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Question 1
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question
                    Given an array of integers, reverse the given array in place using an index and loop rather than a built-in function.
                      Example
                      Return the array [5, 4, 2, 3, 1] which is the reverse of the input array.
                      Function Description
Complete the function reverseArray in the editor below.
                      reverseArray has the following parameter(s):
                      int arr[n]: an array of integers
                      Return
                      int[n]: the array in reverse order
                      1 \le n \le 100
                      0 < arr[i] ≤ 100
                      Input Format For Custom Testing
The first line contains an integer, n, the number of elements in arr.
                      Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where 0 \le i < n) contains an integer, arr[i].
                      Sample Case 0
                      Sample Input For Custom Testing
                      Sample Output
                      Explanation
                      The input array is [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], so the reverse of the input array is [5, 4, 2, 3, 1].
                      Sample Case 1
                      Sample Input For Custom Testing
```

The input array is [1, 3, 2, 4, 5], so the reverse of the input array is [5, 4, 2, 3, 1].

Sample Case 1

Sample Input For Custom Testing

4

17

10

21

45

Sample Output

45

21

10

11

10

11

10

11

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11

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Explanation

The input array is [17, 10, 21, 45], so the reverse of the input array is [45, 21, 10, 17].

Expect	ed Got	
5	5	~
4	4	
lt_count); 2	2	
3	3	
1	1	
	t_count); 2 3 1	

Question 2
Correct
Marked out of 1.00
F Flag question

An automated cutting machine is used to cut rods into segments. The cutting machine can only hold a rod of minLength or more, and it can only make one cut at a time. Given the array lengths: I representing the desired lengths or each segment, determine if it is possible to make the necessary cuts using this machine. The rod is marked into lengths already, in the order given.

# Example

n = 3

lengths = [4, 3, 2]

minLength = 7

The rod is initially sum(lengths) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9 units long. First cut off the segment of length 4 + 3 = 7 leaving a rod 9 - 7 = 2. Then check that the length 7 rod can be cut into segments of lengths 4 and 3. Since 7 is greater than equal to minLength = 7, the final cut can be made. Return "Possible".

# Example

n = 3

lengths = [4, 2, 3]

minLength = 7

The rod is initially sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9 units long. In this case, the initial cut can be of length 4 or 4 + 2 = 6. Regardless of the length of the first cut, the remaining piece will be shorter than minlength. Because n - 1 = 2 cu cannot be made, the answer is "Impossible".

# Function Description

Complete the function cutThemAll in the editor below.

cutThemAll has the following parameter(s):

int lengths[n]: the lengths of the segments, in order

int minLength: the minimum length the machine can accept

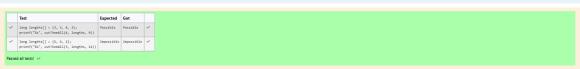
# Returns

string: "Possible" if all n-1 cuts can be made. Otherwise, return the string "Impossible".

# Constraints

- · 2 ≤ n ≤ 10
- $\cdot \qquad 1 \le t \le 10^9$
- $\cdot$  1  $\leq$  lengths[i]  $\leq$  10<sup>9</sup>
- · The sum of the elements of lengths equals the uncut rod length.

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Sample Input For Custom Testing
 STDIN Function
 4 → lengths[] size n = 4
 3 → lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 3]
 9 → minLength= 9
 Sample Output
 Possible
 Explanation
 The uncut rod is 3+5+4+3=15 units long. Cut the rod into lengths of 3+5+4=12 and 3. Then cut the 12 unit piece into lengths 3 and 5+4=9. The remaining segment is 5+4=9 units and that is long enough to make the
 final cut.
 Sample Input For Custom Testing
 STDIN Function
 3 → lengths[] size n = 3
 5 → lengths[] = [5, 6, 2]
 12 → minLength= 12
 Sample Output
 Impossible
 Explanation
 The uncut rod is 5 + 6 + 2 = 13 units long. After making either cut, the rod will be too short to make the second cut.
```



Finish review