

Started on	Monday, 25 March 2024, 6:20 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 25 March 2024, 6:42 PM
Time taken	21 mins 59 secs
Grade	10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question 1

Correct

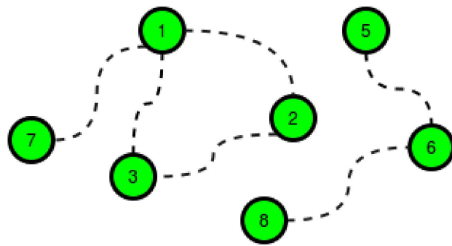
Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Determine the minimum cost to provide library access to all citizens of HackerLand. There are n cities numbered from 1 to n . Currently there are no libraries and the cities are not connected. Bidirectional roads may be built between any city pair listed in *cities*. A citizen has access to a library if:

- Their city contains a library.
- They can travel by road from their city to a city containing a library.

Example

The following figure is a sample map of HackerLand where the dotted lines denote possible roads:



$c_{road} = 2$

$c_{lib} = 3$

$cities = [[1, 7], [1, 3], [1, 2], [2, 3], [5, 6], [6, 8]]$

The cost of building any road is $c_{road} = 2$, and the cost to build a library in any city is $c_{lib} = 3$. Build 5 roads at a cost of $5 \times 2 = 10$ and 2 libraries for a cost of 6 . One of the available roads in the cycle $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$ is not necessary.

There are q queries, where each query consists of a map of HackerLand and value of c_{lib} and c_{road} . For each query, find the minimum cost to make libraries accessible to all the citizens.

Function Description

Complete the function *roadsAndLibraries* in the editor below.

roadsAndLibraries has the following parameters:

- *int n*: integer, the number of cities
- *int c_lib*: integer, the cost to build a library
- *int c_road*: integer, the cost to repair a road
- *int cities[m][2]*: each *cities[i]* contains two integers that represent cities that can be connected by a new road

Returns

- *int*: the minimal cost

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer q , that denotes the number of queries.

The subsequent lines describe each query in the following format:

- The first line contains four space-separated integers that describe the respective values of n , m , c_{lib} and c_{road} , the number of cities, number of roads, cost of a library and cost of a road.

- Each of the next m lines contains two space-separated integers, $u[i]$ and $v[i]$, that describe a bidirectional road that can be built to connect cities $u[i]$ and $v[i]$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq q \leq 10$
- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $0 \leq m \leq \min(10^5, \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2})$
- $1 \leq c_{road}, c_{lib} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq u[i], v[i] \leq n$

- Each road connects two distinct cities.

For example:

Input	Result
2	4
3 3 2 1	12
1 2	
3 1	
2 3	
6 6 2 5	
1 3	
3 4	
2 4	
1 2	
2 3	
5 6	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  string ltrim(const string &);
6  string rtrim(const string &);
7  vector<string> split(const string &);
8
9  /*
10 * Complete the 'roadsAndLibraries' function below.
11 *
12 * The function is expected to return a LONG_INTEGER.
13 * The function accepts following parameters:
14 * 1. INTEGER n
15 * 2. INTEGER c_lib
16 * 3. INTEGER c_road
17 * 4. 2D_INTEGER_ARRAY cities
18 */
19
20 void dfs(int node, vector<bool>& visited, const vector<vector<int>>& graph) {
21     visited[node] = true;
22     for (int neighbor : graph[node]) {
23         if (!visited[neighbor]) {
24             dfs(neighbor, visited, graph);
25         }
26     }
27 }
28
29 long roadsAndLibraries(int n, int c_lib, int c_road, vector<vector<int>>& cities) {
30     if (c_lib <= c_road) {
31         return static_cast<long>(n) * static_cast<long>(c_lib);
32     }
33
34     vector<vector<int>> graph(n + 1);
35     for (const auto& road : cities) {
36         int city1 = road[0];
37         int city2 = road[1];
38         graph[city1].push_back(city2);
39         graph[city2].push_back(city1);
40     }
41
42     vector<bool> visited(n + 1, false);
43     long total_cost = 0;
44
45     // Count the number of connected components
46     int num_components = 0;
47     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
48         if (!visited[i]) {
49             ++num_components;
50             dfs(i, visited, graph);
51         }
52     }

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	2 3 3 2 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 6 6 2 5 1 3 3 4 2 4 1 2 2 3 5 6	4 12	4 12	✓
✓	5 9 2 91 84 8 2 2 9 5 9 92 23 2 1 5 3 5 1 3 4 3 1 5 4 4 1 5 2 4 2 8 3 10 55 6 4 3 2 7 1 1 0 5 3 2 0 102 1	805 184 80 5 204	805 184 80 5 204	✓
✓	1 5 3 6 1 1 2 1 3 1 4	15	15	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

► Show/hide question author's solution (C++).

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.