

Experiment 8 (Dynamic Programming)

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1. Aim/Overview of the Practical:

a. Equal.

b. Sam and substrings.

2. Task to be done / Which logistics used:

a. Christy is interning at Hacker Rank. One day she has to distribute some chocolates to her colleagues. She is biased towards her friends and plans to give them more than the others. One of the program managers hears of this and tells her to make sure everyone gets the same number.

To make things difficult, she must equalize the number of chocolates in a series of operations. For each operation, she can give 1,2 and 5 pieces to all but one colleague. Everyone who gets a piece in a round receives the same number of pieces.

Given a starting distribution, calculate the minimum number of operations needed so that every colleague has the same number of pieces.

Example arr=[1,1,5]

arr represents the starting numbers of pieces for each colleague. She can give 2 pieces to the first two and the distribution is then [3,3,5]. On the next round, she gives the same two 2 pieces each, and everyone has the same number: [5,5,5]. Return the number of rounds, 2.

b. Samantha and Sam are playing a numbers game. Given a number as a string, no leading zeros, determine the sum of all integer values of substrings of the string. Given an integer as a string, sum all of its substrings cast as integers. As the number may become large, return the value modulo 10⁹+7.



3. Steps for experiment/practical/Code:

a. Equal

```
int main()
int t,i,j,n,a[100000],min,ans,curr;
scanf("%d",&t);
while(t--)
  scanf("%d",&n);min=100000;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
     scanf("%d",&a[i]);
     if(a[i]<min)min=a[i];</pre>
  }
  ans=0;
  for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    j=a[i]-min;
     ans=ans+j/5;
     ans=ans+(j\%5)/2;
     if((j%5)%2)ans++
  curr=ans;
  ans=0;min=min-1;
```

```
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
  j=a[i]-min;
  ans=ans+j/5;
  ans=ans+(j\%5)/2;
  if((j%5)%2)ans++
if(ans<curr){curr=ans;}</pre>
ans=0;min=min-1;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
  j=a[i]-min;
  ans=ans+j/5;
  ans=ans+(j\%5)/2;
  if((j%5)%2)ans++
if(ans<curr)curr=ans</pre>
; ans=0;min=min-1;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
  j=a[i]-min;
  ans=ans+j/5;
  ans=ans+(j\%5)/2;
  if((j%5)%2)ans++
```



```
ans=0;min=min-1;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    j=a[i]-min;
    ans=ans+j/5;
    ans=ans+(j%5)/2;
    if((j%5)%2)ans++
    ;
}
if(ans<curr)curr=ans;
printf("%d \n",curr);
}</pre>
```

b. Sam and Substring:

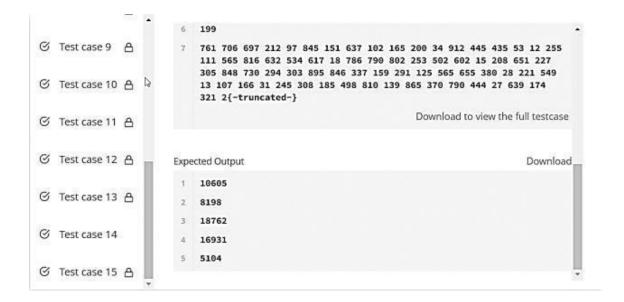
```
int main()
{
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
    string s;
    cin >> s;
    ll count_before = 0, result_before = 0, result = 0;
    for(size_t i = 0; i < s.size(); i++)
    {
        ll digit = (s[i] - '0');
        ++count_before;
        result_before = (10 * result_before + count_before * digit) % MODULO;</pre>
```



```
result = (result + result_before) % MODULO;
}
cout << result <<
endl; return 0;
}</pre>
```

Result/Output/Writing Summary:

a. Equal:



b. Sam and Substring:





Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- a. Learnt about dynamic programming.
- b. Got an overview of the implementation of strings.
- c. Get to know about crucial test cases.