Logo	
STUDENT REPORT	1400
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DETAILS SEED TO THE SEED OF TH	55057
Name Liber Still Name Liber Still Name	1823C
K NIVEDINI	3051
Roll Number	Kille
KUB23CSE052	9C2 F18
FYPERIMENT	UB23 SEOS2
Title ADVACED SUB ARRAY PROBLEM	Ser Ser
ADVACED SUB ARRAY PROBLEM	7052 AC 33C55
They they was the state of the	SE NUB"
You are competing in a basketball contest. In this contest the score for each successful shot depends on both the	CEO'S
You are competing in a basketball contest. In this contest the score for each successful shot depends on both th from the basket and the player's position. The ball is shot N times, successfully. You are given an array A contain	
distance of a player from basket for N shots. The index of array represents the position of the player. Score is call	
multiplying the position with the distance from the basket.	
Your task is to find and return an integer value, representing the maximum possible score you can achieve by cho contiguous subarray of size K from the given array.	osing a
Note:	
* A subarray is a contiguous part of array.	EEO
* Assume 1 based indexing.	1303
* The array contains both negative and positive values.	
* Assume the player is standing on a cartesian plane.	24218
Input Format	O.S.
- input1:An integer value N representing the number of shots made by the player	3
- input2 : An integer K representing the size of subarray	, 423C3
- input3 : An array of integers	9
Sample Input	-20
5 2	: And the second
1 2 3 4 5 Sample Output	20
Sample Output	
14	8150
Source Code: Selection (MR) 32 Control (MR) 32	135°
the state of the s	File. May 13
KINBA 3 CEFUSA KINBA	FEGGY,
14130 121 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1838c. "334

```
goals=int(input())
   size=int(input())
   l=list(map(int,input().split()))
   max=0
   for i in range(0,len(1)):
       sub=l[i:i+size]
       k=1
       s=0
       for j in sub:
           s+=(j*k)
           k+=1
           if s>max:
               max=s
   print(max)
RESULT
 5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

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n.a	STUDENT REPORT	
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	K NIVEDINI	
10	Roll Number	
5025	KUB23CSE052	
	XPERIMENT 30 STATE	
1820	ttle this character the state of the state o	
	ANT ON RAIL WHO SELDS TO THE S	
c057	Description of the state of the	
S	There is a ant on your balcony. It wants to leave the rail so sometimes it moves right and sometimes it moves left until it gets exhausted. Given an integer array A of size N which consists of integer 1 and -1 only representing ant's moves.	
ST KIRS	Where 1 means ant moved unit distance towards the right side and -1 means it moved unit distance towards the left . Your task is to find and return the integer value representing how many times the ant reaches back to original starting position.	
	Note:	
823C5E0	Assume 1-based indexing Assume that the railing extends infinitely on the either sides	
4	Input Format:	
E057 40	input1 : An integer value N representing the number of moves made by the ant.	
	input2 . An integer array A consisting of the arits moves towards either side	
LUB 73C	In the Control of the	
FIR.	5 1-11-11	
-0	Sample Output	
SCSE057	2	
	Source Code: 187 257 257 257 257	
A182	Source Code: (LUR) 35-5-10-57 (LUR) 35-5	
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```
def count_returns_to_start(N, A):
    current_position = 0
    return_count = 0

for move in A:
        current_position += move
    if current_position == 0:
        return_count += 1

    return return_count

# Example usage:
N = int(input())
A = list(map(int,input().split())) # Example moves
    result = count_returns_to_start(N, A)
    print(result) # Output: 3

RESULT

5/5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

	Logo	2000
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37 WIB23C	STUDENT REPORT	o C
S.	HEV3C, Prykn, 3c2fp, Milby, EtO2, HV3c2, PVA, 3c2fc,	471850
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	K NIVEDINI	303
100	Roll Number grain and the second seco	1 2
E0255	KUB23CSE052	4783
FX	PERIMENT STATE OF THE STATE OF	051
Title	e 14118 ESEDST 118730 157 TO 325E 24118T SEDST 118730	2
F _{III} O C	CHOCOLATE JAR	23050
1	Jens Files 1 13 Cent 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	78
COS) D	Description of the second seco	S
100	You are given an integer array of size N, representing jars of chocolates. Three students A, B, and C respectively, will pick	E0255
0.0	chocolates one by one from each chocolate jar, till the jar is empty, and then repeat the same with the rest of the jars. Your task is to fine and return an integer value representing the total number of chocolates that student A will have, after all the	P
32 KUB2:	chocolates have been picked from all the jars.	್ವಾರ
5	Note: Once a jar is done A will start taking the chocolates from the new jar.	KN853
co ^r	Input Format:	·2.0
373C5E0	input1: An integer value N representing the number of jars.	057
9	input2: An integer array representing the quantity of chocolates in each jar.	3C5E051
45	Output Format:	
5E057 KUT	Return an integer value representing the total number of chocolates that student A will have, after all the chocolates are picked.	22, KJBJ
c	Example:	2
KUB236	Input:	SE
*	3	J&7.365E
20.	10 20 30	
3C5E057	Output:	B
3	21	AST.
KARS.	Explanation:	2
\$	Jar 1: 10 chocolates -> A-4, B-3,C-3	325
	Jar 2: 20 chocolates -> A-7, B-7, C-6	198,
	Jar 3: 30 chocolates -> A-10, B-10,C-10	
	so A gets a total of 4+7+10=21 chocolates.	- SES
s	Source Code: Luby 3 c5 105 1 km 2 c5 t0 5 km	French Control

```
def total_chocolates_for_A(chocolates):
    total_chocolates_A = 0

# Iterate through each jar
    for jar in chocolates:
        # Full cycles where A gets 1 chocolate per cycle
            total_chocolates_A += jar // 3

# If there are leftover chocolates and A gets 1 more
            if jar % 3 >= 1:
                total_chocolates_A += 1

            return total_chocolates_A
            jar=int(input())
            chocolates=list(map(int,input(). split ()))
            print(total_chocolates_for_A(chocolates))

RESULT

5/5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

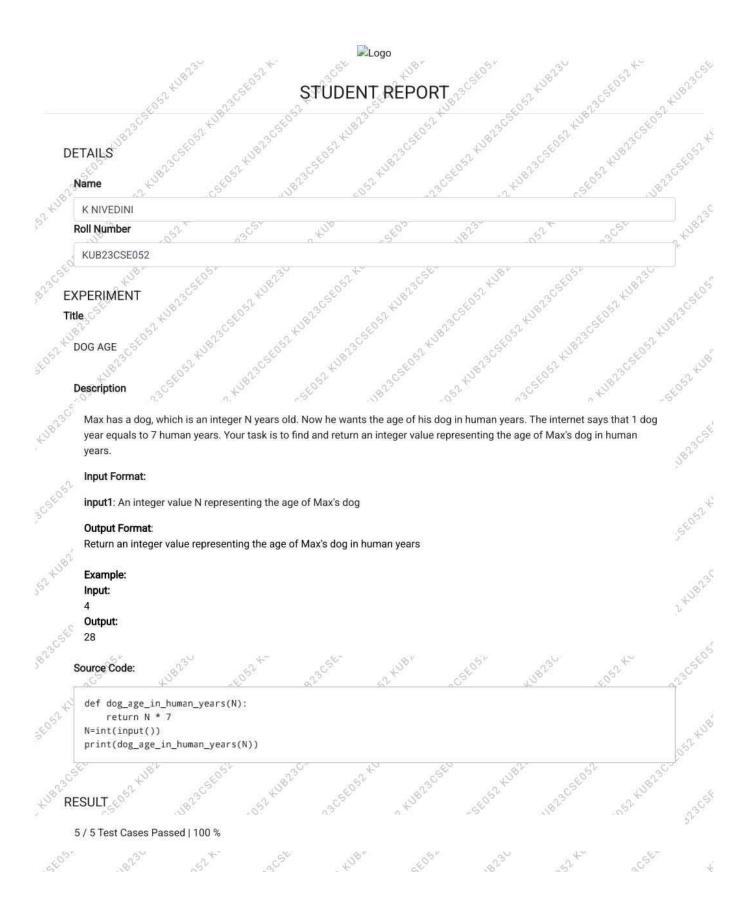
Logo DETAILS Name K NIVEDINI Roll Number KUB23CSE052 **EXPERIMENT** Title **DIWALI CONTEST** Description Max is planning to take part in a Diwali contest at a Diwali Party that will begin at 8 PM and will run until midnight (12 AM) i.e., for 4 hours. He also needs to travel to the party venue within this time which takes him P minutes. The contest comprises of N problems that are arranged in order of difficulty, with problem 1 being the simplest and problem N being the most difficult. Max is aware that he will require 5*i minutes to solve the ith problem. Your task is help Max find and return an integer value, representing the number of problems Max can solve and reach the party venue within the given time frame of 4 hours. Note: Max will leave his home at exactly 8 PM to reach the party venue. Input Format: input1: An integer value N, representing the total number of problems. input2: An integer value P, Representing the time to travel in minutes from his home to the party venue. Example: Input: 180 Output: Explanation: The amount of time left to solve the problems is 4*60-180=60 mins. 1st Problem - 5 mins, Time left = 60-5=55 mins 2nd Problem - 10 mins, Time left = 55-10=45 mins 3rd Problem - 15 mins, Time left = 45-15=30 mins

4th Problem - 20 mins, Time left = 30-20=10 mins

5th Problem - 25 mins

30

```
Source Code:
    def max_problems_solved(N, P):
        # Total available time for solving problems (240 minutes minus travel time)
        remaining_time = 240 - P
       # Initialize counters for time and problems solved
        time_spent = 0
        count = 0
        # Iterate over problems from 1 to N
        for i in range(1, N + 1):
            # Time to solve the ith problem
            time_to_solve = 5 * i
            # Check if there's enough time left to solve this problem
            if time_spent + time_to_solve > remaining_time:
                break # Max can't solve more problems
            # Update the time spent and count of problems solved
            time_spent += time_to_solve
            count += 1
        return count
    N=int(input())
    P=int(input())
    result=max_problems_solved(N,P)
    print(result)
RESULT
  5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```



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27	K NIVEDINI	
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0	KUB23CSE052	-27 Ang
EX	PERIMENT	0.
√g ³ Titl		-550
E	ELECTIONS A LUBY SELDS NO NEW MARKET AND A LUBY SELDS NO	UB236
257 to	Description STATED STAT	
5°	10. 50. "V ₂ "V ₂ "V ₂ "C ₂ "O ₂ "O ₂ "U ₂	1052
411873°	You are the head of the election committee in your village. Each Political party is associated with a unique number and the votes are represented as an integer array A. where each element contains the party number voted for by the villagers. For a party to win, they must have a majority of votes, our task is to find and return an integer value denoting the winning party's number. Return -1 if there is no party with a majority.	,e
b)	Note: If only one vote is there he is the winner.	F18,5
605	Input Format :	
13C51	input1: An integer value representing the number the number of voters	-052°
	input2: An integer array A representing the votes of the voters.	300
052 4018	output Format:	
021	Return an integer value denoting the winning party's number.Return -1 there is no party with a majority	T/182
L	Example 1:	9,
J823C54	Input:	20
200	6	1305°
4	112223	
SE052.4	Output:	180
3	2	16936
V7853L	Explanation:	
400	As 2 got the most number of votes i.e 3.	SA CE
	Example 2:	899
	Input:	
	6	56998
	121122	Spen
	Output:	
	-1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
	Explanation:	13

```
Source Code:
   n=int(input())
   arr=list(map(int,input().split()))
   d={ }
   if n==1:
       print(arr[0])
   else:
       for i in arr:
           if i not in d:
               d[i]=1
            else:
               d[i]+=1
        x=sorted(d.items(),key=lambda x:x[1], reverse =True)
        if x[0][1]==x[1][1]:
           print(-1)
        else:
            print(x[0][0])
RESULT
 6 / 6 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```



16. Elly. 1813, 1514/20, 365

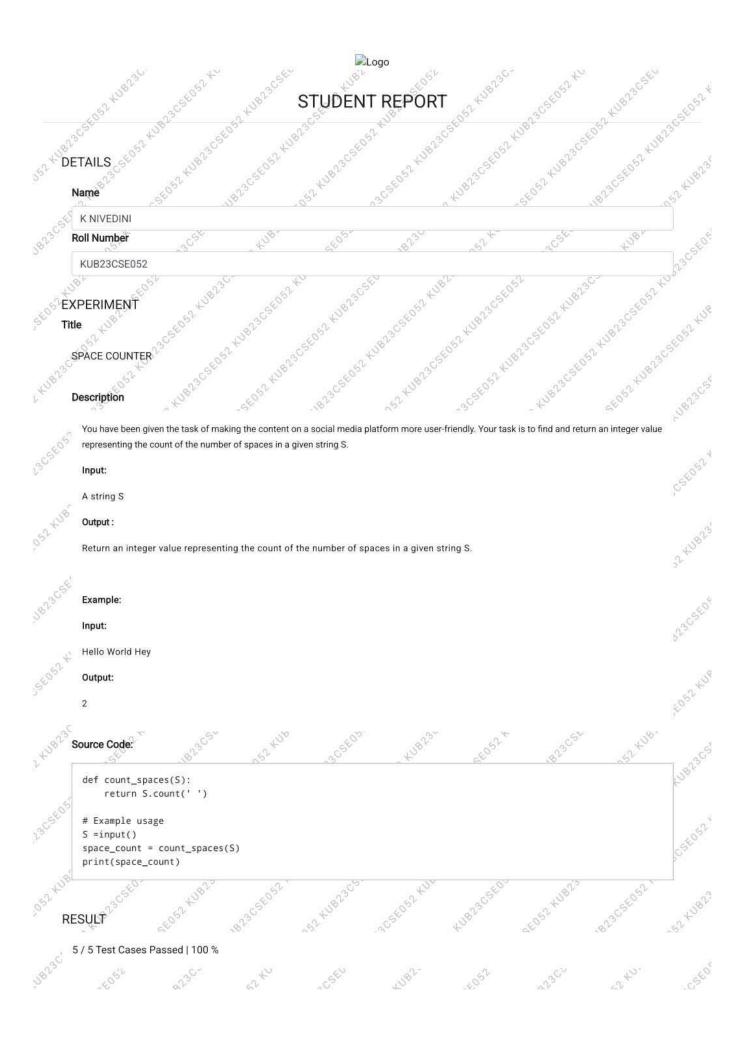
UV	Logo No	a a
125	STUDENT REPORT	17 KUB23
2,	TAILS 1 KUR 3 CS (1857 KUR 13	5°
EDST KI	K NIVEDINI toll Number	
5	KUB23CSE052	1052
Titl	UM OF NUMBERS AT PRIME FACTORS	* * NB 23 C.5
	Prime factors of a positive integer are the prime numbers that divide that integer exactly.	CSEC
92 KUB	Given an array arr of n integers and a positive integer num. Let's suppose prime factorization of num is: $p^a \times q^b \times r^c \times \times z^f$, where p,q,rz are prime numbers.	32 KUB23
1873C5V	Sum of numbers in array arr at indices of prime factors of number num is: a x arr[p] + b x arr[q] + c x arr[r] + + f x arr[z]. You are given an array arr of size n and a positive integer num. You are required to calculate the sum of numbers in arr as mentioned above, and print the same.	323C5E0
5E052+	Note: • If arr is empty, print -1. • If prime factor of num not found as indices, print 0.	£052 KUS
o.C	Input Format:	500
411873c	 The input consists of three lines: The first line contains an integer, i.e. n. The second line contains an array arr of length of n. The third line contains an integer num 	FIRE Jace
305°	The input will be read from the STDIN by the candidates.	-6052
	Output Format:	,65
FILE	Print the sum that was mentioned in the problem statement.	0
	Example:	2408
	Input: 6	
	11 21 32 45 1 23	c5E0
	6	200
	Output:	.05
	77	£889

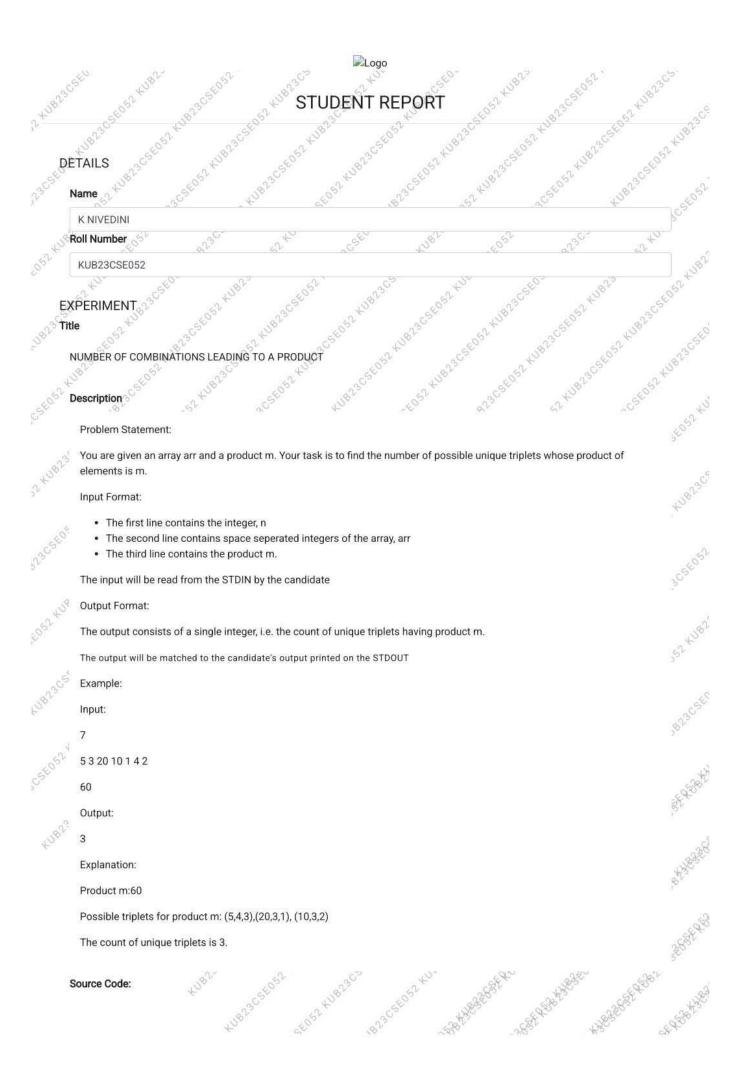
Explanation:

4 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 80 %

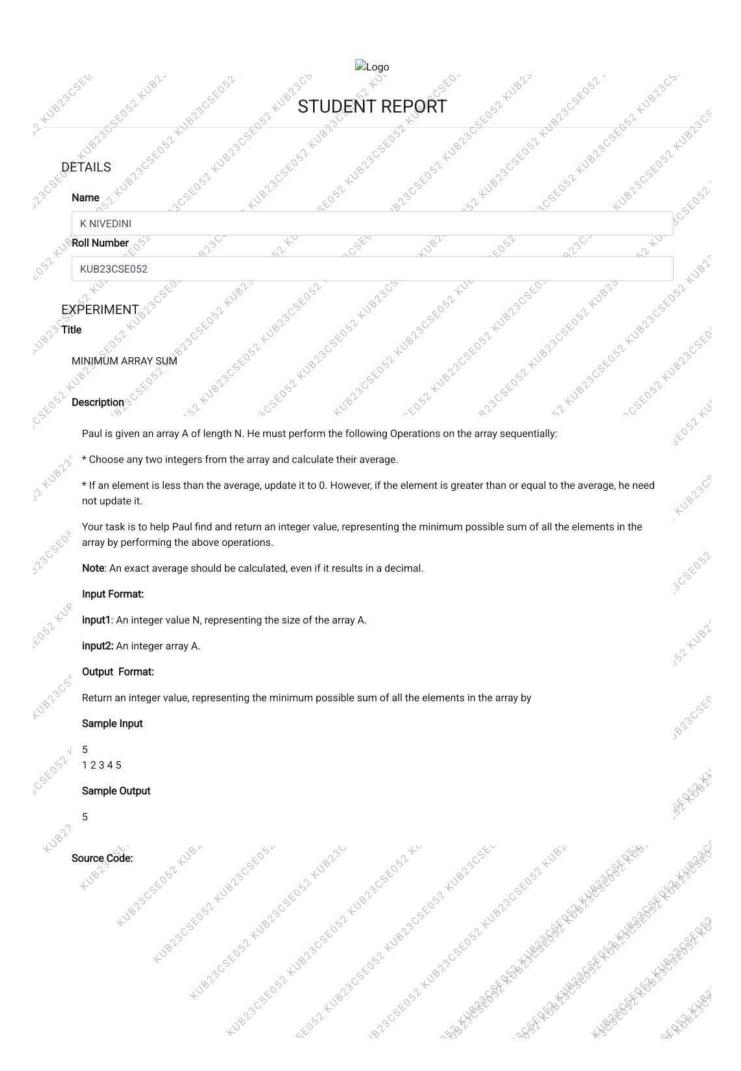
```
Source Code:
```

```
from collections import defaultdict
     def prime_factors(num):
         factors = defaultdict(int)
         while num % 2 == 0:
             factors[2] += 1
              num //= 2
          for i in range(3, int(num**0.5) + 1, 2):
             while num % i == 0:
                 factors[i] += 1
                 num //= i
          if num > 2:
              factors[num] += 1
         return factors
     def calculate_prime_index_sum(arr, num):
          if not arr:
              return -1
          factors = prime_factors(num)
          total_sum = 0
          valid_prime_found = False
          for prime, power in factors.items():
             if prime < len(arr):
                 total_sum += power * arr[prime]
                 valid_prime_found = True
          return total_sum if valid_prime_found else 0
     if __name__ == "__main__":
         n = int(input())
         arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
         num = int(input())
         result = calculate_prime_index_sum(arr, num)
         print(result)
RESULT
```



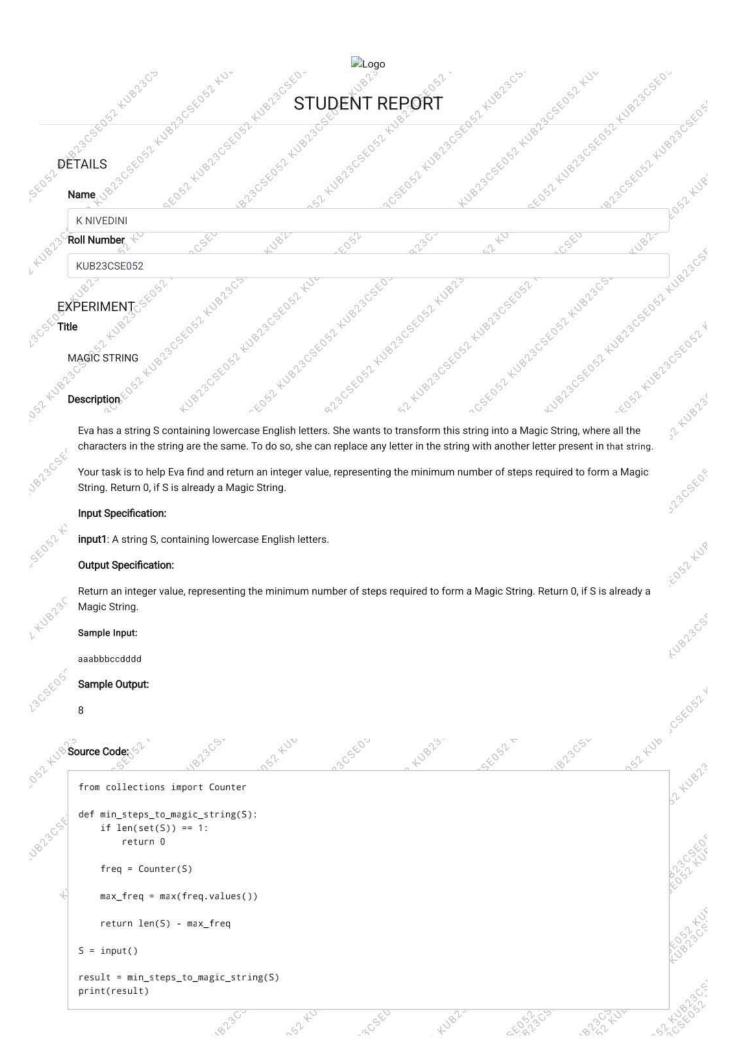


```
def count_triplets(arr, n, m):
       unique_triplets = set()
       for i in range(n):
           for j in range(i + 1, n):
               for k in range(j + 1, n):
                   if arr[i] * arr[j] * arr[k] == m:
                       triplet = tuple(sorted([arr[i], arr[j], arr[k]]))
                       unique_triplets.add(triplet)
       return len(unique_triplets)
   # Input Reading
   n = int(input())
   arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
   m = int(input())
   result = count_triplets(arr, n, m)
   print(result)
RESULT
 6 / 6 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

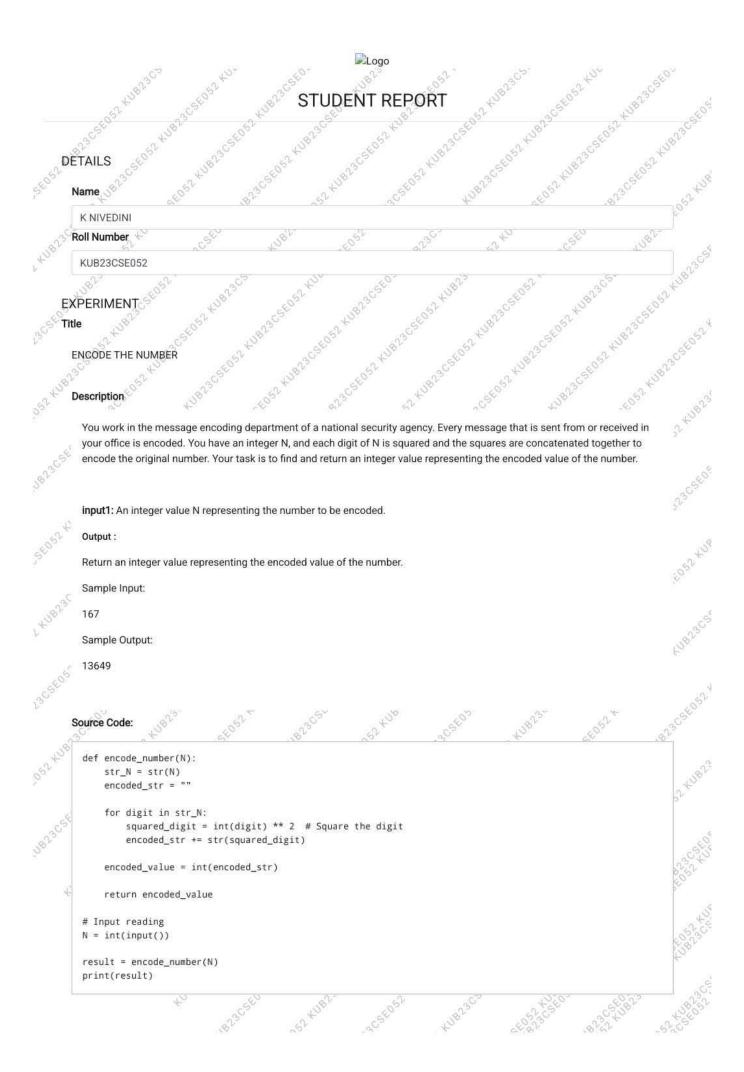


```
def min_sum(arr):
       arr.sort(reverse=True)
       total = arr[0]
       avg = arr[0]
       for i in range(1, len(arr)):
           if arr[i] < avg:
              break
           total += arr[i]
           avg = (total) / (i + 1)
       return total
   n = int(input())
   arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
   result = min_sum(arr)
   print(result)
RESULT
 5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

```
def next_prime(N):
           num = N + 1
           while True:
            is_prime = True
             for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
              if num % i == 0:
                is_prime = False
                break
             if is_prime:
              return num
             num += 1
         N = int(input())
         result = next_prime(N)
         print(result)
     RESULT
5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
           3 Ko.
```









```
def find_equilibrium_position(N, A):
       total_sum = sum(A)
       left_sum = 0
       for i in range(N):
           right_sum = total_sum - left_sum - A[i]
           if left_sum == right_sum:
               return i + 1
           left_sum += A[i]
       return "NOT FOUND"
   # Input reading
   N = int(input())
   A = list(map(int, input().split()))
   result = find_equilibrium_position(N, A)
   print(result)
RESULT
 5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```

```
import math

def gcd(a, b):
    return math.gcd(a, b)

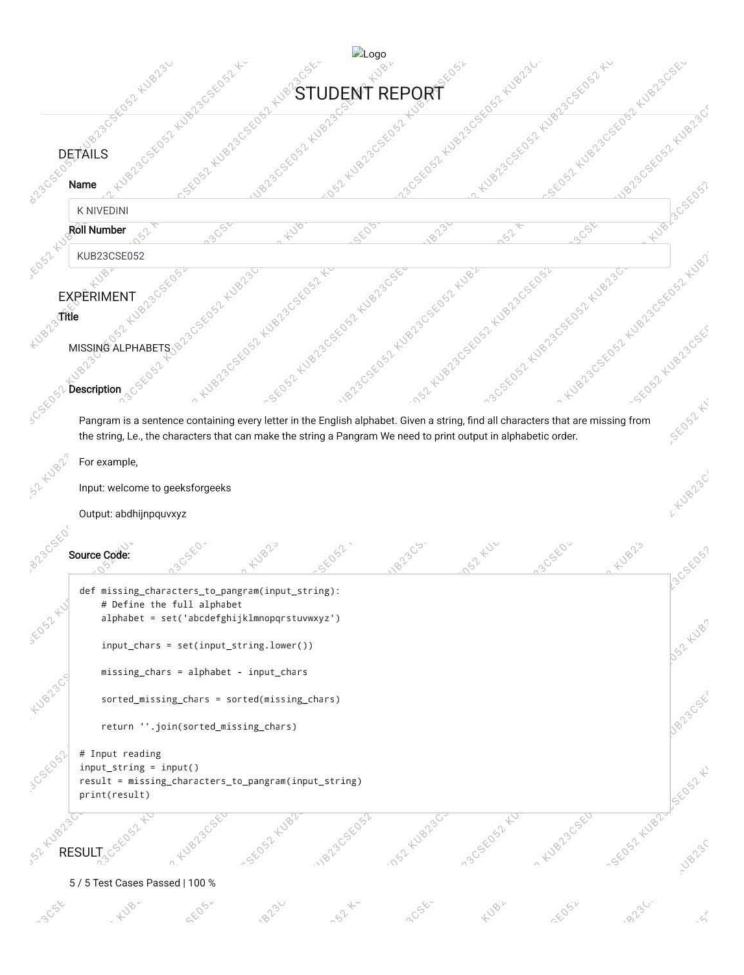
def lcm(a, b):
    return (a * b) // gcd(a, b)

# Input reading
a, b = map(int, input().split())

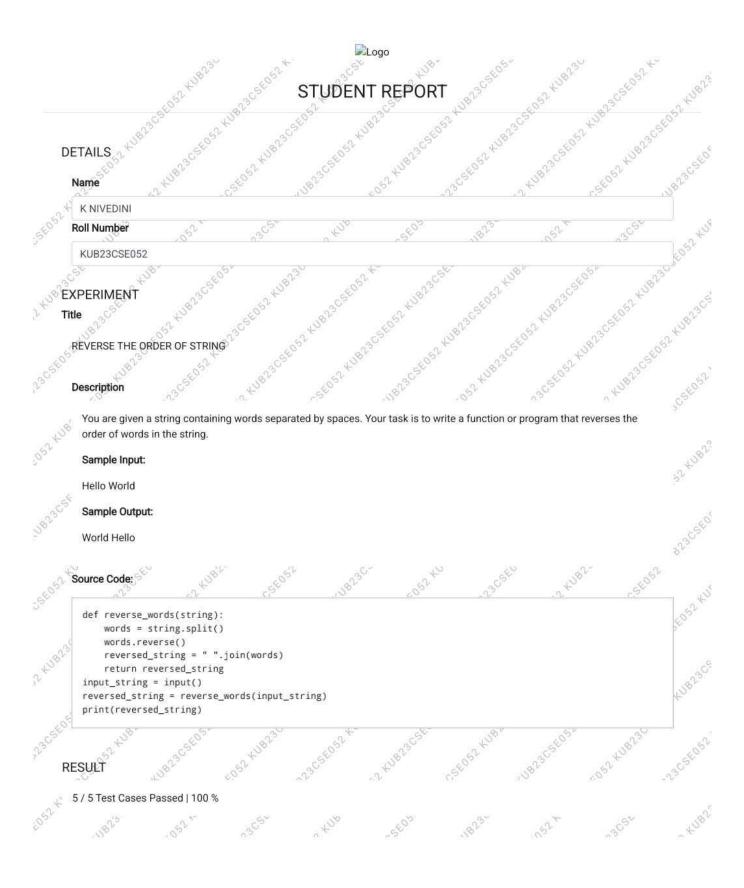
# Calculate GCD and LCM
gcd_value = gcd(a, b)
lcm_value = lcm(a, b)
print(gcd_value)

RESULT

5/5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```



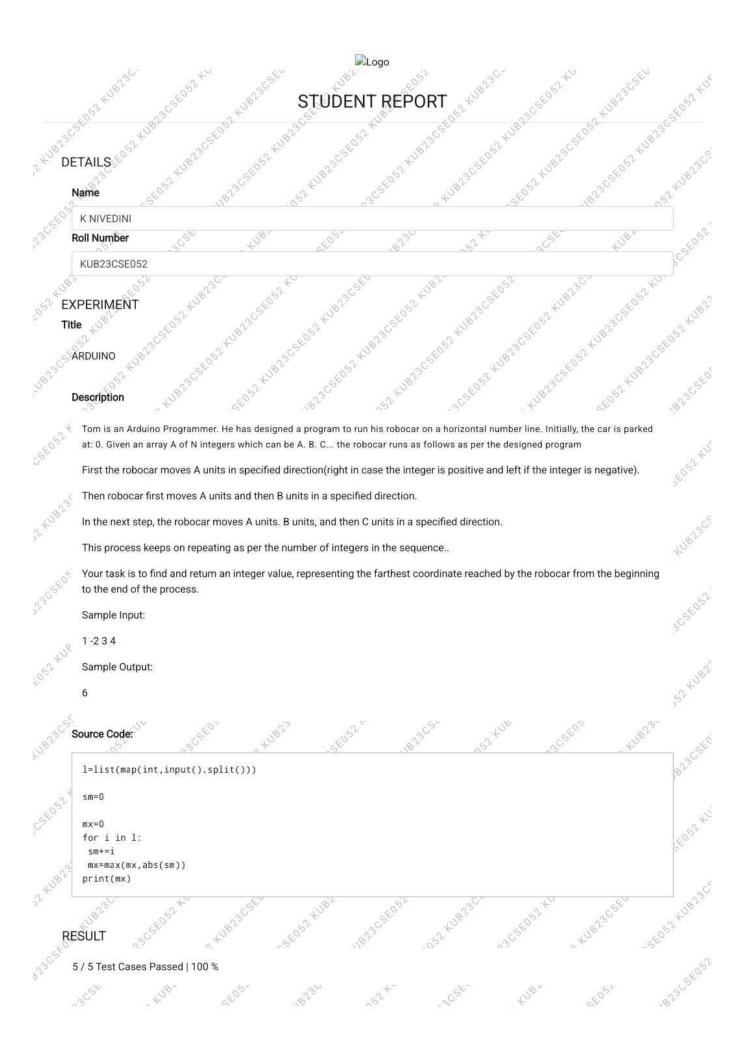
```
Logo
                                                    STUDENT REPORT
      DETAILS
        Name
         K NIVEDINI
        Roll Number
          KUB23CSE052
      EXPERIMENT
      Title
TARGET SUM
        Description
          You are given a list of integers, and your task is to write a function that finds the two numbers in the list that add up to a
          specific target sum. You need to return the indices of these two numbers.
          Write a function that takes a list of Integers and a target sum as input and returns a list of two indices (0-based) of the
          numbers that add up to the target sum. Assume that there is exactly one solution, and you cannot use the same element twice
          Sample Input:
          271115
          9
          Sample Output:
          [0, 1]
Source Code:
          def two_sum(nums, target):
            num_to_index = {}
            for i, num in enumerate(nums):
               complement = target - num
               if complement in num_to_index:
                return [num_to_index[complement], i]
              num_to_index[num] = i
            raise ValueError("No two numbers add up to the target sum.")
          nums = list(map(int,input().split()))
          target = int(input())
          indices = two_sum(nums, target)
          print(indices)
      RESULT
       5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
                         11823
```



```
def find_peak_element(arr):
     n = len(arr)
      if n == 1:
        return 0
      if arr[0] > arr[1]:
        return 0
      if arr[n - 1] > arr[n - 2]:
        return n - 1
      for i in range(1, n - 1):
        if arr[i] > arr[i - 1] and arr[i] > arr[i + 1]:
          return i
      return -1
    n = int(input())
    arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
    index = find_peak_element(arr)
    if index != -1:
     print(index)
    else:
      print("No peak element found.")
RESULT
  5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
         MBD.
                      6052
```

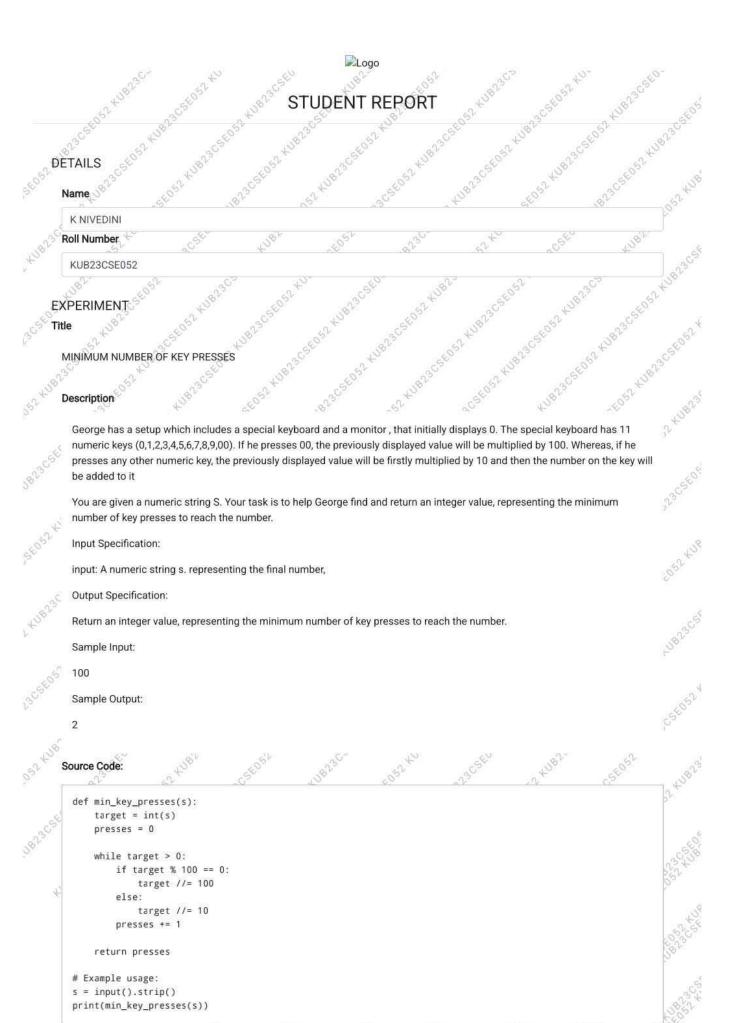
```
Logo
                                                    STUDENT REPORT
DETAILS
          K NIVEDINI
        Roll Number
          KUB23CSE052
      EXPERIMENT
Title
        SUB ARRAY WITH MAX SUM
        Description
          You are given a list of integers, and your task is to find the subarray with the maximum sum. Write a function or method to
          solve this problem efficiently and return the maximum sum.
          Input:
          n: the no of elements in the array
          nums (List of integers): A list of integers (1 <= len(nums) <= 10^5)
          Sample input:
          -1 2 3 10 -4 7 2 -5
          Sample output:
          20
          Explanation:
          The max subarry sum is 20. The subarray is [2,3,10,-4,7,2]
        Source Code:
          n=int(input())
          l=list(map(int,input().split()))
          s=1[0]
          ms=1[0]
          for i in range(1,n):
           s=max(l[i],s+l[i])
           ms=max(ms,s)
          print(ms)
      RESULT
```

16. Elly. 1813, 1514/20, 365





the 2600. 1453. 25 120 35 25 4. These 260



RESULT
6 / 6 Test Cases Passed | 100 %



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