

POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS ▾**P2****Started on** Saturday, 11 October 2025, 9:15 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Saturday, 11 October 2025, 9:28 AM**Time taken** 13 mins 9 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **4.00** out of 4.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n, find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

Input	Result
5	1
1 1 2 3 4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int findDuplicate(int nums[], int n) {
4     int slow = nums[0];
5     int fast = nums[0];
6     do {
7         slow = nums[slow];
8         fast = nums[nums[fast]];
9     } while (slow != fast);
10    slow = nums[0];
11    while (slow != fast) {
12        slow = nums[slow];
13        fast = nums[fast];
14    }
15
16    return slow;
17}
18
19 int main() {
20     int n;
21     scanf("%d", &n);
22
23     int nums[n];
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
26     }
27
28     int duplicate = findDuplicate(nums, n);
29     printf("%d\n", duplicate);
30
31     return 0;
32 }
33

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS**P2****Started on** Saturday, 11 October 2025, 9:30 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Saturday, 11 October 2025, 9:38 AM**Time taken** 8 mins 8 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **4.00** out of 4.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n, find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

Input	Result
5	1
1 1 2 3 4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int findDuplicate(int nums[], int n) {
4     int slow = nums[0];
5     int fast = nums[0];
6     do {
7         slow = nums[slow];
8         fast = nums[nums[fast]];
9     } while (slow != fast);
10    slow = nums[0];
11    while (slow != fast) {
12        slow = nums[slow];
13        fast = nums[fast];
14    }
15
16    return slow;
17}
18
19 int main() {
20     int n;
21     scanf("%d", &n);
22
23     int nums[n];
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
26     }
27
28     int duplicate = findDuplicate(nums, n);
29     printf("%d\n", duplicate);
30
31     return 0;
32 }
33

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7	7	7	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 2 3 4 4	4	4	✓
✓	5 1 1 2 3 4	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS**P2****Started on** Friday, 31 October 2025, 12:46 PM**State** Finished**Completed on** Friday, 31 October 2025, 12:53 PM**Time taken** 6 mins 57 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **30.00** out of 30.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:
 1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
 2. Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

1

3 10 17 57

6 2 7 10 15 57 246

Output:

10 57

Input:

1

6 1 2 3 4 5 6

2 1 6

Output:

1 6

For example:

Input	Result
1	10 57
3 10 17 57	
6	
2 7 10 15 57 246	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 void findIntersection(int arr1[], int N1, int arr2[], int N2) {
4     int i = 0, j = 0;
5     int found = 0;
6
7     while (i < N1 && j < N2) {
8         if (arr1[i] == arr2[j]) {
9             printf("%d ", arr1[i]);
10            found = 1;
11            i++;
12            j++;
13        } else if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
14            i++;
15        }
16    }
17 }
```

```

15    }
16    j++;
17 }
18 }
19 if (!found) {
20   printf("\n");
21 }
22 }
23
24 int main() {
25   int T;
26   scanf("%d", &T);
27
28 for (int t = 0; t < T; t++) {
29   int N1;
30   scanf("%d", &N1);
31   int arr1[N1];
32
33 for (int i = 0; i < N1; i++) {
34   scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
35 }
36
37 int N2;
38 scanf("%d", &N2);
39 int arr2[N2];
40
41 for (int i = 0; i < N2; i++) {
42   scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
43 }
44 findIntersection(arr1, N1, arr2, N2);
45
46 printf("\n");
47 }
48
49 return 0;
50 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57 ✓	
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6 ✓	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS ▾**P2****Started on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:10 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:18 AM**Time taken** 8 mins 12 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **30.00** out of 30.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:
 - Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
 - Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

```
1
3 10 17 57
6 2 7 10 15 57 246
```

Output:

```
10 57
```

Input:

```
1
6 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 1 6
```

Output:

```
1 6
```

For example:

Input	Result
1	10 57
3 10 17 57	
6	
2 7 10 15 57 246	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int T;
4     scanf("%d", &T);
5     while (T--) {
6         int n1, n2;
7         scanf("%d", &n1);
8         int arr1[n1];
9         for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
10            scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
11         scanf("%d", &n2);
12         int arr2[n2];
13         for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++)
14            scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
15     }
16 }
```

```

15  int i = 0, j = 0;
16  int first = 1;
17  while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
18    if (arr1[i] == arr2[j]) {
19      if (!first)
20        printf(" ");
21      printf("%d", arr1[i]);
22      first = 0;
23      i++;
24      j++;
25    } else if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
26      i++;
27    } else {
28      j++;
29    }
30  }
31  printf("\n");
32 }
33 return 0;
34 }
35

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246	10 57	10 57 ✓	
✓	1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6	1 6	1 6 ✓	✗

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS ▾**P2****Started on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:19 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:29 AM**Time taken** 10 mins 32 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **4.00** out of 4.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

For example:

Input	Result
3	1
1 3 5	
4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int n;
4     scanf("%d", &n);
5
6     int arr[n];
7     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
8         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
9     int k;
10    scanf("%d", &k);
11    int i = 0, j = 1;
12    int found = 0;
13    while (i < n && j < n) {
14        if (i != j && arr[j] - arr[i] == k) {
15            found = 1;
16            break;
17        } else if (arr[j] - arr[i] < k) {
18            j++;
19        } else {
20            i++;
21        }
22    }
23    printf("%d\n", found);
24    return 0;
25 }
26

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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POOJASHREE S 2024-AIDS ▾**P2****Started on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:32 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Saturday, 1 November 2025, 8:50 AM**Time taken** 18 mins 35 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **4.00** out of 4.00 (**100%**)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

For example:

Input	Result
3	1
1 3 5	
4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     int n;
4     scanf("%d", &n);
5     int arr[n];
6     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
7         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
8     int k;
9     scanf("%d", &k);
10    int i = 0, j = 1;
11    int found = 0;
12    while (i < n && j < n) {
13        if (i != j && arr[j] - arr[i] == k) {
14            found = 1;
15            break;
16        }
17        else if (arr[j] - arr[i] < k) {
18            j++;
19        }
20        else {
21            i++;
22        }
23    }
24    printf("%d\n", found);
25    return 0;
26 }
27

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 1 3 5 4	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1	1	1	✓
✓	10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0	0	0	✓
✓	10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10	1	1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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