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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_MCQ_Updated_1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 20
Marks Obtained : 20

Section 1 : MCQ

1. Which of the following is true about Quicksort?

Answer

It is an in-place sorting algorithm

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

2. What is the best sorting algorithm to use for the elements in an array that are more than 1 million in general?

Answer

Quick sort.

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

3. Merge sort is _____.

Answer

Comparison-based sorting algorithm

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

4. What happens during the merge step in Merge Sort?

Answer

Two sorted subarrays are combined into one sorted array

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

5. Which of the following statements is true about the merge sort algorithm?

Answer

It requires additional memory for merging

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

6. In a quick sort algorithm, what role does the pivot element play?

Answer

It is used to partition the array

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

7. What happens when Merge Sort is applied to a single-element array?

Answer

The array remains unchanged and no merging is required

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

8. Which of the following is not true about QuickSort?

Answer

It can be implemented as a stable sort

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

9. Which of the following methods is used for sorting in merge sort?

Answer

merging

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

10. Which of the following scenarios is Merge Sort preferred over Quick Sort?

Answer

When sorting linked lists

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

11. Let P be a quick sort program to sort numbers in ascending order using the first element as a pivot. Let t1 and t2 be the number of comparisons made by P for the inputs {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and {4, 1, 5, 3, 2}, respectively. Which one of the following holds?

Answer

t1 > t2

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

12. Is Merge Sort a stable sorting algorithm?

Answer

Yes, always stable.

Status : Correct **Marks : 1/1**

13. Which of the following sorting algorithms is based on the divide and conquer method?

Answer

Merge Sort

Status : Correct **Marks : 1/1**

14. In a quick sort algorithm, where are smaller elements placed to the pivot during the partition process, assuming we are sorting in increasing order?

Answer

To the left of the pivot

Status : Correct **Marks : 1/1**

15. The following code snippet is an example of a quick sort. What do the 'low' and 'high' parameters represent in this code?

```
void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {
        int pivot = partition(arr, low, high);
        quickSort(arr, low, pivot - 1);
        quickSort(arr, pivot + 1, high);
    }
}
```

Answer

The range of elements to sort within the array

Status : Correct **Marks : 1/1**

16. Which of the following modifications can help Quicksort perform better on small subarrays?

Answer

Switching to Insertion Sort for small subarrays

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

17. Which of the following strategies is used to improve the efficiency of Quicksort in practical implementations?

Answer

Choosing the pivot randomly or using the median-of-three method

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

18. Why is Merge Sort preferred for sorting large datasets compared to Quick Sort?

Answer

Merge Sort has better worst-case time complexity

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

19. What is the main advantage of Quicksort over Merge Sort?

Answer

Quicksort requires less auxiliary space

Status : Correct ***Marks : 1/1***

20. Consider the Quick Sort algorithm, which sorts elements in ascending order using the first element as a pivot. Then which of the following input sequences will require the maximum number of comparisons when this algorithm is applied to it?

Answer

22 25 56 67 89

Status : Correct *Marks : 1/1*

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

John and Mary are collaborating on a project that involves data analysis. They each have a set of age data, one sorted in ascending order and the other in descending order. However, their analysis requires the data to be in ascending order.

Write a program to help them merge the two sets of age data into a single sorted array in ascending order using merge sort.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of age values in each dataset.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in John's dataset (in ascending order).

The third line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the ages of participants in Mary's dataset (in descending order).

Output Format

The output prints a single line containing space-separated integers, which represents the merged dataset of ages sorted in ascending order.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
1 3 5 7 9
10 8 6 4 2
Output: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

void merge(int arr[], int left[], int right[], int left_size, int right_size) {
    int i = 0, j = 0, k = 0;
    while (i < left_size && j < right_size) {
        if (left[i] < right[j]) {
            arr[k++] = left[i++];
        } else {
            arr[k++] = right[j++];
        }
    }
    while (i < left_size) {
        arr[k++] = left[i++];
    }
    while (j < right_size) {
        arr[k++] = right[j++];
    }
}
void mergeSort(int arr[], int size) {

    if (size < 2) return;
    int mid = size / 2;
```

```
    int left[mid], right[size - mid];
    for (int i = 0; i < mid; i++) {
        left[i] = arr[i];
    }
    for (int i = mid; i < size; i++) {
        right[i - mid] = arr[i];
    }
    mergeSort(left, mid);
    mergeSort(right, size - mid);
    merge(arr, left, right, mid, size - mid);
}

int main() {
    int n, m;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr1[n], arr2[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr1[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr2[i]);
    }
    int merged[n + n];
    mergeSort(arr1, n);
    mergeSort(arr2, n);
    merge(merged, arr1, arr2, n, n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n + n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", merged[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 2

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Nandhini asked her students to arrange a set of numbers in ascending order. She asked the students to arrange the elements using insertion sort, which involves taking each element and placing it in its appropriate position within the sorted portion of the array.

Assist them in the task.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of the value of n, representing the number of array elements.

The second line consists of n elements, separated by a space.

Output Format

The output prints the sorted array, separated by a space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
67 28 92 37 59

Output: 28 37 59 67 92

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

void insertionSort(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int key = arr[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key) {
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
            j = j - 1;
        }
        arr[j + 1] = key;
    }
}
void printArray(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }

    insertionSort(arr, n);
    printArray(arr, n);
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 3

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

You are the lead developer of a text-processing application that assists writers in organizing their thoughts. One crucial feature is a character-sorting service that helps users highlight the most critical elements of their text.

To achieve this, you decide to enhance the service to sort characters in descending order using the Quick-Sort algorithm. Implement the algorithm to efficiently rearrange the characters, ensuring that it is sorted in descending order.

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of a positive integer value N, representing the number of characters to be sorted.

The second line of input consists of N space-separated lowercase alphabetical characters.

Output Format

The output displays the set of alphabetical characters, sorted in descending order.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
a d g j k
Output: k j g d a

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

void swap(char* a, char* b) {
    char temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}

int partition(char arr[], int low, int high) {
    char pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low - 1;

    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (arr[j] > pivot) {
            i++;
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
        }
    }

    swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
    return i + 1;
}
```

```
void quicksort(char arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);

        quicksort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quicksort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    char characters[n];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        char input;
        scanf(" %c", &input);
        characters[i] = input;
    }

    quicksort(characters, 0, n - 1);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%c ", characters[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Kavya, a software developer, is analyzing data trends. She has a list of integers and wants to identify the nth largest number in the list after sorting the array using QuickSort.

To optimize performance, Kavya is required to use QuickSort to sort the list before finding the nth largest number.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of n space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array nums.

The third line consists of an integer k, representing the position of the largest

number you need to print after sorting the array.

Output Format

The output prints the k-th largest number in the sorted array (sorted in ascending order).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
-1 0 1 2 -1 -4
3
Output: 0

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    int pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low - 1;

    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (arr[j] <= pivot) {
            i++;
            int temp = arr[i];
            arr[i] = arr[j];
            arr[j] = temp;
        }
    }
    int temp = arr[i + 1];
    arr[i + 1] = arr[high];
    arr[high] = temp;

    return i + 1;
}
void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
```

```
        quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
        quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}
void findNthLargest(int* nums, int n, int k) {
    quickSort(nums, 0, n - 1);
    printf("%d\n", nums[n - k]);
}

int main() {
    int n, k;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int* nums = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d", &k);
    findNthLargest(nums, n, k);
    free(nums);
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_COD_Question 5

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Jose has an array of N fractional values, represented as double-point numbers. He needs to sort these fractions in increasing order and seeks your help.

Write a program to help Jose sort the array using the merge sort algorithm.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of fractions to be sorted.

The second line consists of N double-point numbers, separated by spaces, representing the fractions array.

Output Format

The output prints N double-point numbers, sorted in increasing order, and rounded to three decimal places.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
0.123 0.543 0.321 0.789

Output: 0.123 0.321 0.543 0.789

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int compare(double a, double b) {
   return a < b ;
}

void merge(double arr[], int l, int m, int r) {
   int n1 = m - l + 1;
   int n2 = r - m;

   double L[n1], R[n2];

   for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
      L[i] = arr[l + i];
   for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
      R[j] = arr[m + 1 + j];

   int i = 0, j = 0, k = l;

   while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
      if (compare(L[i], R[j])) {
         arr[k++] = L[i++];
      } else {
         arr[k++] = R[j++];
      }
   }
```

```
    while (i < n1)
        arr[k++] = L[i++];
    while (j < n2)
        arr[k++] = R[j++];
}

void mergeSort(double arr[], int l, int r) {
    if (l < r) {
        int m = l + (r - l) / 2;

        mergeSort(arr, l, m);
        mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r);

        merge(arr, l, m, r);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    double fractions[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%lf", &fractions[i]);
    }
    mergeSort(fractions, 0, n - 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%.3f ", fractions[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 1

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Ravi is building a basic hash table to manage student roll numbers for quick lookup. He decides to use Linear Probing to handle collisions.

Implement a hash table using linear probing where:

The hash function is: index = roll_number % table_sizeOn collision, check subsequent indexes (i+1, i+2, ...) until an empty slot is found.

You need to:

Insert a list of n student roll numbers into the hash table.Print the final state of the hash table. If a slot is empty, print -1.

Input Format

The first line of the input contains two integers n and table_size, where n is the

number of roll numbers to be inserted, and table_size is the size of the hash table.

The second line contains n space-separated integers — the roll numbers to insert into the hash table.

Output Format

The output should print a single line with table_size space-separated integers representing the final state of the hash table after all insertions.

If any slot remains unoccupied, it should be represented as -1.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4 7
50 700 76 85

Output: 700 50 85 -1 -1 -1 76

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX 100

void initializeTable(int table[], int size) {
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        table[i] = -1;
    }
}

int linearProbe(int table[], int size, int num) {
    int index = num % size;
    int original_index = index;
    while (table[index] != -1) {
        index = (index + 1) % size;
        if (index == original_index) {
            return -1;
        }
```

```
    }
    return index;
}

void insertIntoHashTable(int table[], int size, int arr[], int n) {
    initializeTable(table, size);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int index = linearProbe(table, size, arr[i]);
        if (index != -1) {
            table[index] = arr[i];
        }
    }
}

void printTable(int table[], int size) {
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        printf("%d", table[i]);
        if (i != size - 1) {
            printf(" ");
        }
    }
    printf("\n");
}


int main() {
    int n, table_size;
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &table_size);

    int arr[MAX];
    int table[MAX];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

    initializeTable(table, table_size);
    insertIntoHashTable(table, table_size, arr, n);
    printTable(table, table_size);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 2

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Priya is developing a simple student management system. She wants to store roll numbers in a hash table using Linear Probing, and later search for specific roll numbers to check if they exist.

Implement a hash table using linear probing with the following operations:

Insert all roll numbers into the hash table.For a list of query roll numbers, print "Value x: Found" or "Value x: Not Found" depending on whether it exists in the table.

Input Format

The first line contains two integers, n and table_size — the number of roll numbers to insert and the size of the hash table.

The second line contains n space-separated integers — the roll numbers to insert.

The third line contains an integer q — the number of queries.

The fourth line contains q space-separated integers — the roll numbers to search for.

Output Format

The output print q lines — for each query value x, print: "Value x: Found" or "Value x: Not Found"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5 10
21 31 41 51 61
3
31 60 51

Output: Value 31: Found
Value 60: Not Found
Value 51: Found

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX 100


void initializeTable(int table[], int size) {
   for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
      table[i] = -1;
   }
}

int linearProbe(int table[], int size, int num) {
   int index = num % size;
   int original_index = index;
```

```
    while (table[index] != -1) {
        index = (index + 1) % size;
        if (index == original_index) {
            return -1;
        }
    }
    return index;
}

void insertIntoHashTable(int table[], int size, int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int index = linearProbe(table, size, arr[i]);
        if (index != -1) {
            table[index] = arr[i];
        }
    }
}

int searchInHashTable(int table[], int size, int num) {
    int index = num % size;
    int original_index = index;
    while (table[index] != -1) {
        if (table[index] == num) {
            return 1;
        }
        index = (index + 1) % size;
        if (index == original_index) {
            break;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}


int main() {
    int n, table_size;
    scanf("%d %d", &n, &table_size);

    int arr[MAX], table[MAX];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);

    initializeTable(table, table_size);
```

```
    insertIntoHashTable(table, table_size, arr, n);

    int q, x;
    scanf("%d", &q);
    for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &x);
        if (searchInHashTable(table, table_size, x))
            printf("Value %d: Found\n", x);
        else
            printf("Value %d: Not Found\n", x);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 3

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

In a messaging application, users maintain a contact list with names and corresponding phone numbers. Develop a program to manage this contact list using a dictionary implemented with hashing.

The program allows users to add contacts, delete contacts, and check if a specific contact exists. Additionally, it provides an option to print the contact list in the order of insertion.

Input Format

The first line consists of an integer n, representing the number of contact pairs to be inserted.

Each of the next n lines consists of two strings separated by a space: the name of the contact (key) and the corresponding phone number (value).

The last line contains a string k, representing the contact to be checked or removed.

Output Format

If the given contact exists in the dictionary:

1. The first line prints "The given key is removed!" after removing it.
2. The next n - 1 lines print the updated contact list in the format: "Key: X; Value: Y" where X represents the contact's name and Y represents the phone number.

If the given contact does not exist in the dictionary:

1. The first line prints "The given key is not found!".
2. The next n lines print the original contact list in the format: "Key: X; Value: Y" where X represents the contact's name and Y represents the phone number.

Refer to the sample outputs for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3
Alice 1234567890
Bob 9876543210
Charlie 4567890123
Bob

Output: The given key is removed!
Key: Alice; Value: 1234567890
Key: Charlie; Value: 4567890123

Answer

```
void insertKeyValuePair(Dictionary *dict, const char *key, const char *value) {
    if (dict->size == dict->capacity) {
        dict->capacity *= 2;
        dict->pairs = (KeyValuePair *)realloc(dict->pairs, dict->capacity *
sizeof(KeyValuePair));
```

```
    }

    strcpy(dict->pairs[dict->size].key, key);
    strcpy(dict->pairs[dict->size].value, value);
    dict->size++;
}

int doesKeyExist(Dictionary *dict, const char *key) {
    for (int i = 0; i < dict->size; i++) {
        if (strcmp(dict->pairs[i].key, key) == 0) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}

void removeKeyValuePair(Dictionary *dict, const char *key) {
    int foundIndex = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < dict->size; i++) {
        if (strcmp(dict->pairs[i].key, key) == 0) {
            foundIndex = i;
            break;
        }
    }

    if (foundIndex != -1) {
        for (int i = foundIndex; i < dict->size - 1; i++) {
            dict->pairs[i] = dict->pairs[i + 1];
        }
        dict->size--;
    }
}

void printDictionary(Dictionary *dict) {
    for (int i = 0; i < dict->size; i++) {
        printf("Key: %s; Value: %s\n", dict->pairs[i].key, dict->pairs[i].value);
    }
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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Scan to verify results

NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 4

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Develop a program using hashing to manage a fruit contest where each fruit is assigned a unique name and a corresponding score. The program should allow the organizer to input the number of fruits and their names with scores.

Then, it should enable them to check if a specific fruit, identified by its name, is part of the contest. If the fruit is registered, the program should display its score; otherwise, it should indicate that it is not included in the contest.

Input Format

The first line consists of an integer N, representing the number of fruits in the contest.

The following N lines contain a string K and an integer V, separated by a space, representing the name and score of each fruit in the contest.

The last line consists of a string T, representing the name of the fruit to search for.

Output Format

If T exists in the dictionary, print "Key "T" exists in the dictionary.".

If T does not exist in the dictionary, print "Key "T" does not exist in the dictionary.".

Refer to the sample outputs for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 2
banana 2
apple 1
Banana
Output: Key "Banana" does not exist in the dictionary.

Answer

```
int keyExists(KeyValuePair* dictionary, int size, const char* key) {
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        if (strcmp(dictionary[i].key, key) == 0) {
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 7_COD_Question 5

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 10
Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

You are provided with a collection of numbers, each represented by an array of integers. However, there's a unique scenario: within this array, one element occurs an odd number of times, while all other elements occur an even number of times. Your objective is to identify and return the element that occurs an odd number of times in this arrangement.

Utilize mid-square hashing by squaring elements and extracting middle digits for hash codes. Implement a hash table for efficient integer occurrence tracking.

Note: Hash function: squared = key * key.

Example

Input:

7

2 2 3 3 4 4 5

Output:

5

Explanation

The hash function and the calculated hash indices for each element are as follows:

2 -> hash(2*2) % 100 = 4

3 -> hash(3*3) % 100 = 9

4 -> hash(4*4) % 100 = 16

5 -> hash(5*5) % 100 = 25

The hash table records the occurrence of each element's hash index:

Index 4: 2 occurrences

Index 9: 2 occurrences

Index 16: 2 occurrences

Index 25: 1 occurrence

Among the elements, the integer 5 occurs an odd number of times (1 occurrence) and satisfies the condition of the problem. Therefore, the program outputs 5.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the size of the array.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer representing the element that occurs an odd

number of times.

If no such element exists, print -1.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7
2 2 3 3 4 4 5

Output: 5

Answer

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>

#define MAX_SIZE 100


unsigned int hash(int key, int tableSize) {
    int squared = key * key;
    int middle = (squared / 10) % 100;
    return middle % tableSize;
}

int getOddOccurrence(int arr[], int size) {
    int hashTable[MAX_SIZE];
    int countTable[MAX_SIZE];
    memset(hashTable, 0, sizeof(hashTable));
    memset(countTable, 0, sizeof(countTable));

    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        int h = hash(arr[i], MAX_SIZE);
        bool found = false;
        for (int j = 0; j < MAX_SIZE; j++) {
            int idx = (h + j) % MAX_SIZE;
            if (countTable[idx] == 0) {
```

```
            hashTable[idx] = arr[i];
            countTable[idx] = 1;
            break;
        } else if (hashTable[idx] == arr[i]) {
            countTable[idx]++;
            found = true;
            break;
        }
    }
  }

  for (int i = 0; i < MAX_SIZE; i++) {
    if (countTable[i] % 2 == 1) {
      return hashTable[i];
    }
  }

  return -1;
}

int main() {
  int n;
  scanf("%d", &n);

  int arr[MAX_SIZE];
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
  }

  printf("%d\n", getOddOccurrence(arr, n));

  return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**