Dynamic Array 🖈



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Problem

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- Declare a 2-dimensional array, *arr*, with *n* empty arrays, all zero-indexed.
- Declare an integer, *lastAnswer*, and initialize it to 0.

You need to process two types of queries:

- 1. Query: **1 x y**
 - Compute $idx = (x \oplus lastAnswer)$.
 - Append the integer **y** to **arr[idx**].
- 2. Query: 2 x y
 - Compute $idx = (x \oplus lastAnswer)$.
 - Set lastAnswer = arr[idx][y%size(arr[idx])].
 - Store the new value of *lastAnswer* in an answers array.

Notes:

- 🕀 is the bitwise XOR operation, which corresponds to the ^ operator in most languages. Learn more about it on Wikipedia.
- % is the modulo operator.
- Finally, size(arr[idx]) is the number of elements in arr[idx].

Function Description

Complete the *dynamicArray* function with the following parameters:

- $int \ n$: the number of empty arrays to initialize in arr
- int queries[q][3]: 2-D array of integers

Returns

- $\emph{int}[]$: the results of each type 2 query in the order they are presented

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers, n, the size of arr to create, and q, the number of queries, respectively. Each of the q subsequent lines contains a query string, queries[i].

Constraints

- $1 \le n, q \le 10^5$
- $0 \le x, y \le 10^9$
- It is guaranteed that query type 2 will never query an empty array or index.



Sample Input

```
STDIN Function
-----
25     size of arr[] n = 2, size of queries[] q = 5
1 0 5     queries = [[1,0,5],[1,1,7],[1,0,3],[2,1,0],[2,1,1]]
1 1 7
1 0 3
2 1 0
2 1 1
```

Sample Output

7

Explanation

Initial Values:

```
n = 2
```

lastAnswer = 0

```
arr[0] = [\ ]
```

$$arr[1] = []$$

Query 0: Append 5 to $arr[((0 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[0]$.

lastAnswer=0

```
arr[0] = [5]
```

arr[1] = []

Query 1: Append 7 to $arr[((1 \oplus 0) \% 2)] = arr[1]$.

arr[0] = [5]

arr[1] = [7]

Query 2: Append ${\bf 3}$ to ${\it arr}[(\ ({\bf 0}\oplus {\bf 0})\ \%\ {\bf 2}\)]={\it arr}[{\bf 0}].$

lastAnswer=0

```
arr[0] = [5, 3]
```

arr[1] = [7]

Query 3: Assign the value at index 0 of arr[(100)%2] = arr[1] to lastAnswer. Store lastAnswer in your answer array. lastAnswer = 7

arr[0] = [5, 3]

arr[1] = [7]

Query 4: Assign the value at index $\mathbf{1}$ of $arr[(\mathbf{1}\oplus\mathbf{7})\%\mathbf{2})] = arr[0]$ to lastAnswer. Store lastAnswer in your answer array. $lastAnswer = \mathbf{3}$

arr[0] = [5, 3]

arr[1] = [7]

Return your answer array [7, 3]. The code stub prints its elements on separate lines.

```
Change Theme Language Python 3
```

```
17
18  def dynamicArray(n, queries):
19  # Write your code here
20  # Do not use arr = [[]] * n
21  arr = []
22  for _ in range(n):
23  arr.append([])
24  last_answer = 0
```

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