

Programming using C

week 15 practice session and coding

Name:S.Jananejaipratha

Department:AIML-'B'

Roll No.:241501079

Given an array of integers, invert the given array in place using an index and loop rather than a built-in function.

Example
arr = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5]
Returns the array [5, 4, 2, 3, 1] which is the inverse of the input array.

Function Description
Complete the function `invertArray` in the editor below.
`invertArray` has the following parameter(s):
`arr` `arr[]`: an array of integers

Returns
`arr[]`: the array in reverse order

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 1000$
 $-5 \leq arr[i] \leq 100$

Input Format For Custom Testing

The first line contains an integer, n , the number of elements in an array.
Each line i of the n subsequent lines (where $0 \leq i < n$) contains an integer, `arr[i]`.

Sample Case 0

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 inverse of the input array is [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].

Sample Case 1

Sample Input For Custom Testing

8
17
40
20
45

Sample Output

45
20
40
17

Explanation

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 variable
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  * }
33  */
34
35 #include <stdio.h>
36 #include <stdlib.h>
37
38 int* reverseArray(int arr_count, int *arr, int *result_count) {
39     *result_count = arr_count;
40     int *reversed = (int *) malloc(arr_count * sizeof(int));
41     if (reversed == NULL)
42     {
43         exit(1);
44     }
45     for (int i = 0; i < arr_count; i++)
46     {
47         reversed[i] = arr[arr_count - 1 - i];
48     }
49     return reversed;
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 ✓

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Problem 2

Easy

Makes use of 100

0% Avg. Score

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 = 2`
`lengths = [4, 2, 2]`
`minLength = 7`

The rod is initially `sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 2 = 8` units long. First cut off the segment of length `4 + 2 = 7` leaving a rod `8 - 7 = 1`. 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. Returns "Possible".

Example

`n = 2`
`lengths = [4, 2, 2]`
`minLength = 7`

The rod is initially `sum(lengths) = 4 + 2 + 2 = 8` 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 `cutThereAll` in the editor below.

`cutThereAll` has the following parameter(s):
`int lengths[]` 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

- $2 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq l_i \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq minLength \leq 10^5$
- 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

Sample Input For Custom Testing

```
STDIN      Function
-----
4          lengths[] size n = 4
3          lengths[] = [3, 5, 4, 3]
5
4
3
9          minLength = 6
```

Reset answer

```
1 /*
2  * Complete the 'cutThenAll' 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 static allocation or dynamic allocation
12  *
13  * For example,
14  * char* return_string_using_static_allocation() {
15  *     static char s[] = "static allocation of string";
16  *     return s;
17  * }
18  *
19  * char* return_string_using_dynamic_allocation() {
20  *     char* s = malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
21  *     s = "dynamic allocation of string";
22  *     return s;
23  * }
24  */
25
26 #include <stdio.h>
27 char* cutThenAll(int lengths_count, long *lengths, long minLength) {
28     long totalLength=0;
29     for(int i=0;i<lengths_count;i++)
30     {
31         totalLength+=lengths[i];
32     }
33     long currentLength=0;
34     for(int i=0;i<lengths_count-1;i++)
35     {
36         currentLength+=lengths[i];
37         long remainingLength=totalLength-currentLength;
38         if(remainingLength > minLength)
39         {
40             return "Possible";
41         }
42     }
43     return "Impossible";
44 }
45
46
47
48
49
```

Test	Expected	Got	
✓ long lengths[] = {3, 5, 4, 3}; printf("%s", cutThenAll(4, lengths, 9))	Possible	Possible	✓
✓ long lengths[] = {5, 6, 2}; printf("%s", cutThenAll(3, lengths, 12))	Impossible	Impossible	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

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