

# GE23131-Programming Using C-2024

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Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

☐ Flag question

Sunny and Johnny like to pool their money and go to the ice cream parlor. Johnny never buy does. The only other rule they have is that they spend all of their money.

Given a list of prices for the flavors of ice cream, select the two that will cost all of the money

For example, they have  $m = 6$  to spend and there are flavors costing  $cost = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$ . costing  $1$  and  $5$  meet the criteria. Using  $1$ -based indexing, they are at indices  $1$  and  $4$ .

Function Description

Complete the code in the editor below. It should return an array containing the indices of the they buy.

It has the following:

- $m$ : an integer denoting the amount of money they have to spend
- $cost$ : an integer array denoting the cost of each flavor of ice cream

Input Format

The first line contains an integer,  $t$ , denoting the number of trips to the ice cream parlor. The describe a visit. Each trip is described as follows:

1. The integer  $m$ , the amount of money they have pooled.
2. The integer  $n$ , the number of flavors offered at the time.
3.  $n$  space-separated integers denoting the cost of each flavor:  $cost[1], cost[2], \dots$

**Note:** The index within the cost array represents the flavor of the ice cream purchased.

Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 50$
- $2 \leq m \leq 10^4$
- $2 \leq n \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq cost[i] \leq 10^4, \forall i \in [1, n]$
- There will always be a unique solution.

Output Format

For each test case, print two space-separated integers denoting the indices of the two flavors order.

Sample Input

2  
4  
5  
1 4 5 3 2

2 2 4 3

Sample Output

1 4  
1 2

Explanation

Sunny and Johnny make the following two trips to the parlor:

- 1. The first time, they pool together  $m = 4$  dollars. Of the five flavors available that day, flavor 1 and 3 cost of  $1 + 3 = 4$ .
- 2. The second time, they pool together  $m = 4$  dollars. Of the four flavors available that day, flavor 1 and 2 cost of  $2 + 2 = 4$ .

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
	2	1 4	1 4	
	4	1 2	1 2	
	5			
	1 4 5 3 2			
	4			
	4			
	2 2 4 3			

Passed all tests!

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

☐ Flag question

Numeros the Artist had two lists that were permutations of one another. He was very proud. transporting them from one exhibition to another, some numbers were lost out of the first list numbers?

As an example, the array with some numbers missing,  $arr = [7, 2, 5, 3, 5, 3]$ . The original array was  $[4, 6, 3, 5, 3]$ . The numbers missing are  $[4, 6]$ .

Notes

- If a number occurs multiple times in the lists, you must ensure that the frequency of the number is the same. If that is not the case, then it is also a missing number.
- You have to print all the missing numbers in ascending order.
- Print each missing number once, even if it is missing multiple times.
- The difference between maximum and minimum number in the second list is less than 1000.

Complete the code in the editor below. It should return an array of missing numbers.

- `arr`: the array with missing numbers
- `brr`: the original array of numbers

### Input Format

There will be four lines of input:

***n*** - the size of the first list, ***arr***

The next line contains ***n*** space-separated integers ***arr[i]***

***m*** - the size of the second list, ***brr***

The next line contains ***m*** space-separated integers ***brr[i]***

### Constraints

- $1 \leq n, m \leq 2 \times 10^5$
- $n \leq m$
- $1 \leq brr[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$
- $X_{max} - X_{min} < 101$

### Output Format

Output the missing numbers in ascending order.

### Sample Input

```
10
203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206
13
203 204 204 205 206 207 205 208 203 206 205 206 204
```

### Sample Output

```
204 205 206
```

### Explanation

**204** is present in both arrays. Its frequency in ***arr*** is **2**, while its frequency in ***brr*** is **3**. Similarly, in ***arr***, but three times in ***brr***. The rest of the numbers have the same frequencies in both lists

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

10	203	204	205	206	207	208	203	204	205	206	204	205	206
13	203	204	204	205	206	207	205	208	203	206	205	206	204

Passed all tests!

Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

☐ Flag question

Watson gives Sherlock an array of integers. His challenge is to find an element of the array such that the sum of all elements to the left is equal to the sum of all elements to the right. For instance, given the array `[1, 2, 3, 3, 1]`, the element at index `2` (the middle element) is the only element that satisfies the condition. If your starting array is `[1, 1]`, that element satisfies the condition, as the sum of elements to the left is `0` and the sum of elements to the right is `0`.

You will be given arrays of integers and must determine whether there is an element that meets the condition.

Complete the code in the editor below. It should return a string, either YES if there is an element that meets the condition, or NO otherwise.

It has the following:

- `arr`: an array of integers

Input Format

The first line contains `T`, the number of test cases.

The next `T` pairs of lines each represent a test case.

- The first line contains `n`, the number of elements in the array `arr`.
- The second line contains `n` space-separated integers `arr[i]` where  $0 \leq i < n$ .

Constraints

- $1 \leq T \leq 10$
- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq arr[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$
- $0 \leq i \leq n$

Output Format

For each test case print YES if there exists an element in the array, such that the sum of the elements on its left is equal to the sum of the elements on its right; otherwise print NO.

Sample Input 0

```
2
3
1 2 3
4
1 2 3 3
```

Sample Output 0

```
NO
YES
```

Explanation 0

For the first test case, no such index exists.

For the second test case, `arr[0] + arr[1] = arr[3]`, therefore index `2` satisfies the given condition.

3  
5  
1 1 4 1 1  
4  
2 0 0 0  
4  
0 0 2 0

Sample Output 1

YES  
YES  
YES

Explanation 1

In the first test case,  $arr[2] = 4$  is between two subarrays summing to **2**.  
In the second case,  $arr[0] = 2$  is between two subarrays summing to **0**.  
In the third case,  $arr[2] = 2$  is between two subarrays summing to **0**.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

	Input	Expected	Got	
	3	YES	YES	
	5	YES	YES	
	1 1 4 1 1	YES	YES	
	4			
	2 0 0 0			
	4			
	0 0 2 0			
	2	NO	NO	
	3	YES	YES	
	1 2 3			
	4			
	1 2 3 3			

Passed all tests!

Save the state of the flags