

WEEK 15

Problem Statement:

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 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].

Program

REC-CIS

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REC-CIS

```
15 * *result_count = 5;
16 *
17 static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
18 *
19 return a;
20 * }
21 *
22 * int* return_integer_array_using_dynamic_allocation(int* result_count) {
23 * *result_count = 5;
24 *
25 int *a = malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
26 *
27 for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
28 * *(a + i) = i + 1;
29 * }
30 *
31 return a;
32 * }
33 *
34 */
35 int* reverseArray(int arr_count, int *arr, int *result_count) {
36 *result_count=arr_count;
37 for(int i=0;i<arr_count/2;i++){
38 int temp=arr[i];
39 arr[i]=arr[arr_count-i-1];
40 arr[arr_count-i-1]=temp;
41 }
42 }
43 return arr;
44 }
45 }
```

Output

	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! ✓

Problem Statement:

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 $\text{sum}(\text{lengths}) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9$ 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 $\text{minLength} = 7$, the final cut can be made. Return "Possible".

Example

n = 3

lengths = [4, 2, 3]

minLength = 7

The rod is initially $\text{sum}(\text{lengths}) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$ 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

- $2 \leq n \leq 105$
- $1 \leq t \leq 109$
- $1 \leq \text{lengths}[i] \leq 109$
- 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 $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, $\text{lengths}[i]$.

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

Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN Function

4 \rightarrow lengths[] size $n = 4$

3 \rightarrow lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 3]

5

4

3

9 \rightarrow 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.

Program

REC-CIS

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REC-CIS

```
14 * char* return_string_using_static_allocation() {
15 *     static char s[] = "static allocation of string";
16 *
17 *     return s;
18 * }
19 *
20 * char* return_string_using_dynamic_allocation() {
21 *     char* s = malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
22 *
23 *     s = "dynamic allocation of string";
24 *
25 *     return s;
26 * }
27 *
28 */
29 char* cutThemAll(int lengths_count, long *lengths, long minLength) {
30     long t=0,i=1;
31     for(int i=0;i<lengths_count;i++){
32         t+=lengths[i];
33     }
34     do{
35         if(t-lengths[lengths_count-i-1]<minLength){
36             return "Impossible";
37         }
38         i++;
39     }
40     while(i<lengths_count-1);
41     return "Possible";
42 }
43
44 }
```

Output

	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! ✓