

THIVYASRI T 2024-CSE ▾**T2****Started on** Wednesday, 17 September 2025, 8:32 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Wednesday, 17 September 2025, 8:47 AM**Time taken** 14 mins 36 secs**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **10.00** out of 10.00 (**100%**)

**Question 1** | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than  $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$  times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `nums = [3,2,3]`  
**Output:** 3

**Example 2:**

**Input:** `nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2]`  
**Output:** 2

**Constraints:**

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 104`
- `-231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1`

**For example:**

Input	Result
3	3
3 2 3	
7	2
2 2 1 1 1 2 2	

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int majorityElement(int* nums, int n) {
4     int count = 0, candidate = 0;
5     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
6         if (count == 0) {
7             candidate = nums[i];
8             count = 1;
9         } else if (nums[i] == candidate) {
10            count++;
11        } else {
12            count--;
13        }
14    }
15    return candidate;
16 }
17
18 int main() {
19     int n;
20     scanf("%d", &n);
21     int nums[n];
22     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
23         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
24     }
25
26     int result = majorityElement(nums, n);
27     printf("%d\n", result);
28     return 0;
29 }
30

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 3 2 3	3	3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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