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State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 12 March 2024, 8:18 AM
Time taken	39 mins 18 secs
Marks	20.00/20.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

This question is designed to help you get a better understanding of *basic heap* operations.

There are 3 types of query:

- "$1\ v$" - Add an element v to the heap.
- "$2\ v$" - Delete the element v from the heap.
- "3" - Print the minimum of all the elements in the heap.

NOTE: It is guaranteed that the element to be deleted will be there in the heap. Also, at any instant, only distinct elements will be in the heap.

Input Format

The first line contains the number of queries, Q.
Each of the next Q lines contains one of the 3 types of query.

Constraints

$1 \leq Q \leq 10^5$
$-10^9 \leq v \leq 10^9$

Output Format

For each query of type 3, print the minimum value on a single line.

Sample Input

```
STDIN       Function
-----       --------
5           Q = 5
1 4         insert 4
1 9         insert 9
3           print minimum
2 4         delete 4
3           print minimum
```

Sample Output

```
4
9
```

Explanation

After the first 2 queries, the heap contains $\{4, 9\}$. Printing the minimum gives 4 as the output. Then, the 4^{th} query deletes 4 from the heap, and the 5^{th} query gives 9 as the output.

For example:

Input	Result
5 1 4 1 9 3 2 4 3	4 9

Input	Result
10 1 10 1 4 1 3 3 2 4 1 5 2 3 3 1 0 3	3 5 0

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;


int main() {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to ST
    int numQueries;
    cin >> numQueries;

    vector<int> heap;

    for (int i = 0; i < numQueries; ++i) {
        int type;
        cin >> type;

        if (type == 1) {
            // Insertion operation
            int value;
            cin >> value;
            heap.push_back(value);
            push_heap(heap.begin(), heap.end(), greater<int>());
        }
        else if (type == 2) {
            // Deletion operation
            int value;
            cin >> value;
            auto it = find(heap.begin(), heap.end(), value);
            if (it != heap.end()) {
                heap.erase(it);
                make_heap(heap.begin(), heap.end(), greater<int>());
            }
        }
        else if (type == 3) {
            // Print minimum element
            if (!heap.empty()) {
                cout << heap.front() << endl;
            } else {
                cout << -1 << endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return 0;
}

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	5 1 4 1 9 3 2 4 3	4 9	4 9	✔
✔	10 1 10 1 4 1 3 3 2 4 1 5 2 3 3 1 0 3	3 5 0	3 5 0	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

▸ Show/hide question author's solution (Cpp)

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Jesse loves cookies and wants the sweetness of some cookies to be greater than value k. To do this, two cookies with the least sweetness are repeatedly mixed. This creates a special combined cookie with:

sweetness $= (1\times$ *Least sweet cookie* $+ 2\times$ *2nd least sweet cookie*).

This occurs until all the cookies have a sweetness $\geq k$.

Given the sweetness of a number of cookies, determine the minimum number of operations required. If it is not possible, return -1.

Example

$k = 9$
$A = [2, 7, 3, 6, 4, 6]$

The smallest values are $2, 3$.
Remove them then return $2 + 2 \times 3 = 8$ to the array. Now $A = [8, 7, 6, 4, 6]$.
Remove $4, 6$ and return $4 + 6 \times 2 = 16$ to the array. Now $A = [16, 8, 7, 6]$.
Remove $6, 7$, return $6 + 2 \times 7 = 20$ and $A = [20, 16, 8, 7]$.
Finally, remove $8, 7$ and return $7 + 2 \times 8 = 23$ to A. Now $A = [23, 20, 16]$.
All values are $\geq k = 9$ so the process stops after 4 iterations. Return 4.

Function Description

Complete the *cookies* function in the editor below.

cookies has the following parameters:

- *int k:* the threshold value
- *int A[n]:* an array of sweetness values

Returns

- *int:* the number of iterations required or -1

Input Format

The first line has two space-separated integers, n and k, the size of $A[]$ and the minimum required sweetness respectively.

The next line contains n space-separated integers, $A[i]$.

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 10^6$
$0 \leq k \leq 10^9$
$0 \leq A[i] \leq 10^6$

Sample Input

```
STDIN               Function
-----               --------
6 7                 A[] size n = 6, k = 7
1 2 3 9 10 12       A = [1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12]
```

Sample Output

```
2
```

Explanation

Combine the first two cookies to create a cookie with *sweetness* $= 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 = 5$
After this operation, the cookies are $3, 5, 9, 10, 12$.
Then, combine the cookies with sweetness 3 and sweetness 5, to create a cookie with resulting *sweetness* $= 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 5 = 13$
Now, the cookies are $9, 10, 12, 13$.
All the cookies have a sweetness ≥ 7.

Thus, 2 operations are required to increase the sweetness.

For example:

Input	Result
6 7 1 2 3 9 10 12	2
8 10 2 6 8 10 6 6 7 6	4

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

string ltrim(const string &);
string rtrim(const string &);
vector<string> split(const string &);

/*
 * Complete the 'cookies' function below.
 *
 * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
 * The function accepts following parameters:
 *  1. INTEGER k
 *  2. INTEGER_ARRAY A
 */

int cookies(int k, vector<int> A) {
    priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> pq(A.begin(), A.enc

    int operations = 0;

    while (pq.top() < k && pq.size() >= 2) {
        int leastSweet = pq.top();
        pq.pop();
        int secondLeastSweet = pq.top();
        pq.pop();

        int newSweetness = leastSweet + 2 * secondLeastSweet;
        pq.push(newSweetness);

        operations++;
    }

    if (pq.top() < k) {
        return -1; // If the top element of the priority queue is stil
    }

    return operations; // Return the number of operations performed.
}

int main()
{
    string first_multiple_input_temp;
    getline(cin, first_multiple_input_temp);

    vector<string> first_multiple_input = split(rtrim(first_multiple_i

    int n = stoi(first_multiple_input[0]);

    int k = stoi(first_multiple_input[1]);

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	6 7 1 2 3 9 10 12	2	2	✔

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	8 10 2 6 8 10 6 6 7 6	4	4	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

▸ **Show/hide question author's solution (Cpp)**

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.