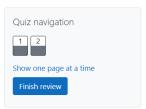
GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





```
int= return_integer_array_using_static_allocation(int= result_count) {
    *result_count = 5;
15
16
17
           static int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
           return a:
19
20
21
     22
23
24
           int *a = malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
25
26
27
           for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
*(a + i) = i + 1;
28
29
30
31
           return a;
32
33
34
35
     int* reverseArray(int n, int *a, int *rC) {
36
37
         *rC=n;
int*b=(int*)malloc(sizeof(int)*n);
38
39
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
  b[i]=a[n-i-1];</pre>
40
41
42
        return b;
43
44
45
```

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

Question 2 Correct Marked out of

1.00

▼ Flag question

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 if it is possible to make the necessary cuts using this machine. The rod is marked into lengths already, in the order given.

Example

```
n = 3
```

lengths = [4, 3, 2]

minLength = 7

The rod is initially sum(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 minLength = 7, the final cut can be made. Return "Possible".

Example

```
n = 3
```

lengths = [4, 2, 3]

minLength = 7

The rod is initially sum(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.

cutThemAll has the following parameter(s):

int lengths[n]: the lengths of the segments, in order

int minLength: the minimum length the machine can accept

string: "Possible" if all n-1 cuts can be made. Otherwise, return the string "Impossible".

Constraints

 $2 \le n \le 10^5$

- $\cdot \qquad 1 \leq t \leq 10^9$
- 1 ≤ lengths[i] ≤ 10⁹
- · 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 $0 \le i < n$) contains an integer, lengths[i].

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

Sample Case 0

Sample Input For Custom Testing

```
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
5 → lengths[] = [5, 6, 2]
6
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 %)

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(4, lengths, 9))</pre>	Possible	Possible	~
~	<pre>long lengths[] = {5, 6, 2}; printf("%s", cutThemAll(3, lengths, 12))</pre>	Impossible	Impossible	~

Passed all tests! 🗸

Finish review