

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Finding Time Complexity of Algorit...](#) / [Problem 1: Finding Complexity using Counter Me...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 1:53 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:03 PM |
| Time taken | 10 mins 17 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

```
void function (int n)
{
```

```
    int i= 1;
```

```
    int s =1;
```

```
    while(s <= n)
    {
```

```
        i++;
        s += i;
    }
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| 9 | 12 |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 void function (int n)
4 {
5     int c=0;
6     int i= 1;
7     c++;
8     int s =1;
9     c++;
10    while(s <= n)
11    {
12        c++;
13        i++;
14        c++;
15        s += i;
16        c++;
17    }
18    c++;
19    printf("%d",c);
20 }
21
22 int main(){
23     int n;
24     scanf("%d",&n);
25     function(n);
26 }
27
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 9 | 12 | 12 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 4 | 9 | 9 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

Jump to...

[Problem 2: Finding Complexity using Counter method ►](#)

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:03 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:14 PM |
| Time taken | 10 mins 52 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using the counter method.

```
void func(int n)
{
    if(n==1)
    {
        printf("*");
    }
    else
    {
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
        {
            for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
            {
                printf("*");
                printf("*");
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 void func(int n)
3 {
4     int count=0;
5     count++;
6     if(n==1)
7     {
8         printf("*");
9         count++;
10    }
11    else
12    {
13        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
14        {
15            count++;
16            for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)
17            {
18                count++;
19                //printf("*");
20                count++;
21                //printf("*");
22                count++;
23                break;
24                count++;
25            }
26            count++;
27        }
28        count++;
29    }
30    printf("%d",count);
31
32
33
34 }
35
36 int main(){
37     int n;
38     scanf("%d",&n);
39     func(n);
40 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|------|---|
| ✓ | 2 | 12 | 12 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 1000 | 5002 | 5002 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 143 | 717 | 717 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ Problem 1: Finding Complexity using Counter Method

Jump to...

Problem 3: Finding Complexity using Counter Method ►

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:14 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:37 PM |
| Time taken | 22 mins 50 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
Factor(num) {
{
    for (i = 1; i <= num; ++i)
    {
        if (num % i == 0)
        {
            printf("%d ", i);
        }
    }
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and counter variable printf() statement.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```
1
2 #include<stdio.h>
3 int Factor(int num)
4 {
5     int count=0;
6
7     for (int i = 1; i <= num; ++i)
8     {
9         count++;
10        if (num % i == 0)
11        {
12            //printf("%d ", i);
13            count++;
14        }
15
16        count++;
17    }
18
19    return count+1;
20 }
21
22 int main(){
23     int num;
24     scanf("%d",&num);
25     printf("%d",Factor(num));
26 }
27 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 12 | 31 | 31 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 25 | 54 | 54 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 4 | 12 | 12 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00

[◀ Problem 2: Finding Complexity using Counter method](#)

Jump to...

[Problem 4: Finding Complexity using Counter Method ▶](#)

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:27 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:37 PM |
| Time taken | 10 mins 9 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
void function(int n)
{
    int c= 0;
    for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
        for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
            for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
                c++;
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 void function(int n)
3 {
4     int c1=0;
5
6     int c= 0;
7     c1++;
8     for(int i=n/2; i<n; i++)
9     {
10         c1++;
11
12         for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
13         {
14             c1++;
15
16             for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
17             {
18                 c1++;
19                 c++;
20                 c1++;
21             }
22             c1++;
23         }c1++;
24     }c1++;
25     printf("%d",c1);
26 }
27
28 int main(){
29     int n;
30     scanf("%d",&n);
31     function(n);
32 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 4 | 30 | 30 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 | 212 | 212 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Problem 3: Finding Complexity using Counter Method](#)

Jump to...

[Problem 5: Finding Complexity using counter method ►](#)

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:33 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:36 PM |
| Time taken | 2 mins 37 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Convert the following algorithm into a program and find its time complexity using counter method.

```
void reverse(int n)
{
    int rev = 0, remainder;
    while (n != 0)
    {
        remainder = n % 10;
        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
        n/= 10;

    }
    print(rev);
}
```

Note: No need of counter increment for declarations and scanf() and count variable printf() statements.

Input:

A positive Integer n

Output:

Print the value of the counter variable

Answer:

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 void reverse(int n)
3 {
4     int c=0;
5     int rev = 0, remainder;c++;
6     c++;
7     while (n != 0)
8     {
9         c++;
10        remainder = n % 10;
11        c++;
12        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
13        c++;
14        n/= 10;
15        c++;
16    }
17    c++;
18    printf("%d",c);
19 }
20 int main(){
21     int n;
22     scanf("%d",&n);
23     reverse(n);
24 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 12 | 11 | 11 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 1234 | 19 | 19 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Problem 4: Finding Complexity using Counter Method](#)

[1-G-Coin Problem ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Greedy Algorithms](#) / [1-G-Coin Problem](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 1:43 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 1:56 PM |
| Time taken | 13 mins 26 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a program to take value V and we want to make change for V Rs, and we have infinite supply of each of the denominations in Indian currency, i.e., we have infinite supply of { 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000} valued coins/notes, what is the minimum number of coins and/or notes needed to make the change.

Input Format:

Take an integer from stdin.

Output Format:

print the integer which is change of the number.

Example Input :

64

Output:

4

Explanation:

We need a 50 Rs note and a 10 Rs note and two 2 rupee coins.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int a[]={1000,500,100,50,20,10,5,2,1};
4     int n;
5     int c=0;
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7     for(int i=0;i<9;i++)
8     {
9         c=c+n/a[i];
10        n=n%a[i];
11        ...
12    }
13    printf("%d",c);
14 }
15
16
17 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 49 | 5 | 5 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ Problem 5: Finding Complexity using counter method](#)

Jump to...

[2-G-Cookies Problem ►](#)

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Greedy Algorithms](#) / [2-G-Cookies Problem](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 1:59 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 2:30 PM |
| Time taken | 30 mins 18 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Assume you are an awesome parent and want to give your children some cookies. But, you should give each child at most one cookie.

Each child i has a greed factor $g[i]$, which is the minimum size of a cookie that the child will be content with; and each cookie j has a size $s[j]$. If $s[j] \geq g[i]$, we can assign the cookie j to the child i , and the child i will be content. Your goal is to maximize the number of your content children and output the maximum number.

Example 1:**Input:**

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

Output:

```
1
```

Explanation: You have 3 children and 2 cookies. The greed factors of 3 children are 1, 2, 3.

And even though you have 2 cookies, since their size is both 1, you could only make the child whose greed factor is 1 content.

You need to output 1.

Constraints:

$1 \leq g.length \leq 3 * 10^4$

$0 \leq s.length \leq 3 * 10^4$

$1 \leq g[i], s[j] \leq 2^{31} - 1$

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main(){
3     int n1,n2,c=0;
4     scanf("%d",&n1);
5     int g[n1];
6     for(int i=0;i<n1;i++){
7         scanf("%d",&g[i]);
8     }
9     scanf("%d",&n2);
10    int s[n2];
11    for(int i=0;i<n2;i++){
12        scanf("%d",&s[i]);
13    }
14    for(int i=0;i<n1;i++){
15        for(int j=0;j<n2;j++){
16            if(s[j]>=g[i]){
17                c++;
18                break;
19            }
20        }
21    }
22    printf("%d",c);
23 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 2 | 2 | 2 | ✓ |
| | 1 2 | | | |
| | 3 | | | |
| | 1 2 3 | | | |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 1-G-Coin Problem

Jump to...



3-G-Burger Problem ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Greedy Algorithms](#) / [3-G-Burger Problem](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 2:41 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 2:52 PM |
| Time taken | 10 mins 59 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A person needs to eat burgers. Each burger contains a count of calorie. After eating the burger, the person needs to run a distance to burn out his calories.

If he has eaten i burgers with c calories each, then he has to run at least $3^i * c$ kilometers to burn out the calories. For example, if he ate 3 burgers with the count of calorie in the order: [1, 3, 2], the kilometers he needs to run are $(3^0 * 1) + (3^1 * 3) + (3^2 * 2) = 1 + 9 + 18 = 28$.

But this is not the minimum, so need to try out other orders of consumption and choose the minimum value. Determine the minimum distance he needs to run. Note: He can eat burger in any order and use an efficient sorting algorithm. Apply greedy approach to solve the problem.

Input Format
First Line contains the number of burgers
Second line contains calories of each burger which is n space-separate integers

Output Format
Print: Minimum number of kilometers needed to run to burn out the calories

Sample Input
3
5 10 7

Sample Output
76

For example:

| Test | Input | Result |
|-------------|------------|--------|
| Test Case 1 | 3 1 3 2 | 18 |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3
4 void swap(int* a, int* b)
5 {
6     int temp = *a;
7     *a = *b;
8     *b = temp;
9 }
10
11 int partition(int arr[], int low, int high)
12 {
13     int pivot = arr[low];
14     int i = low;
15     int j = high;
16
17     while (i < j)
18     {
19         while (arr[i] > pivot && i <= high - 1) i++;
20         while (arr[j] <= pivot && j >= low + 1) j--;
21         if (i < j) swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
22     }
23     swap(&arr[low], &arr[j]);
24     return j;
25 }
26
27 void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high)
28 {
29     if (low < high)
30     {
31         int partitionIndex = partition(arr, low, high);
32         quickSort(arr, low, partitionIndex - 1);
33         quickSort(arr, partitionIndex + 1, high);
34     }
35 }
```

```

34     }
35 }
36
37 int main()
38 {
39     int n;
40     scanf("%d",&n);
41     int arr[n];
42     for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
43         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
44     {
45     }
46
47 quickSort(arr,0,n-1);
48
49     int sum=0;
50     for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
51     {
52         sum+=pow(n,i)*arr[i];

```

| | Test | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | Test Case 1 | 3 1 3 2 | 18 | 18 | ✓ |
| ✓ | Test Case 2 | 4 7 4 9 6 | 389 | 389 | ✓ |
| ✓ | Test Case 3 | 3 5 10 7 | 76 | 76 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 2-G-Cookies Problem

Jump to...



4-G-Array Sum max problem ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Greedy Algorithms](#) / [4-G-Array Sum max problem](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 2:53 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 23 August 2024, 2:57 PM |
| Time taken | 4 mins 24 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 of N integer, we have to maximize the sum of $\text{arr}[i] * i$, where i is the index of the element ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$). Write an algorithm based on Greedy technique with a Complexity $O(n\log n)$.

Input Format:

First line specifies the number of elements-n

The next n lines contain the array elements.

Output Format:

Maximum Array Sum to be printed.

Sample Input:

```
5
2 5 3 4 0
```

Sample output:

```
40
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3 int compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
4     return (*(int*)b - *(int*)a);
5 }
6 int main() {
7     int n;
8     scanf("%d", &n);
9     int arr[n];
10    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
12    }
13    qsort(arr, n, sizeof(int), compare);
14    int sum = 0;
15    for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
16        sum += arr[n-i-1] * i;
17    }
18    printf("%d\n", sum);
19    return 0;
20 }
21

```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--|-----------------|------------|---|
| ✓ | 5 2 5 3 4 0 | 40 | 40 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 2 2 2 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 | 191 | 191 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 2 45 3 | 45 | 45 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 3-G-Burger Problem

Jump to...



5-G-Product of Array elements-Minimum ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Greedy Algorithms](#) / [5-G-Product of Array elements-Minimum](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Monday, 26 August 2024, 10:46 AM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Monday, 26 August 2024, 10:47 AM |
| Time taken | 46 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 two arrays array_One[] and array_Two[] of same size N. We need to first rearrange the arrays such that the sum of the product of pairs(1 element from each) is minimum. That is SUM (A[i] * B[i]) for all i is minimum.

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| 3 | 28 |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<stdlib.h>
3
4 int compareAsc(const void *a, const void *b) {
5     return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
6 }
7
8 int compareDesc(const void *a, const void *b) {
9     return (*(int*)b - *(int*)a);
10}
11
12 int main() {
13     int n;
14     scanf("%d", &n);
15     int array_One[n];
16     int array_Two[n];
17     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
18         scanf("%d", &array_One[i]);
19     }
20     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21         scanf("%d", &array_Two[i]);
22     }
23     qsort(array_One, n, sizeof(int), compareAsc);
24     qsort(array_Two, n, sizeof(int), compareDesc);
25     int sum = 0;
26     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27         sum += array_One[i] * array_Two[i];
28     }
29     printf("%d\n", sum);
30     return 0;
31 }
32

```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 28 | 28 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 4 7 5 1 2 1 3 4 1 | 22 | 22 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 20 10 30 10 40 8 9 4 3 10 | 590 | 590 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 4-G-Array Sum max problem

Jump to...



1-Number of Zeros in a Given Array ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Divide and Conquer](#) / [1-Number of Zeros in a Given Array](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 30 August 2024, 2:28 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 30 August 2024, 2:31 PM |
| Time taken | 3 mins 33 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Problem Statement

Given an array of 1s and 0s this has all 1s first followed by all 0s. Aim is to find the number of 0s. Write a program using Divide and Conquer to Count the number of zeroes in the given array.

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer m – Size of array

Next m lines Contains m numbers – Elements of an array

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Number of zeroes present in the given array.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int count_zeroes(int arr[], int low, int high) {
3     if (low > high) return 0;
4     if (low == high) return 1 - arr[low];
5     int mid = (low + high) / 2;
6     int left_zeroes = count_zeroes(arr, low, mid);
7     int right_zeroes = count_zeroes(arr, mid + 1, high);
8     return left_zeroes + right_zeroes;
9 }
10 int main() {
11     int m;
12     scanf("%d", &m);
13     int arr[m];
14     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
15         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
16     }
17     int zeroes = count_zeroes(arr, 0, m - 1);
18     printf("%d\n", zeroes);
19     return 0;
20 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 5 1 1 1 0 0 | 2 | 2 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 8 | 8 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 | 2 | 2 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 5-G-Product of Array elements-Minimum

Jump to...



2-Majority Element ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Divide and Conquer](#) / [2-Majority Element](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 30 August 2024, 2:32 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:49 PM |
| Time taken | 34 days 23 hours |
| 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 int find_majority(int nums[], int size) {
3     int count = 0, candidate;
4     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
5         if (count == 0) {
6             candidate = nums[i];
7             count = 1;
8         } else if (nums[i] == candidate) {
9             count++;
10        } else {
11            count--;
12        }
13    }
14    return candidate;
15 }
16
17 int main() {
18     int size;
19
20     scanf("%d", &size);
21     int nums[size];
22
23     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
24         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
25     }
26     int majority = find_majority(nums, size);
27     printf("%d\n", majority);
28     return 0;
29 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 3 3 2 3 | 3 | 3 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 1-Number of Zeros in a Given Array

Jump to...



3-Finding Floor Value ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Divide and Conquer](#) / [3-Finding Floor Value](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:49 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:53 PM |
| Time taken | 3 mins 38 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Problem Statement:

Given a sorted array and a value x , the floor of x is the largest element in array smaller than or equal to x . Write divide and conquer algorithm to find floor of x .

Input FormatFirst Line Contains Integer n – Size of arrayNext n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an arrayLast Line Contains Integer x – Value for x **Output Format**First Line Contains Integer – Floor value for x **Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

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

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--|-----------------|------------|---|
| ✓ | 6 1 2 8 10 12 19 5 | 2 | 2 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 10 22 85 108 129 100 | 85 | 85 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 7 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 10 | 9 | 9 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 2-Majority Element

Jump to...



4-Two Elements sum to x ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Divide and Conquer](#) / [4-Two Elements sum to x](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:54 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:54 PM |
| Time taken | 11 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Problem Statement:

Given a sorted array of integers say arr[] and a number x. Write a recursive program using divide and conquer strategy to check if there exist two elements in the array whose sum = x. If there exist such two elements then return the numbers, otherwise print as "No".

Note: Write a Divide and Conquer Solution

Input Format

First Line Contains Integer n – Size of array

Next n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an array

Last Line Contains Integer x – Sum Value

Output Format

First Line Contains Integer – Element1

Second Line Contains Integer – Element2 (Element 1 and Elements 2 together sums to value "x")

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int findPairRecursive(int arr[], int low, int high, int x) {
3     if (low >= high) {
4         return 0;
5     }
6     int left = low;
7     int right = high;
8     while (left < right) {
9         int sum = arr[left] + arr[right];
10    if (sum == x) {
11        printf("%d\n", arr[left]);
12        printf("%d\n", arr[right]);
13        return 1;
14    } else if (sum < x) {
15        left++;
16    } else {
17        right--;
18    }
19 }
20 return 0;
21 }
22 void checkPair(int arr[], int n, int x) {
23     if (!findPairRecursive(arr, 0, n - 1, x)) {
24         printf("No\n");
25     }
26 }
27 int main() {
28     int n, x;
29     scanf("%d", &n);
30     int arr[n];
31     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
32         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
33     }
34     scanf("%d", &x);
35     checkPair(arr, n, x);
36     return 0;
37 }
38 
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 4 | 4 | 4 | ✓ |
| | 2 | 10 | 10 | |
| | 4 | | | |
| | 8 | | | |
| | 10 | | | |
| | 14 | | | |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 5 | No | No | ✓ |
| | 2 | | | |
| | 4 | | | |
| | 6 | | | |
| | 8 | | | |
| | 10 | | | |
| | 100 | | | |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 3-Finding Floor Value

Jump to...



5-Implementation of Quick Sort ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Divide and Conquer](#) / [5-Implementation of Quick Sort](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:56 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 4 October 2024, 1:56 PM |
| Time taken | 8 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Write a Program to Implement the Quick Sort Algorithm

Input Format:

The first line contains the no of elements in the list-n

The next n lines contain the elements.

Output:

Sorted list of elements

For example:

| Input | Result |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 5 67 34 12 98 78 | 12 34 67 78 98 |

Answer:

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 void swap(int *a, int *b) {
3     int temp = *a;
4     *a = *b;
5     *b = temp;
6 }
7 int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
8     int pivot = arr[high];
9     int i = (low - 1);
10    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
11        if (arr[j] < pivot) {
12            i++;
13            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
14        }
15    }
16    swap(&arr[i + 1], &arr[high]);
17    return (i + 1);
18 }
19 void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
20     if (low < high) {
21         int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
22         quickSort(arr, low, pi - 1);
23         quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
24     }
25 }
26 int main() {
27     int n;
28     scanf("%d", &n);
29     int arr[n];
30     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
32     }
33     quickSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
34     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
35         printf("%d ", arr[i]);
36     }
37     printf("\n");
38     return 0;
39 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| ✓ | 5 67 34 12 98 78 | 12 34 67 78 98 | 12 34 67 78 98 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| ✓ | 10 1 56 78 90 32 56 11 10 90 114 | 1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114 | 1 10 11 32 56 56 78 90 90 114 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 12 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 11 90 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 90 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 4-Two Elements sum to x

Jump to...

1-DP-Playing with Numbers ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Dynamic Programming](#) / [1-DP-Playing with Numbers](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 1:49 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 1:55 PM |
| Time taken | 5 mins 40 secs |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Playing with Numbers:

Ram and Sita are playing with numbers by giving puzzles to each other. Now it was Ram term, so he gave Sita a positive integer 'n' and two numbers 1 and 3. He asked her to find the possible ways by which the number n can be represented using 1 and 3. Write any efficient algorithm to find the possible ways.

Example 1:**Input:** 6**Output:** 6

Explanation: There are 6 ways to represent number with 1 and 3

```
1+1+1+1+1+1
3+3
1+1+1+3
1+1+3+1
1+3+1+1
3+1+1+1
```

Input Format

First Line contains the number n

Output Format

Print: The number of possible ways 'n' can be represented using 1 and 3

Sample Input

6

Sample Output

6

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| ✓ | 6 | 6 | 6 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 25 | 8641 | 8641 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 100 | 24382819596721629 | 24382819596721629 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

◀ 5-Implementation of Quick Sort

Jump to...

2-DP-Playing with chessboard ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Dynamic Programming](#) / [2-DP-Playing with chessboard](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 1:55 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 2:04 PM |
| Time taken | 8 mins 43 secs |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Playing with Chessboard:

Ram is given with an $n \times n$ chessboard with each cell with a monetary value. Ram stands at the $(0,0)$, that the position of the top left white rook. He is been given a task to reach the bottom right black rook position $(n-1, n-1)$ constrained that he needs to reach the position by traveling the maximum monetary path under the condition that he can only travel one step right or one step down the board. Help ram to achieve it by providing an efficient DP algorithm.

Example:**Input**

```
3
1 2 4
2 3 4
8 7 1
```

Output:

19

Explanation:

Totally there will be 6 paths among that the optimal is

Optimal path value: $1+2+8+7+1=19$

Input Format

First Line contains the integer n

The next n lines contain the $n \times n$ chessboard values

Output Format

Print Maximum monetary value of the path

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #define MAX 1000
3 int max_monetary_path(int n, int board[MAX][MAX]) {
4     int dp[MAX][MAX];
5     dp[0][0] = board[0][0];
6     for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
7         dp[0][j] = dp[0][j - 1] + board[0][j];
8     }
9     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
10        dp[i][0] = dp[i - 1][0] + board[i][0];
11    }
12    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13        for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
14            dp[i][j] = board[i][j] + (dp[i - 1][j] > dp[i][j - 1] ? dp[i - 1][j] : dp[i][j - 1]);
15        }
16    }
17    return dp[n - 1][n - 1];
18 }
19 int main() {
20     int n;
21     scanf("%d", &n);
22     int board[MAX][MAX];
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
24         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
25             scanf("%d", &board[i][j]);
26         }
27     }
28     int result = max_monetary_path(n, board);
29     printf("%d\n", result);
30     return 0;
31 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 3 1 2 4 2 3 4 8 7 1 | 19 | 19 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 3 1 3 1 1 5 1 4 2 1 | 12 | 12 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 4 1 1 3 4 1 5 7 8 2 3 4 6 1 6 9 0 | 28 | 28 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

◀ 1-DP-Playing with Numbers

Jump to...



3-DP-Longest Common Subsequence ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Dynamic Programming](#) / [3-DP-Longest Common Subsequence](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 2:00 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 25 October 2024, 2:05 PM |
| Time taken | 4 mins 55 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 two strings find the length of the common longest subsequence(need not be contiguous) between the two.

Example:

s1: ggtabe

s2: tgatasb

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s1 | a | g | g | t | a | b |
| s2 | g | x | t | x | a | y |

The length is 4

Solveing it using Dynamic Programming

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| aab | 2 |
| azb | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3 #define MAX 1000
4 int Common(char *s1, char *s2) {
5     int m = strlen(s1);
6     int n = strlen(s2);
7     int dp[MAX][MAX];
8     for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
9         for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
10            if (i == 0 || j == 0) {
11                dp[i][j] = 0;
12            }
13            else if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
14                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
15            }
16            else {
17                dp[i][j] = (dp[i - 1][j] > dp[i][j - 1]) ? dp[i - 1][j] : dp[i][j - 1];
18            }
19        }
20    }
21    return dp[m][n];
22 }
23 int main() {
24     char s1[MAX], s2[MAX];
25     scanf("%s", s1);
26     scanf("%s", s2);
27     int lcsLength = Common(s1, s2);
28     printf("%d\n", lcsLength);
29     return 0;
30 }
31 
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | aab azb | 2 | 2 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | ABCD ABCD | 4 | 4 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 2-DP-Playing with chessboard

Jump to...



4-DP-Longest non-decreasing Subsequence ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-CSE](#) / [Dynamic Programming](#) / [4-DP-Longest non-decreasing Subsequence](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:23 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:36 PM |
| Time taken | 13 mins |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Problem statement:

Find the length of the Longest Non-decreasing Subsequence in a given Sequence.

Eg:

Input:9

Sequence: [-1,3,4,5,2,2,2,2,3]

the subsequence is [-1,2,2,2,2,3]

Output:6

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int longestnondecsubsequence(int arr[], int n)
4 {
5     int dp[n];
6     int maxLength = 1;
7     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
8     {
9         dp[i] = 1;
10    }
11    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
12    {
13        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
14        {
15            if (arr[j] <= arr[i])
16            {
17                dp[i] = dp[i] > dp[j] + 1 ? dp[i] : dp[j] + 1;
18            }
19        }
20        if (dp[i] > maxLength) {
21            maxLength = dp[i];
22        }
23    }
24
25    return maxLength;
26 }
27
28 int main() {
29     int n;
30     scanf("%d", &n);
31     int arr[n];
32     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
33     {
34         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
35     }
36
37     int result = longestnondecsubsequence(arr, n);
38     printf("%d\n", result);
39
40     return 0;
41 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 9 -1 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 3 | 6 | 6 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 7 1 2 2 4 5 7 6 | 6 | 6 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ 3-DP-Longest Common Subsequence](#)

Jump to...

[1-Finding Duplicates-O\(n^2\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity ►](#)

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023....](#) / [Competitive Program...](#) / [1-Finding Duplicates-O\(n^2\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Com...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 16 August 2024, 1:49 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 16 August 2024, 2:02 PM |
| Time taken | 12 mins 42 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 4.00 out of 4.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n, find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

| Input | Result |
|----------------|--------|
| 5 1 1 2 3 4 | 1 |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,i;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int a[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8     {
9         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
10    }
11    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
12    {
13        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
14        {
15            if(a[i]==a[j])
16            {
17                printf("%d",a[i]);
18                break;
19            }
20        }
21    }
22 }
23
24
25
26 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7 | 7 | 7 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 1 2 3 4 4 | 4 | 4 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 1 1 2 3 4 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ 4-DP-Longest non-decreasing Subsequence](#)

Jump to...

[2-Finding Duplicates-O\(n\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity ►](#)

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Competitive Programm...](#) / [2-Finding Duplicates-O\(n\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Comp...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Friday, 16 August 2024, 2:02 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Friday, 16 August 2024, 2:07 PM |
| Time taken | 4 mins 54 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 4.00 out of 4.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find Duplicate in Array.

Given a read only array of n integers between 1 and n, find one number that repeats.

Input Format:

First Line - Number of elements

n Lines - n Elements

Output Format:

Element x - That is repeated

For example:

| Input | Result |
|----------------|--------|
| 5 1 1 2 3 4 | 1 |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,s=0,r=0;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int a[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8     {
9         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
10    }
11    s=n*(n-1)/2;
12    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
13    {
14        r=r+a[i];
15    }
16    printf("%d",r-s);
17 }
18

```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 11 10 9 7 6 5 1 2 3 8 4 7 | 7 | 7 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 1 2 3 4 4 | 4 | 4 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 5 1 1 2 3 4 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ 1-Finding Duplicates-O\(n^2\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity](#)

Jump to...

[3-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O\(m*n\)Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity ►](#)

[Dashb...](#) / [My cou...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-202...](#) / [Competitive Progra...](#) / [3-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O\(m*n\)Time Complexity,O\(1\) Sp...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:05 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:07 PM |
| Time taken | 1 min 23 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 30.00 out of 30.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

- Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
- Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

```
1
3 10 17 57
6 2 7 10 15 57 246
```

Output:

```
10 57
```

Input:

```
1
6 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 1 6
```

Output:

```
1 6
```

For example:

| Input | Result |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 | |
| 3 10 17 57 | 10 57 |
| 6 | |
| 2 7 10 15 57 246 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int intersection(int arr1[],int n1,int arr2[],int n2)
4 {
5     int i=0,j=0;
6     while(i<n1&&j<n2)
7     {
8         if(arr1[i]==arr2[j])
9         {
10             printf("%d ",arr1[i]);
11             i++;
12             j++;
13         }
14         else if(arr1[i]<arr2[j])
15         {
16             i++;
17         }
18         else
19         {
20             j++;
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

```

23     return 0;
24 }
25
26 int main()
27 {
28     int t;
29     scanf("%d",&t);
30     while(t--)
31     {
32         int n1;
33         scanf("%d",&n1);
34         int arr1[n1];
35         for(int i=0;i<n1;i++)
36         {
37             scanf("%d",&arr1[i]);
38         }
39         int n2;
40         scanf("%d",&n2);
41         int arr2[n2];
42         for(int i=0;i<n2;i++)
43         {
44             scanf("%d",&arr2[i]);
45         }
46         intersection(arr1,n1,arr2,n2);
47     }
48     return 0;
49 }
50 }
51 }
52 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246 | 10 57 | 10 57 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ 2-Finding Duplicates-O\(n\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity](#)

Jump to...

[4-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O\(m+n\)Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity ►](#)

[Dashb...](#) / [My cou...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-202...](#) / [Competitive Progra...](#) / [4-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O\(m+n\)Time Complexity,O\(1\)S...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:07 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:08 PM |
| Time taken | 44 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 30.00 out of 30.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Find the intersection of two sorted arrays.

OR in other words,

Given 2 sorted arrays, find all the elements which occur in both the arrays.

Input Format

- The first line contains T, the number of test cases. Following T lines contain:

- Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
- Line 2 contains N2, followed by N2 integers of the second array

Output Format

The intersection of the arrays in a single line

Example

Input:

```
1
3 10 17 57
6 2 7 10 15 57 246
```

Output:

```
10 57
```

Input:

```
1
6 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 1 6
```

Output:

```
1 6
```

For example:

| Input | Result |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 | |
| 3 10 17 57 | 10 57 |
| 6 | |
| 2 7 10 15 57 246 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int intersection(int arr1[],int n1,int arr2[],int n2)
4 {
5     int i=0,j=0;
6     while(i<n1&&j<n2)
7     {
8         if(arr1[i]==arr2[j])
9         {
10             printf("%d ",arr1[i]);
11             i++;
12             j++;
13         }
14         else if(arr1[i]<arr2[j])
15         {
16             i++;
17         }
18         else
19         {
20             j++;
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

```

23     return 0;
24 }
25
26 int main()
27 {
28     int t;
29     scanf("%d",&t);
30     while(t--)
31     {
32         int n1;
33         scanf("%d",&n1);
34         int arr1[n1];
35         for(int i=0;i<n1;i++)
36         {
37             scanf("%d",&arr1[i]);
38         }
39         int n2;
40         scanf("%d",&n2);
41         int arr2[n2];
42         for(int i=0;i<n2;i++)
43         {
44             scanf("%d",&arr2[i]);
45         }
46         intersection(arr1,n1,arr2,n2);
47     }
48 }
49
50 }
51
52 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--|----------|-------|---|
| ✓ | 1 3 10 17 57 6 2 7 10 15 57 246 | 10 57 | 10 57 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 1 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

[◀ 3-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O\(m*n\)Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity](#)

Jump to...

[5-Pair with Difference-O\(n^2\)Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Complexity ►](#)

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| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:08 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:09 PM |
| Time taken | 35 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 4.00 out of 4.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| 3 | 1 |
| 1 3 5 | |
| 4 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int arr[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8     {
9         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
10    }
11    int k;
12    scanf("%d",&k);
13    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
14    {
15        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
16        {
17            if(arr[j]-arr[i]==k)
18            {
19                printf("1\n");
20                return 0;
21            }
22        }
23    }
24    printf("0\n");
25 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 3 1 3 5 4 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 4-Print Intersection of 2 sorted arrays-O(m+n)Time Complexity,O(1) Space Complexity

Jump to...

6-Pair with Difference -O(n) Time Complexity,O(1) Space Complexity ►

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Competitive Program...](#) / [6-Pair with Difference -O\(n\) Time Complexity,O\(1\) Space Com...](#)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Started on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:09 PM |
| State | Finished |
| Completed on | Tuesday, 19 November 2024, 10:21 PM |
| Time taken | 11 mins 56 secs |
| Marks | 1.00/1.00 |
| Grade | 4.00 out of 4.00 (100%) |

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array A of sorted integers and another non negative integer k, find if there exists 2 indices i and j such that $A[j] - A[i] = k$, $i \neq j$.

Input Format:

First Line n - Number of elements in an array

Next n Lines - N elements in the array

k - Non - Negative Integer

Output Format:

1 - If pair exists

0 - If no pair exists

Explanation for the given Sample Testcase:

YES as $5 - 1 = 4$

So Return 1.

For example:

| Input | Result |
|-------|--------|
| 3 | 1 |
| 1 3 5 | |
| 4 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d", &n);
6
7     int arr[n];
8     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
9     {
10         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
11     }
12
13     int k;
14     scanf("%d", &k);
15     int i = 0, j = 0;
16     while (j < n)
17     {
18
19         if (i != j && arr[j] - arr[i] == k)
20         {
21             printf("1\n");
22             return 0;
23         }
24         if (arr[j]-arr[i] < k)
25         {
26             j++;
27         }
28         else
29         {
30             i++;
31             if (i == j)
32             {
33                 j++;
34             }
35         }
36     }
37
38     printf("0\n");
39 }
```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|---|
| ✓ | 3 1 3 5 4 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 1 4 6 8 12 14 15 20 21 25 1 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 1 2 3 5 11 14 16 24 28 29 0 | 0 | 0 | ✓ |
| ✓ | 10 0 2 3 7 13 14 15 20 24 25 10 | 1 | 1 | ✓ |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

◀ 5-Pair with Difference-O(n^2)Time Complexity,O(1) Space Complexity

Jump to...

