**RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING
COLLEGE**

🔔 6   **KAVI MUGILAN R 2024-CSE** ⌄   **K2**

Started on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:33 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:48 AM
Time taken	14 mins 37 secs
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

🔔 6   **KAVI MUGILAN R 2024-CSE** ⌄   **K2**

Question 1 | Correct   Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Playing with Numbers:

Ram and Sita are playing with numbers by giving puzzles to each other. Now it was Ram term, so he gave Sita a positive integer 'n' and two numbers 1 and 3. He asked her to find the possible ways by which the number n can be represented using 1 and 3.Write any efficient algorithm to find the possible ways.

Example 1:

Input: *6*

Output:*6*

Explanation: *There are 6 ways to 6 represent number with 1 and 3*

> *1+1+1+1+1+1*
>
> *3+3*
>
> *1+1+1+3*
>
> *1+1+3+1*
>
> *1+3+1+1*
>
> *3+1+1+1*

Input Format

First Line contains the number n

Output Format

Print: The number of possible ways 'n' can be represented using 1 and 3

Sample Input

6

Sample Output

6

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  long long countWays(int n) {
5      if (n < 0) return 0;
6      long long *dp = (long long*)malloc((n+1) * sizeof(long long));
7      if (!dp) return 0;
8      dp[0] = 1;
9      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
10          dp[i] = 0;
11          // use a '1'
12          dp[i] += dp[i-1];
13          // use a '3'
14          if (i-3 >= 0) {
15              dp[i] += dp[i-3];
16          }
17      }
18      long long result = dp[n];
19      free(dp);
20      return result;
21  }
22
23  int main() {
24      int n;
25      if (scanf("%d", &n) != 1) {
26          return 1;
27      }
28      if (n < 0) {
29          printf("0\n");
30      } else {
31          long long ways = countWays(n);
32          printf("%lld\n", ways);
33      }
```

```
34          return 0;
35    }
36
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	6	6	6	✔
✔	25	8641	8641	✔
✔	100	24382819596721629	24382819596721629	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

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Started on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:39 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:47 AM
Time taken	7 mins 43 secs
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct   Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Playing with Chessboard:

Ram is given with an n*n chessboard with each cell with a monetary value. Ram stands at the (0,0), that the position of the top left white rook. He is been given a task to reach the bottom right black rook position (n-1, n-1) constrained that he needs to reach the position by traveling the maximum monetary path under the condition that he can only travel one step right or one step down the board. Help ram to achieve it by providing an efficient DP algorithm.

Example:

Input

3

1 2 4

2 3 4

8 7 1

Output:

19

Explanation:

Totally there will be 6 paths among that the optimal is

 Optimal path value:1+2+8+7+1=19

Input Format

First Line contains the integer n

The next n lines contain the n*n chessboard values

Output Format

Print Maximum monetary value of the path

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
 1  #include <stdio.h>
 2  #include <stdlib.h>
 3
 4  int max(int x, int y) {
 5      return (x > y) ? x : y;
 6  }
 7
 8  int main() {
 9      int n;
10      if (scanf("%d", &n) != 1) {
11          fprintf(stderr, "Failed to read n\n");
12          return 1;
13      }
14      if (n <= 0) {
15          printf("0\n");
16          return 0;
17      }
18
19      int **a = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int *));
20      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21          a[i] = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
22      }
23
24      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25          for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
26              scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
27          }
28      }
29
30
31      int **dp = (int **)malloc(n * sizeof(int *));
32      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
33          dp[i] = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
34      }
35
36      dp[0][0] = a[0][0];
```

```
37
38
39 ▾    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
40          dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][0] + a[i][0];
41      }
42
43 ▾    for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
44          dp[0][j] = dp[0][j-1] + a[0][j];
45      }
46
47
48 ▾    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
49 ▾        for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
50              dp[i][j] = max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1]) + a[i][j];
51          }
52      }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	3 1 2 4 2 3 4 8 7 1	19	19	✔
✔	3 1 3 1 1 5 1 4 2 1	12	12	✔
✔	4 1 1 3 4 1 5 7 8 2 3 4 6 1 6 9 0	28	28	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

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RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

KAVI MUGILAN R 2024-CSE ⌄

K2

Started on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:41 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:47 AM
Time taken	5 mins 33 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct   Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given two strings find the length of the common longest subsequence(need not be contiguous) between the two.

Example:

s1: ggtabe

s2: tgatasb

s1		a	g	**g**	**t**	**a**	**b**
s2		**g**	x	**t**	x	**a**	y	**b**

The length is 4

Solveing it using Dynamic Programming

For example:

Input	Result
aab	2
azb	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
1   #include <stdio.h>
2   #include <stdlib.h>
3   #include <string.h>
4
5   int lcs_length(const char *s1, const char *s2) {
6       int m = strlen(s1);
7       int n = strlen(s2);
8       int **dp = (int **)malloc((m+1) * sizeof(int *));
9       if (!dp) return 0;
10      for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
11          dp[i] = (int *)malloc((n+1) * sizeof(int));
12          if (!dp[i]) {
13
14              for (int k = 0; k < i; k++) free(dp[k]);
15              free(dp);
16              return 0;
17          }
18      }
19
20      for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) dp[i][0] = 0;
21      for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) dp[0][j] = 0;
22
23
24      for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
25          for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
26              if (s1[i-1] == s2[j-1]) {
27                  dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
28              } else {
29                  dp[i][j] = (dp[i-1][j] > dp[i][j-1] ? dp[i-1][j] : dp[i][j-1]);
30              }
31          }
32      }
33
34      int result = dp[m][n];
35
36
37      for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
38          free(dp[i]);
39      }
40      free(dp);
41
42      return result;
43  }
```

```
44
45 ▾ int main() {
46        char s1[1001], s2[1001];
47 ▾     if (scanf("%1000s %1000s", s1, s2) != 2) {
48            return 1;
49        }
50        int length = lcs_length(s1, s2);
51        printf("%d\n", length);
52        return 0;
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	aab azb	2	2	✔
✔	ABCD ABCD	4	4	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Started on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:44 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 29 October 2025, 10:46 AM
Time taken	1 min 34 secs
Marks	1.00/1.00
Grade	**10.00** out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Question 1 | Correct   Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Problem statement:

Find the length of the Longest Non-decreasing Subsequence in a given Sequence.

Eg:

Input:9

Sequence:[-1,3,4,5,2,2,2,2,3]

the subsequence is [-1,2,2,2,2,3]

Output:6

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```c
1   #include <stdio.h>
2   #include <stdlib.h>
3
4   int longest_non_decreasing_subsequence(int arr[], int n) {
5       if (n <= 0) return 0;
6
7       int *dp = (int*) malloc(n * sizeof(int));
8       if (!dp) return 0;
9
10      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11          dp[i] = 1;
12      }
13
14      int maxLen = 1;
15      for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
16          for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
17              if (arr[j] <= arr[i]) {
18                  if (dp[j] + 1 > dp[i]) {
19                      dp[i] = dp[j] + 1;
20                  }
21              }
22          }
23          if (dp[i] > maxLen) {
24              maxLen = dp[i];
25          }
26      }
27
28      free(dp);
29      return maxLen;
30  }
31
32  int main() {
33      int n;
34      if (scanf("%d", &n) != 1) {
35          return 1;
36      }
37
38      int *arr = (int*) malloc(n * sizeof(int));
39      if (!arr) {
40          return 1;
41      }
42
43      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
44          scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
45      }
46
47      int result = longest_non_decreasing_subsequence(arr, n);
48      printf("%d\n", result);
49
50      free(arr);
51      return 0;
52  }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✔	9 -1 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 3	6	6	✔
✔	7 1 2 2 4 5 7 6	6	6	✔

Passed all tests! ✔

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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