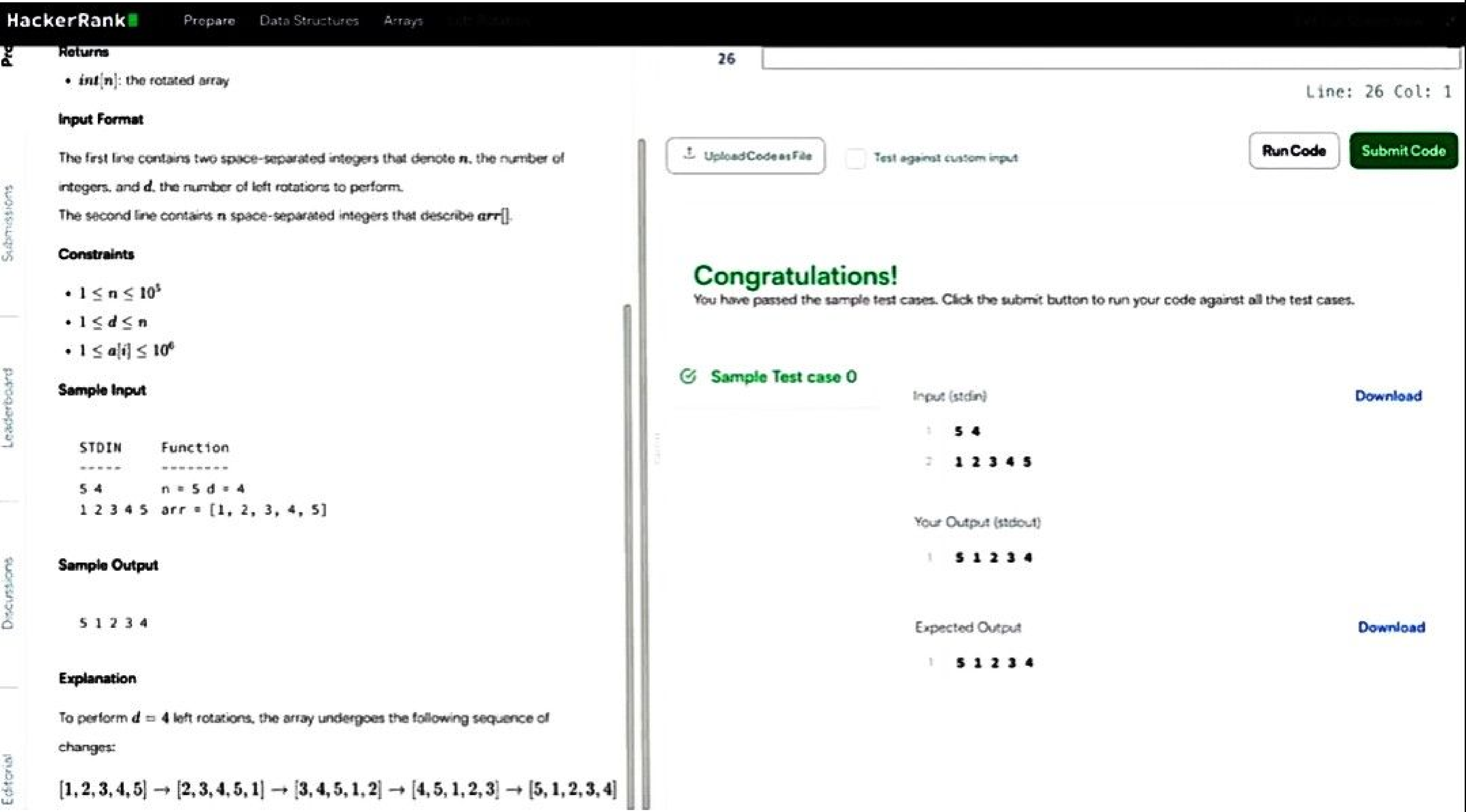


Returns

- $int[n]$: 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

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

Sample Input

```
STDIN      Function
-----      --------
5 4        n = 5 d = 4
1 2 3 4 5  arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Sample Output

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Explanation

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

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

26

Line: 26 Col: 1

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)

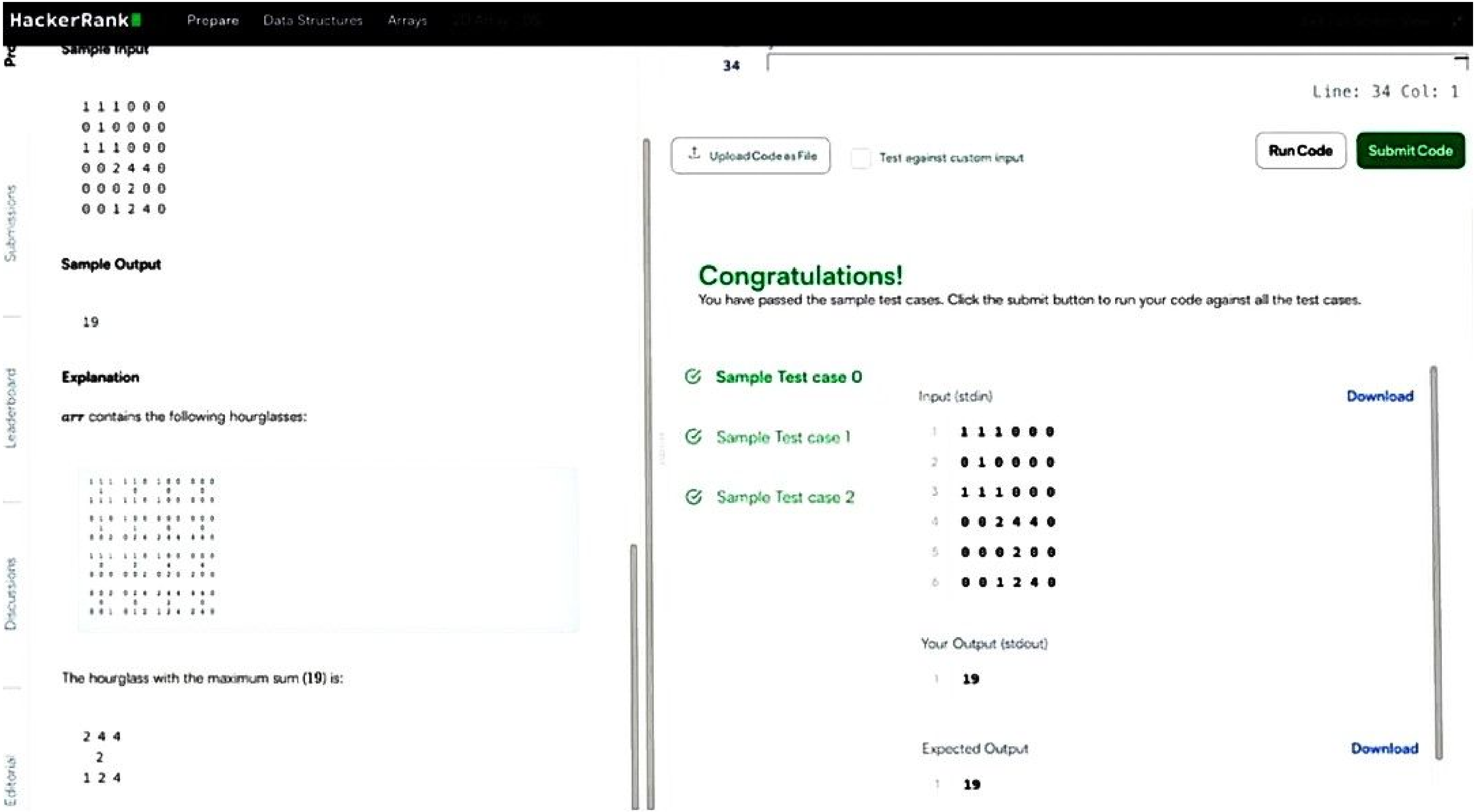
```
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Expected Output

```
5 1 2 3 4
```



Sample Input

```
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 2 4 4 0
0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 1 2 4 0
```

Sample Output

```
19
```

Explanation

arr contains the following hourglasses:

```
1 1 1   1 1 0   1 0 0   0 0 0
  1       0       0       0
1 1 1   1 1 0   1 0 0   0 0 0

0 1 0   1 0 0   0 0 0   0 0 0
  1       1       0       0
0 0 2   0 2 4   2 4 4   4 4 0

1 1 1   1 1 0   1 0 0   0 0 0
  0       2       4       4
0 0 0   0 0 2   0 2 0   2 0 0

0 0 2   0 2 4   2 4 4   4 4 0
  0       0       2       0
0 0 1   0 1 2   1 2 4   2 4 0
```

The hourglass with the maximum sum (19) is:

```
2 4 4
  2
1 2 4
```

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

✓ Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin) Download

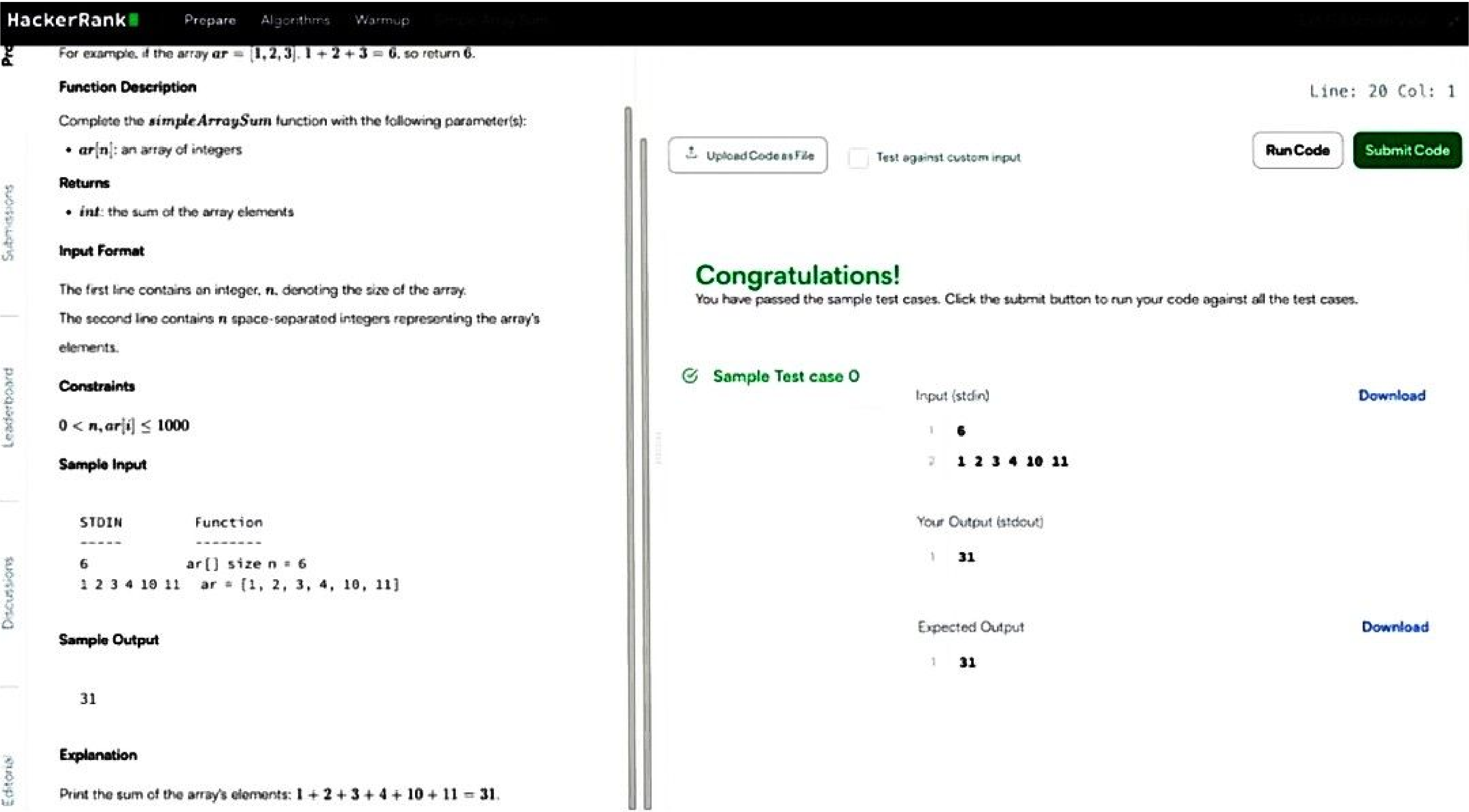
```
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 2 4 4 0
0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 1 2 4 0
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
19
```

Expected Output Download

```
19
```



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
```

Explanation

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

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)

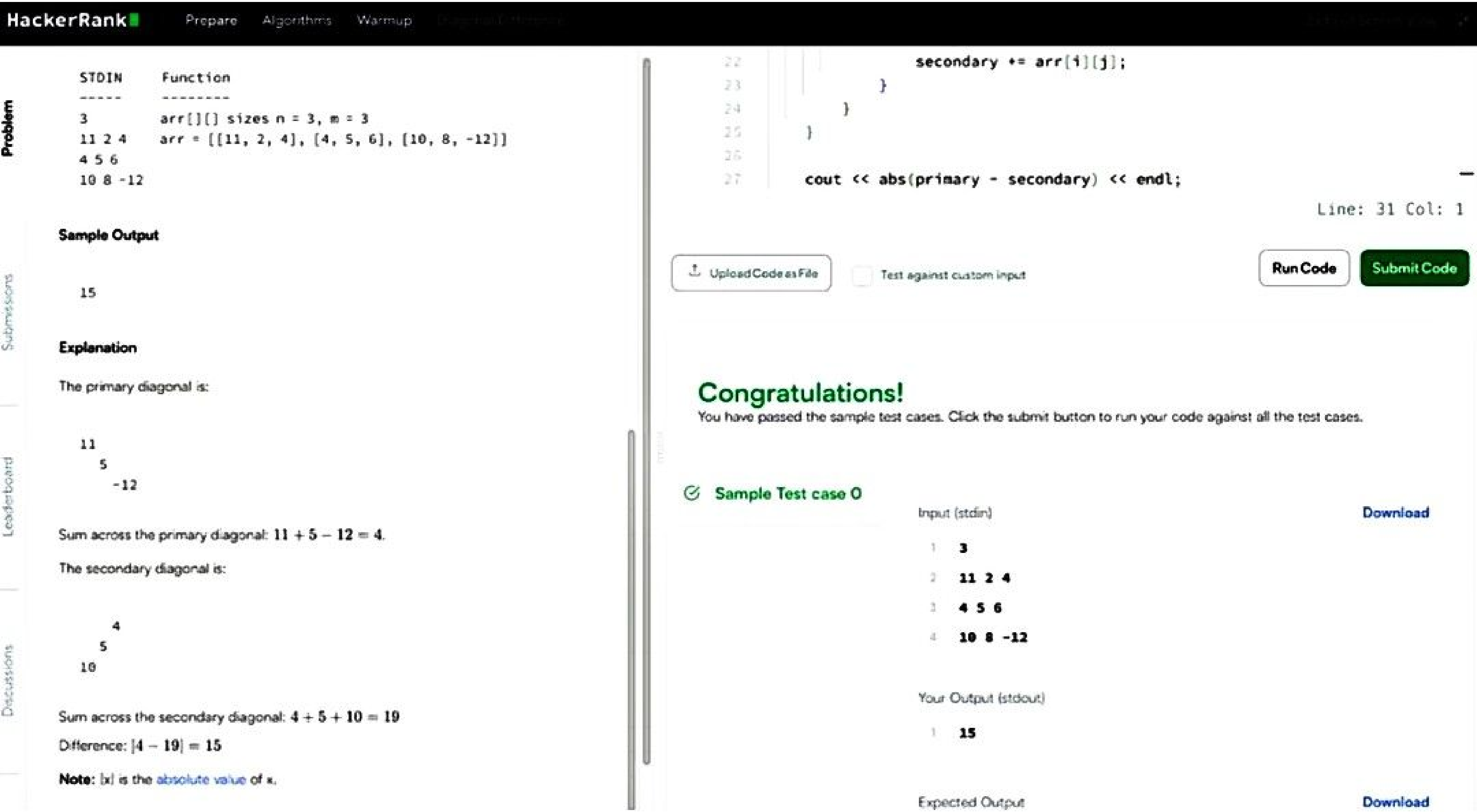
```
6
1 2 3 4 10 11
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
31
```

Expected Output

```
31
```



```
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
```

Sample Output

```
15
```

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.

```
                secondary += arr[i][j];
            }
        }
    }

    cout << abs(primary - secondary) << endl;
```

Line: 31 Col: 1

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

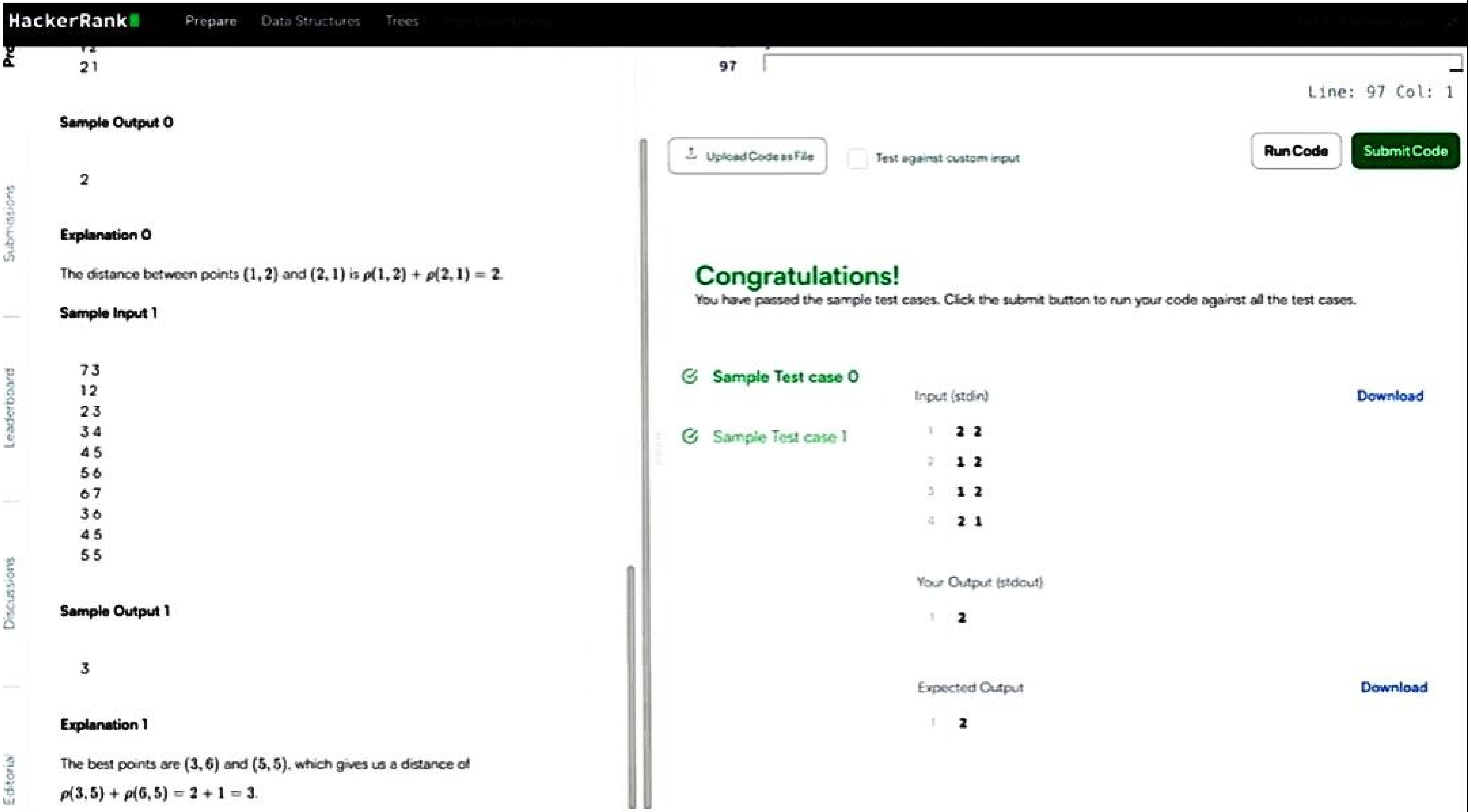
Input (stdin)

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

Your Output (stdout)

```
15
```

Expected Output



```
2 1
```

Sample Output 0

```
2
```

Explanation 0

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

Sample Input 1

```
7 3
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
6 7
3 6
4 5
5 5
```

Sample Output 1

```
3
```

Explanation 1

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

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin)

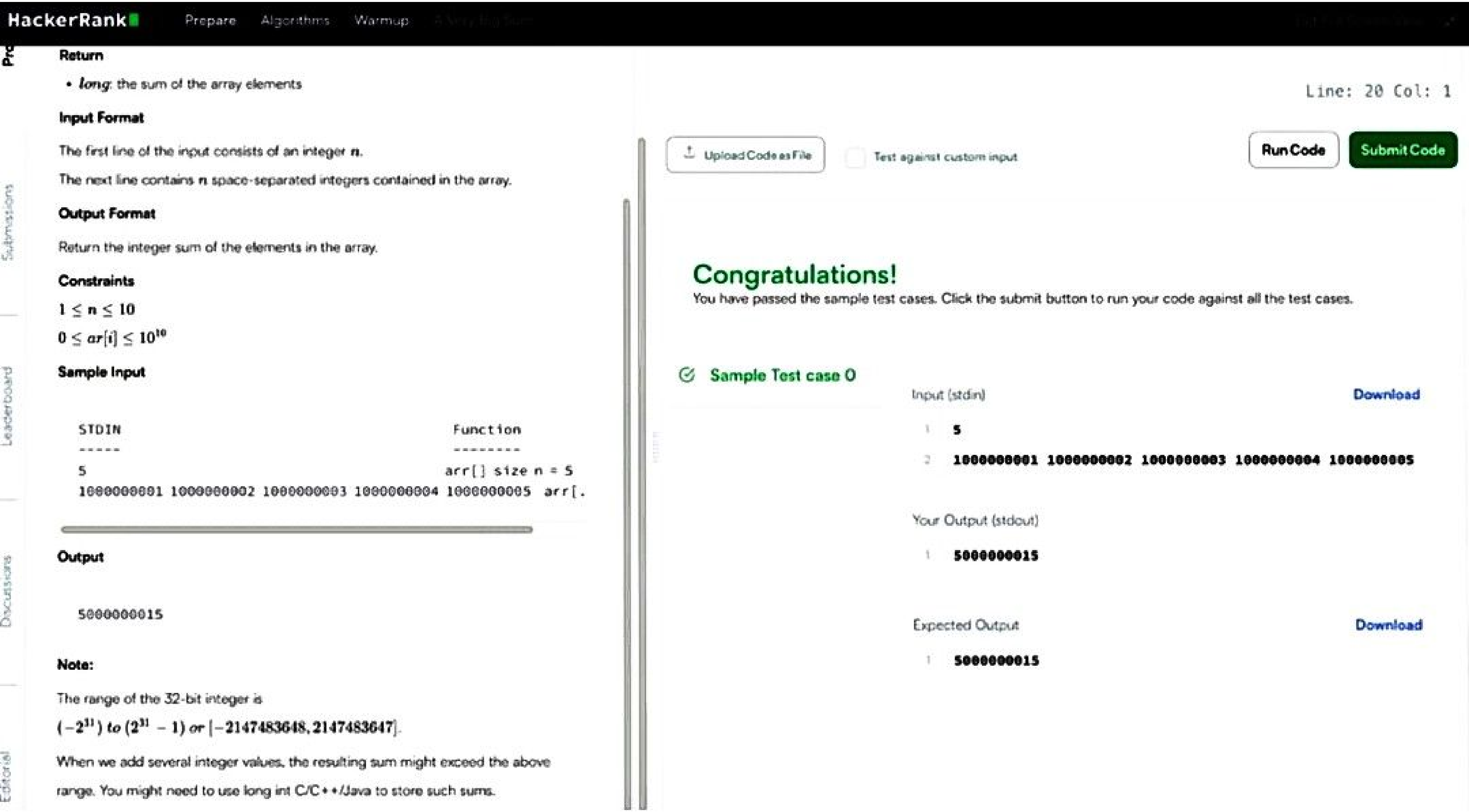
```
2 2
1 2
1 2
2 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
2
```

Expected Output

```
2
```



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.

```
Line: 20 Col: 1
```

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)

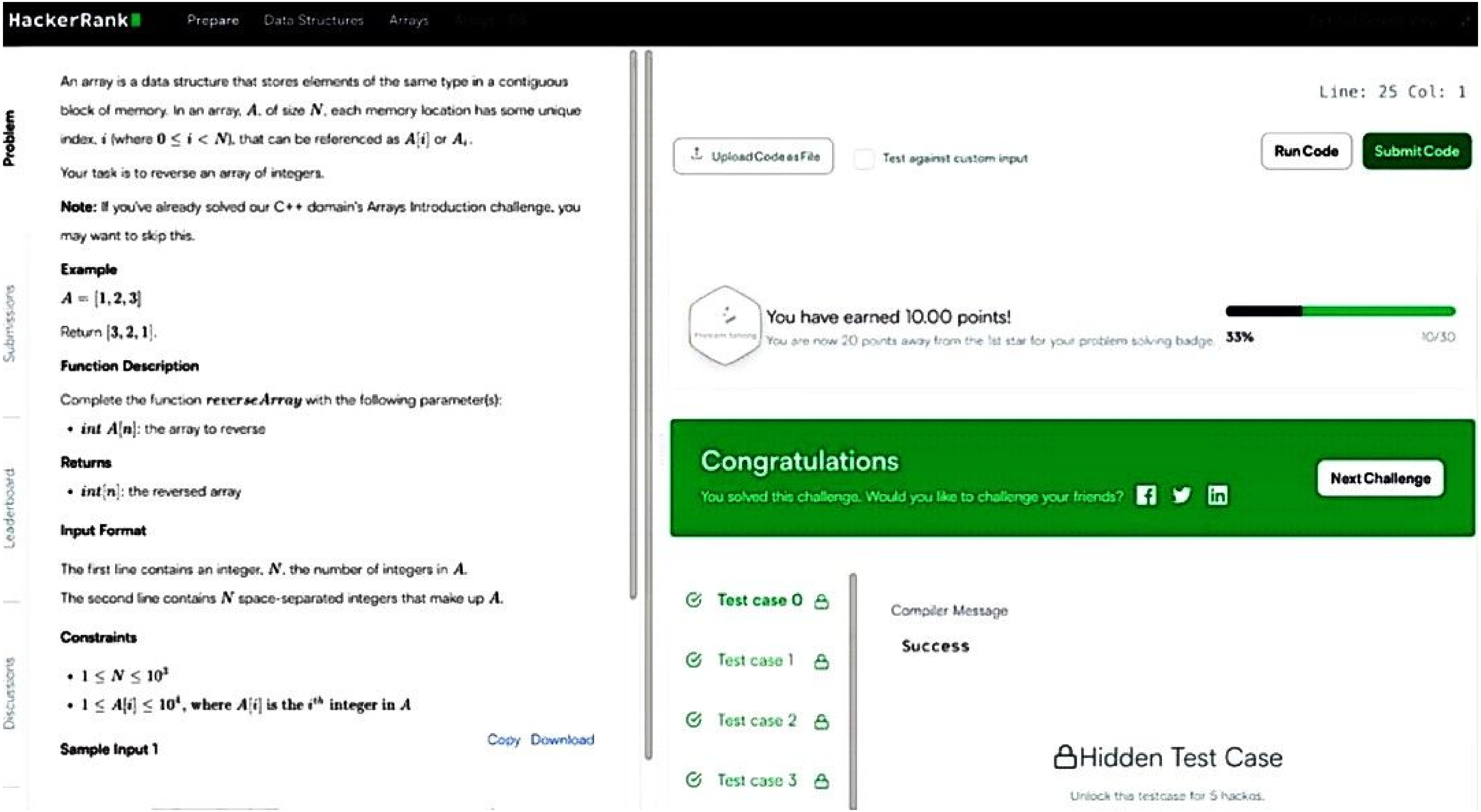
```
5
1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
5000000015
```

Expected Output

```
5000000015
```



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

Line: 25 Col: 1

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?

✓ Test case 0

✓ Test case 1

✓ Test case 2

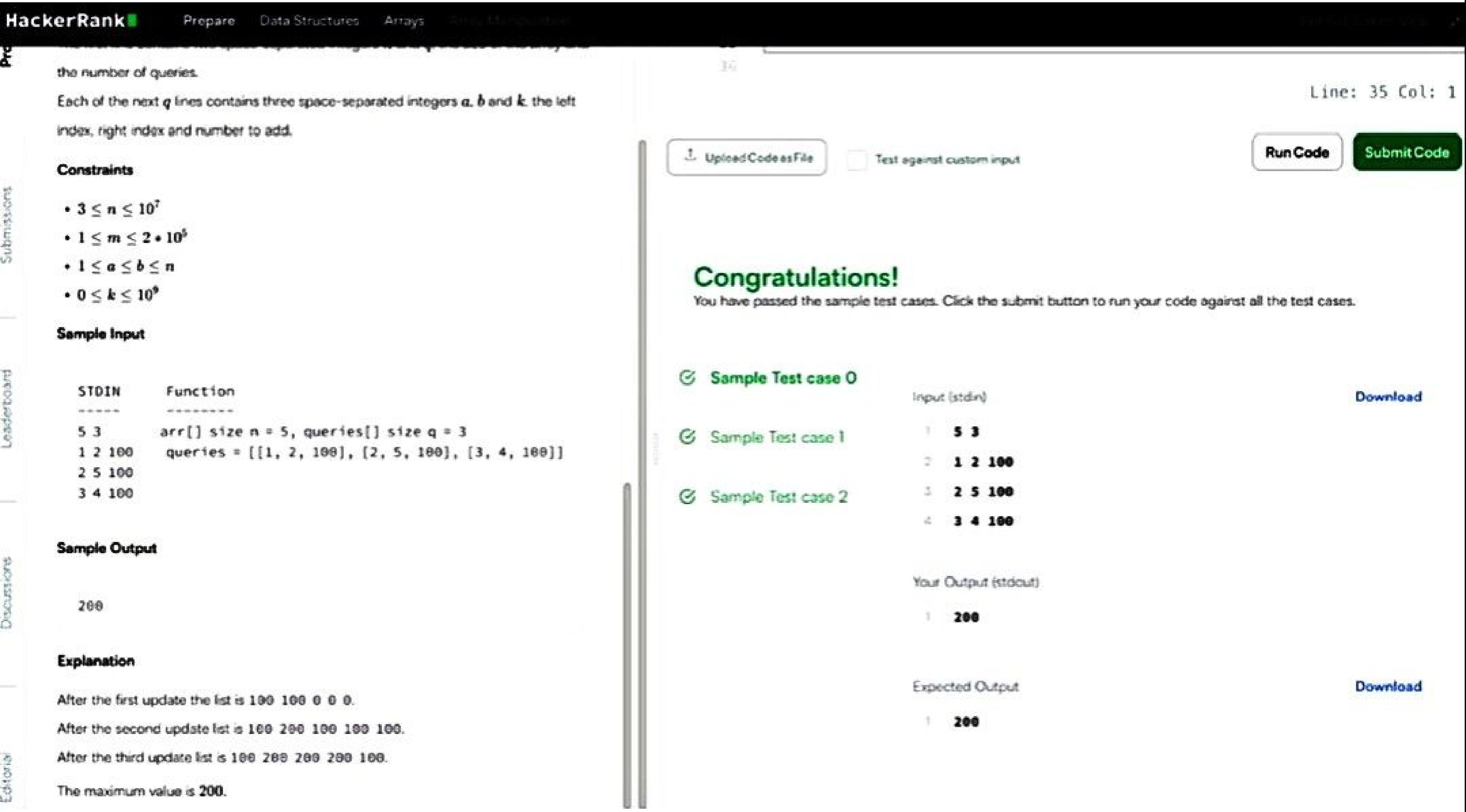
✓ Test case 3

Compiler Message

Success

Hidden Test Case

Unlock this testcase for 5 hacks.



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.

```
Line: 35 Col: 1
```

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

✓ Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin)

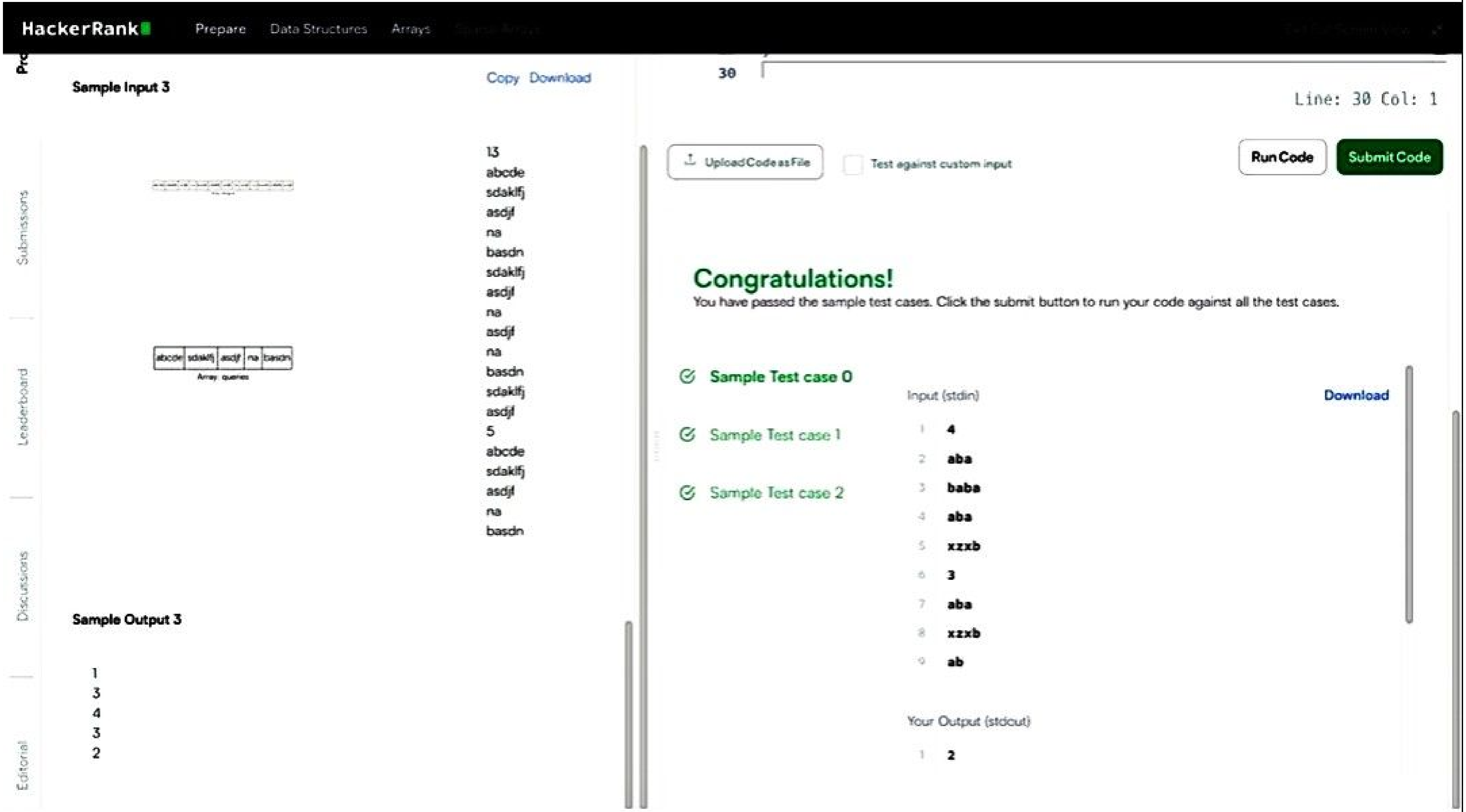
```
5 3
1 2 100
2 5 100
3 4 100
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
200
```

Expected Output

```
200
```



Sample Input 3

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

Sample Output 3

```
1
3
4
3
2
```

```
30
```

Line: 30 Col: 1

□ Test against custom input

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

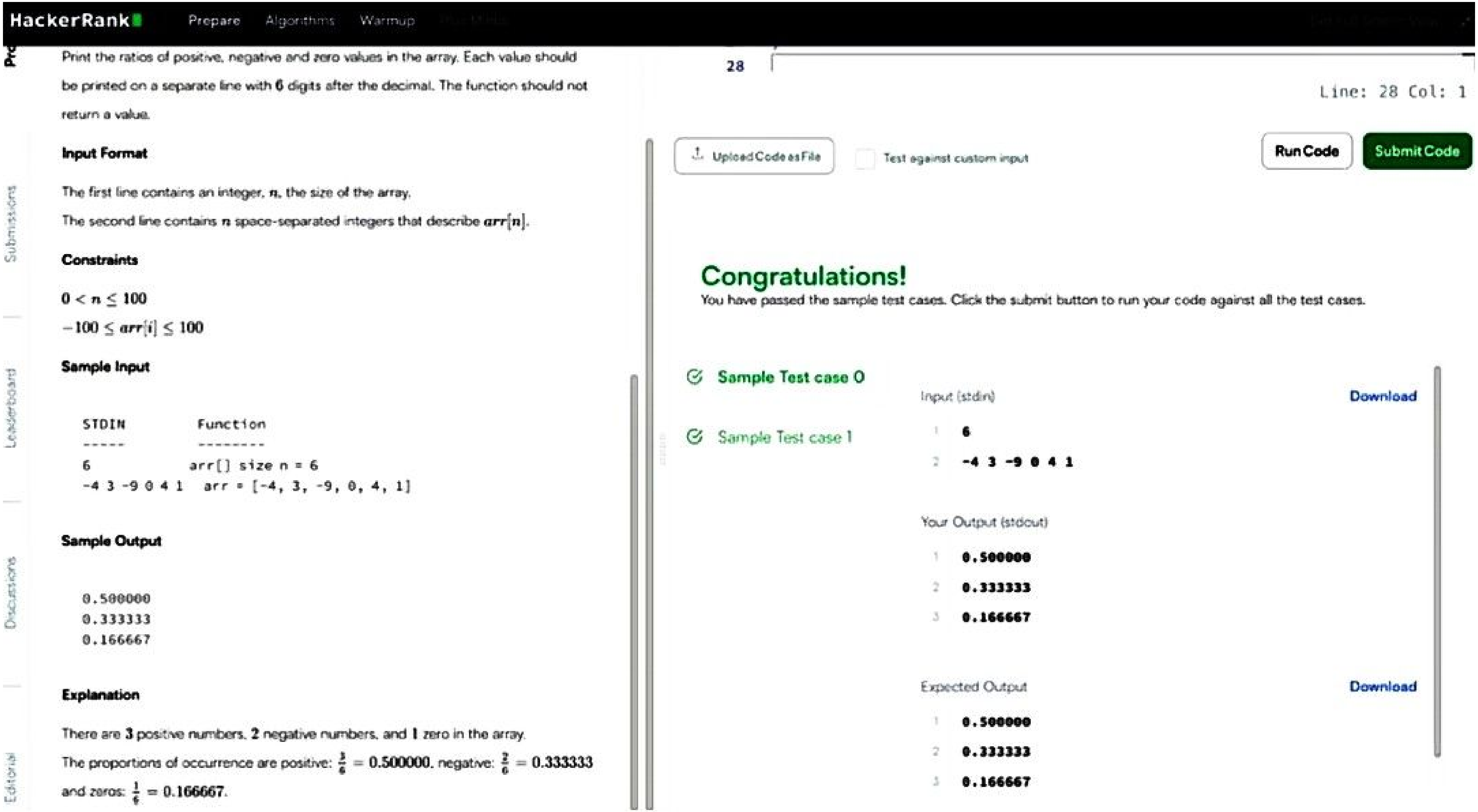
✓ Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin)

```
4
aba
baba
aba
xzxb
3
aba
xzxb
ab
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
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

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin)

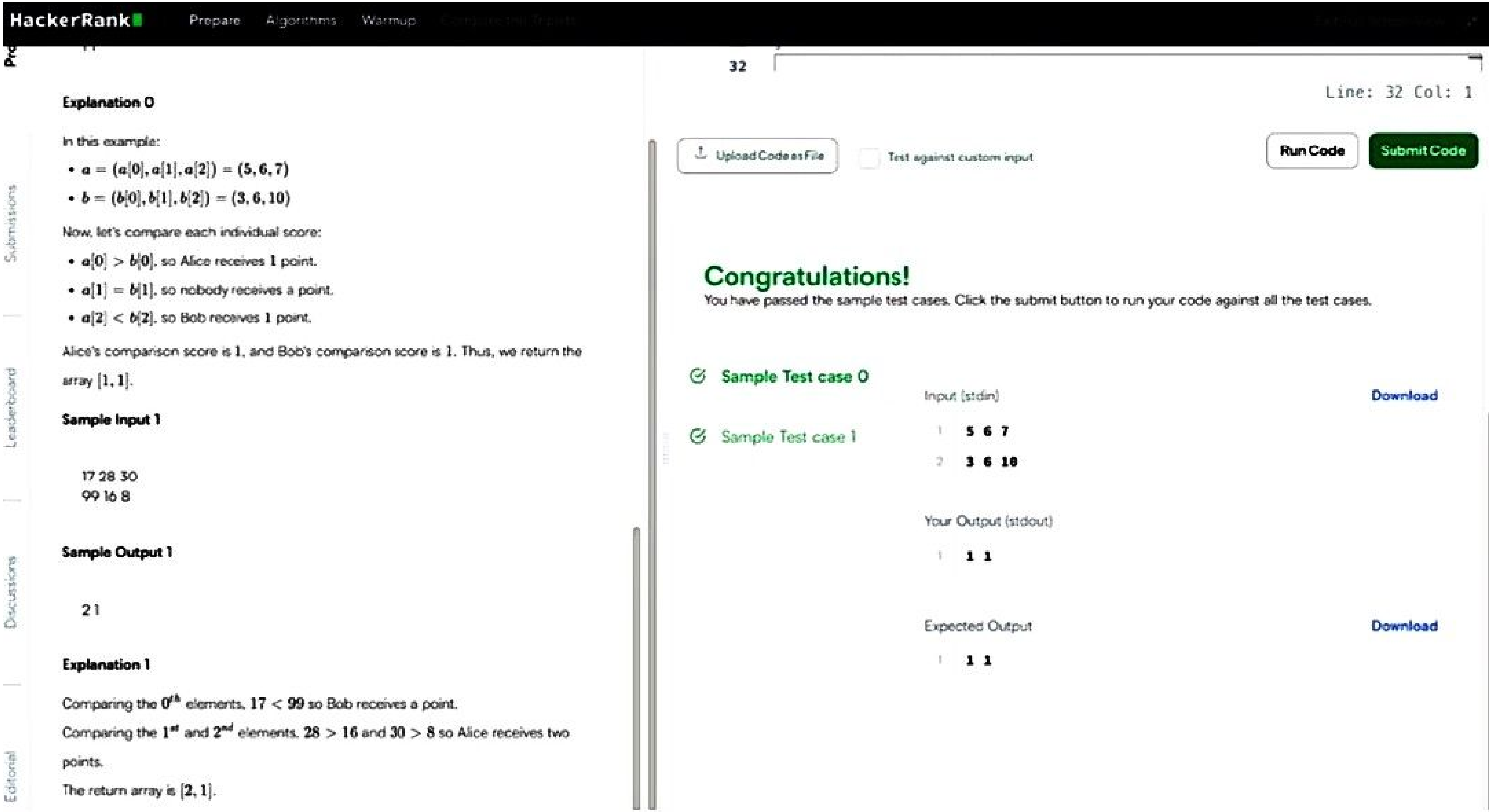
```
6
-4 3 -9 0 4 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```

Expected Output

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```



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

```
2 1
```

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 $[2, 1]$.

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

✓ Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin)

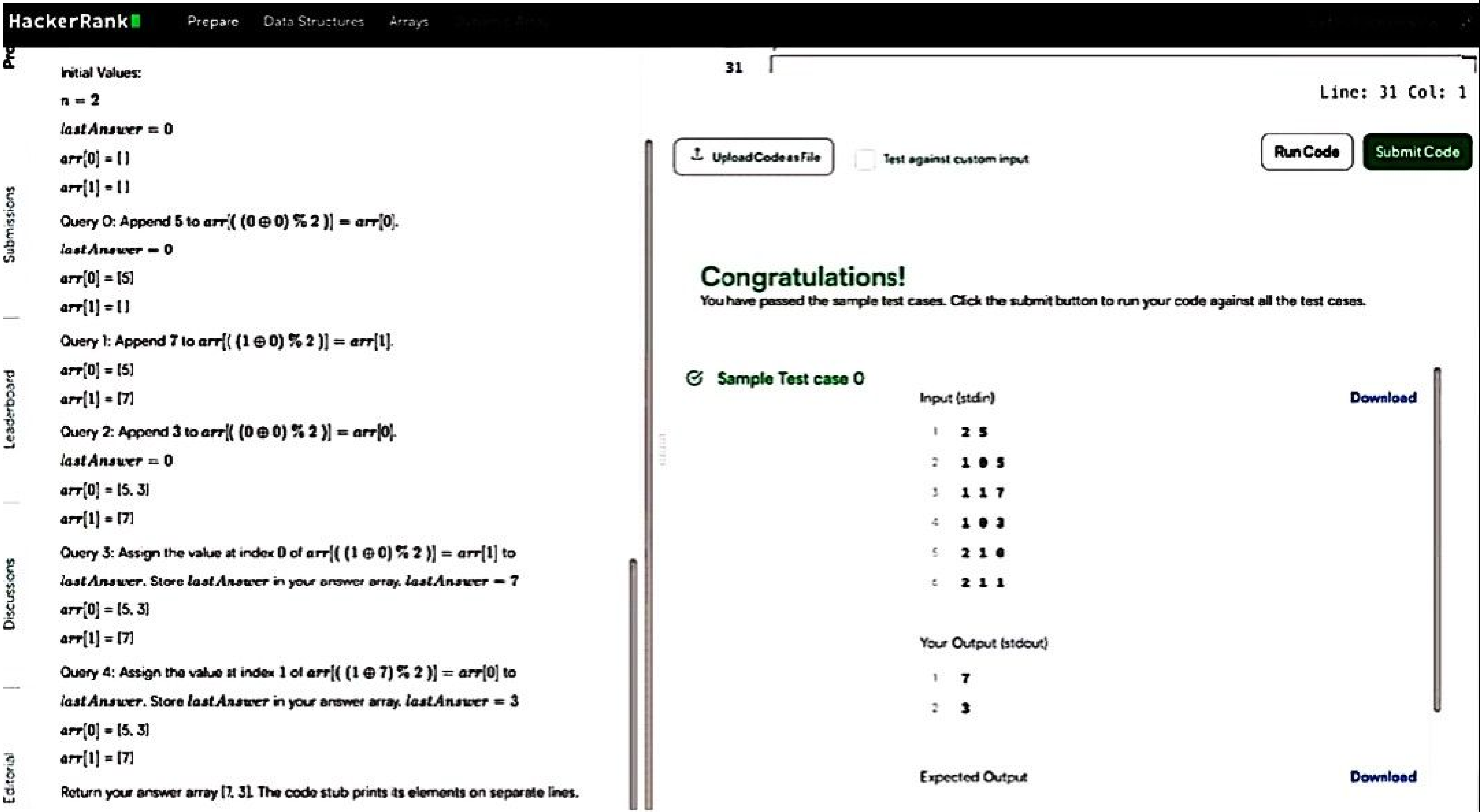
```
5 6 7
3 6 10
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 1
```

Expected Output

```
1 1
```



Initial Values:

$n = 2$

$lastAnswer = 0$

$arr[0]$ = []

$arr[1]$ = []

Query 0: Append 5 to $arr[(0 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[0]$.

$lastAnswer = 0$

$arr[0]$ = [5]

$arr[1]$ = []

Query 1: Append 7 to $arr[((1 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[1]$.

$arr[0]$ = [5]

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Query 2: Append 3 to $arr[((0 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[0]$.

$lastAnswer = 0$

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

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Query 3: Assign the value at index 0 of $arr[((1 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[1]$ 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 $arr[((1 \oplus 7) \% 2)] = arr[0]$ 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.

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)

```
2 5
1 0 5
1 1 7
1 0 3
2 1 0
2 1 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
7
3
```

Expected Output