

Week-15

Roll No: 241501089

Name: Kishore S A

Q1)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 Case 0

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].

Sample Case 1

Sample Input For Custom Testing

4

17

10

21

45

Sample Output

45

21

10

17

Explanation

The input array is [17, 10, 21, 45], so the reverse of the input array is [45, 21, 10, 17].

Status

Finished

Started

Tuesday, 14 January 2025, 12:06 PM

Completed

Tuesday, 14 January 2025, 12:17 PM

Duration

11 mins 17 secs

Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

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]`.

```

34 */
35 int* reverseArray(int n, int *a, int *rC) {
36     *rC = n;
37
38     int *b = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int)*n);
39     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
40         b[i] = a[n-i-1];
41     }
42     return b;
43 }
44

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	<pre> int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 4, 5}; int result_count; int* result = reverseArray(5, arr, &amp;result_count); for (int i = 0; i &lt; result_count; i++)     printf("%d\n", *(result + i)); </pre>	5	5	✓
		4	4	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		1	1	

Passed all tests! ✓

## Q2)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  $sum(lengths) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9$  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  $minLength = 7$ , the final cut can be made.

Return *"Possible"*

Example

$n = 3$

$lengths = [4, 2, 3]$

$minLength = 7$

The rod is initially  $sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$  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

- $2 \leq n \leq 105$
- $1 \leq t \leq 109$
- $1 \leq lengths[i] \leq 109$
- *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,  $lengths[i]$ .

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

Sample Case 0

Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN    Function

4    →    $lengths[]$  size  $n = 4$

3    →    $lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 3]$

5

4

3

9    →    $minLength = 9$

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.

#### Sample Case 1

#### Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN    Function

3     $\rightarrow$    lengths[] size  $n = 3$

5     $\rightarrow$    lengths[] =  $[5, 6, 2]$

6

2

12    $\rightarrow$    minLength=  $12$

#### Sample Output

Impossible

#### Explanation

The uncut rod is  $5 + 6 + 2 = 13$  units long. After making either cut, the rod will be too short to make the second cut.

## Constraints

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq t \leq 10^9$
- $1 \leq lengths[i] \leq 10^9$
- 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, *lengths*[*i*].

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

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

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

### Example

```
n = 3
lengths = [4, 2, 3]
minLength = 7
```

The rod is initially  $sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$  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".

```

29 #include <stdlib.h>
30
31 int cmp(const void* a, const void* b) {
32     return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
33 }
34
35 char* cutThemAll(int n, long *a, long mL) {
36     int s = 0;
37
38     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
39         s += a[i];
40     }
41
42     long r = s;
43     qsort(a, n, sizeof(long), cmp);
44
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
46         if (r == mL) {
47             return "Possible";
48         }
49
50         if (r > mL) {
51             r -= a[i];
52         } else {
53             return "Impossible";
54         }
55     }
56
57     return "Possible";
58 }
59
60 }
61

```

	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! ✓