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souravsharma2468@gmail.com ▼

Courses » Design and Analysis of Algorithms

Announcements

Course

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Course outline

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Week 2 Quiz

Week 2 Programming Assignment

Week 2 Programming Assignment

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Week 3 Quiz

Week 3 Programming Assignment

Week 4: Weighted graphs

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Week 4 Programming Assignment

Week 5: Data Structures: Union-Find and Heaps

Week 5: Divide and Conquer

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Week 6: Greedy Algorithms

Week 6 Quiz

Week 6 Programming Assignment

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Week 7 Quiz

Week 7 Programming Assignment

Week 8: Linear Programming and **Network Flows**

Week 8: Intractability

Week 8 Quiz

Download

TEXT TRANSLATION

Week 2 Programming Assignment



- Select your language (C/C++/Java/Python2/Python3)
- Paste your code into the submission window.
- There are some public test cases and some (hidden) private test cases.
- "Compile and run" will evaluate your submission against the public test cases.
- **G**oogl "Submit" will evaluate your submission against the hidden private test cases and report a score on 100 There are 10 private testcases in all, each with equal weightage. You will only get a score on 100. You will not get feedback on which private testcases passed or failed.
- Ignore warnings about "Presentation errors".

The Siruseri Singing Championship

(Zonal Computing Olympiad 2019)

The Siruseri Singing Championship is going to start, and Lavanya wants to figure out the outcome before the tournament even begins! Looking at past tournaments, she realizes that the judges care only about the pitches that the singers can sing in, and so she devises a method through which she can accurately predict the outcome of a match between any two singers.

She represents various pitches as integers and has assigned a lower limit and an upper limit for each singer, which corresponds to their vocal range. For any singer, the lower limit will always be less than the upper limit. If a singer has lower limit L and upper limit U (L < U), it means that this particular singer can sing in all the pitches between L and U, that is they can sing in the pitches {L, L+1, L+2, ..., U}.

The lower bounds and upper bounds of all the singers are distinct. When two singers S_i and S_i with bounds (L_i, U_i) and (L_i, U_i) compete against each other, S_i wins if they can sing in every pitch that S_i can sing in, and some more pitches. Similarly, Si wins if they can sing in every pitch that Si can sing in, and some more pitches. If neither of these conditions are met, the match ends in a draw. In this problem, you can assume that no match ends in a

N singers are competing in the tournament. Each singer competes in N-1 matches, one match against each of the other singers. The winner of a match scores 2 points, and the loser gets no points. But in case of a draw, both the singers get 1 point each.

You are given the lower and upper bounds of all the N singers. You need to output the total scores of each of the N singers at the end of the tournament.

Solution hint

Since no match ends in a draw, for any pair of singers S_i and S_j , one of their vocal ranges is strictly included in the other. Deduce that, across all singers, the vocal ranges form a sequence where each interval is strictly included in the previous one. You can then sort the starting points of the vocal ranges and determine how many matches each singer wins from the position of their starting point in this sorted sequence.

Input format

The first line of of the input contains a single integer, N, which is the number of singers. N lines follow, the i-th of which contains two space-separated integers: Li and Ui, which correspond to the lower bound and upper bound of the i-th singer.

Output format

Output a single line containing N space-separated integers, the i-th of which should be score of the i-th singer at the end of the tournament.

Test data

- $2 \le N \le 10^5$
- $1 \le L_i < U_i \le 10^9$.
- All the 2N integers (lower bounds and upper bounds) are distinct.
- No matches end in a draw

Sample input 1

Cample author 4

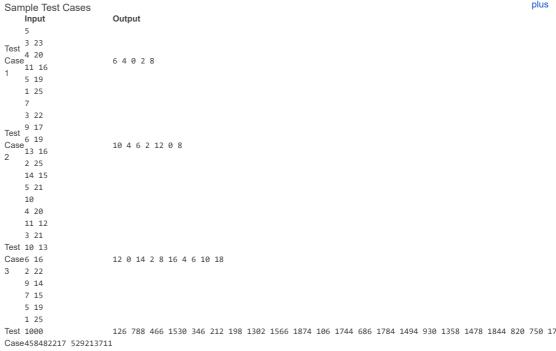
Sample output i

6 4 0 2 8

Sample input 2

Sample output 2

10 4 6 2 12 0 8













101488655 900015046

```
160983138 836698079
      56416559 945170647
      421302227 562805689
     44360460 956020552
      89890655 910708598
      335459134 648497560
      75654032 926227811
      322021005 663399096
     156502173 840153540
     374058170 609465756
      189533873 804776931
     456744660 526634637
     133410912 865242292
     53570016 946729836
      343450813 638876453
      389105805 595165661
     421572042 562592115
     341013045 641909735
     76908438 925347877
      384327727 598769407
      10967230 987175788
     270018443 720727048
     153676824 843209351
     153269807 843590422
      419594446 564964256
     16036487 983089088
     44770919 955763561
     460154143 522665111
     168654327 827931698
      97797740 901955303
      285468484 705552811
     339789105 643116271
     325816358 659246221
     223223355 767266604
      11539935 986632208
      300477640 687553823
Due Date Exceeded.
10 out of 10 tests passed.
You scored 100.0/100.
  1 #include<iostream>
2 #include<vector>
3 #include<iterator>
4 #include<algorithm</pre>
```

Your last recorded submission was :

Select the Language . C++

```
5 using namespace st
6 vector<int> c,A,B;
              int main(){
    ios::sync with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
    int n;
    cin>n;
    A.resize(n),B.resize(n);
    vector<int>::iterator it;
    for(int i=0;ixn;++i)cin>>A[i],cin>>B[i],c.push_back(A[i]);
    sort(c.begin(),c.end());
    for(int i=0;ixn;++i){
        it=upper_bound(c.begin(),c.end(),A[i]);
        B[i]=(c.end()-it)*2;
    }
}
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                                 for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
  cout<<B[i]<<" ";
cout<<endl;</pre>
                }
Sample solutions (Provided by instructor)
```

End

A project of



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