

GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

Quiz navigation



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Status	Finished
Started	Monday, 13 January 2025, 11:02 AM
Completed	Monday, 13 January 2025, 11:11 AM
Duration	8 mins 24 secs

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

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

`arr = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]`
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

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 100$
 $0 < arr[i] \leq 100$

Input Format For Custom Testing

The first line contains an integer, n , the number of elements in `arr`.

Sample Input For Custom Testing

5
1
3
2
4
5

Sample Output

5
4
2
3
1

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

4
17
10
21
45

Sample Output

45

17

Explanation

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

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  /*
2  * Complete the 'reverseArray' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER_ARRAY.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6  */
7
8  /*
9  * To return the integer array from the function, you should:
10 *     - Store the size of the array to be returned in the result_count parameter.
11 *     - Allocate the array statically or dynamically
12 *
13 * For example,
14 * int* return_integer_array_using_static_allocation(int* result_count) {
15 *     *result_count = 5;
16 *
17 *     static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
18 *
19 *     return a;
20 * }
21 *
22 * int* return_integer_array_using_dynamic_allocation(int* result_count) {
23 *     *result_count = 5;
24 *
25 *     int *a = malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
26 *
27 *     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
28 *         *(a + i) = i + 1;
29 *     }
30 *
31 *     return a;
32 * }
```

```
35 #include<stdio.h>
36 #include<stdlib.h>
37 int* reverseArray(int arr_count, int *arr, int *result_count) {
38     int* result =(int*)malloc(arr_count * sizeof(int));
39
40     if(result ==NULL){
41         return NULL;
42     }
43     for (int i=0;i<arr_count;i++)
44     {
45         result[i]=arr[arr_count-i-1];
46     }
47     *result_count =arr_count;
48     return result;
49 }
50
51
52
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {1, 3, 2, 4, 5}; int result_count; int* result = reverseArray(5, arr, &result_count); for (int i = 0; i < result_count; i++) printf("%d\n", *(result + i));	5 4 2 3 1	5 4 2 3 1	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**
Correct

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[]* representing the desired lengths of each segment, determine

Example

$$n = 3$$

$$\text{lengths} = [4, 3, 2]$$

$$\text{minLength} = 7$$

The rod is initially $\text{sum}(\text{lengths}) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9$ 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 or equal to $\text{minLength} = 7$, the final cut can be made. Return "Possible".

Example

$$n = 3$$

$$\text{lengths} = [4, 2, 3]$$

$$\text{minLength} = 7$$

The rod is initially $\text{sum}(\text{lengths}) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$ 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 $n - 1 = 2$ cuts cannot be made, the answer is "Impossible".

Function Description

Complete the function *cutThemAll* in the editor below.

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

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq t \leq 10^9$
- $1 \leq \text{lengths}[i] \leq 10^9$
- *The sum of the elements of lengths equals the uncut rod length.*

Input Format For Custom Testing

The first line contains an integer, n , the number of elements in *lengths*.

Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, *lengths*[i].

The next line contains an integer, *minLength*, the minimum length accepted by the machine.

Sample Case 0

STDIN Function

4 → lengths[] size n = 4
3 → lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 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 Case 1

Sample Input For Custom Testing

STDIN Function

3 → lengths[] size n = 3

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.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
1  /*
2  * Complete the 'cutThemAll' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return a STRING.
5  * The function accepts following parameters:
6  * 1. LONG_INTEGER_ARRAY lengths
7  * 2. LONG_INTEGER minLength
8  */
9
10 /*
11 * To return the string from the function, you should either do
12 *
13 * For example,
14 * char* return_string_using_static_allocation() {
15 *     static char s[] = "static allocation of string";
16 *
17 *     return s;
```



```
20 char* return_string_using_dynamic_allocation() {
21     *   char* s = malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
22     *
23     *   s = "dynamic allocation of string";
24     *
25     *   return s;
26     * }
27     *
28     */
29     #include<stdio.h>
30 char* cutThemAll(int lengths_count, long *lengths, long minLength)
31 long t=0,i=1;
32 for(int i=0;i<=lengths_count-1;i++){
33     t+=lengths[i];
34 }
35 do{
36     if(t-lengths[lengths_count-1]<minLength){
37         return "Impossible";
38     }
39     i++;
40 }while(i<lengths_count-i);
41 return "Possible";
42
43 }
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9))	Possible	Possible	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review