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Full Name: Bugrahan Kara

Email: mbkara0106@gmail.com

Test Name: Mock Test

Taken On: 3 Apr 2022 13:00:02 IST

Time 27 min 25 sec/ 30 min

Taken:

Resume: https://hackerrank-

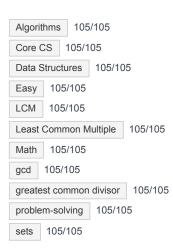
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Invited by: Ankush

Invited on: 3 Apr 2022 12:50:51 IST

Skills Score:

Tags Score:



100% 105/105

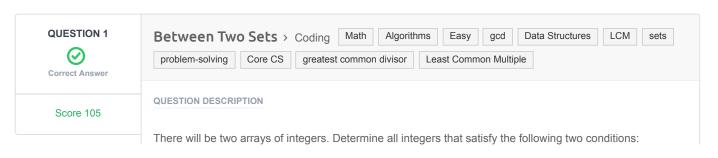
scored in **Mock Test** in 27 min 25 sec on 3 Apr 2022 13:00:02

IST

Recruiter/Team Comments:

No Comments.





- 1. The elements of the first array are all factors of the integer being considered
- 2. The integer being considered is a factor of all elements of the second array

These numbers are referred to as being between the two arrays. Determine how many such numbers exist.

Example

```
a = [2, 6]
b = [24, 36]
```

There are two numbers between the arrays: 6 and 12.

```
6\%2=0, 6\%6=0, 24\%6=0 and 36\%6=0 for the first value. 12\%2=0, 12\%6=0 and 24\%12=0, 36\%12=0 for the second value. Return 2.
```

Function Description

Complete the *getTotalX* function in the editor below. It should return the number of integers that are betwen the sets.

getTotalX has the following parameter(s):

- int a[n]: an array of integers
- int b[m]: an array of integers

Returns

• int: the number of integers that are between the sets

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers, n and m, the number of elements in arrays a and b. The second line contains n distinct space-separated integers a[i] where $0 \le i < n$.

The third line contains m distinct space-separated integers b[j] where $0 \leq j < m$.

Constraints

- $1 \le n, m \le 10$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 100$
- $1 \le b[j] \le 100$

Sample Input

```
2 3
2 4
16 32 96
```

Sample Output

3

Explanation

2 and 4 divide evenly into 4, 8, 12 and 16.

- 4, 8 and 16 divide evenly into 16, 32, 96.
- 4, 8 and 16 are the only three numbers for which each element of a is a factor and each is a factor of all elements of b.

CANDIDATE ANSWER

Language used: C++14

```
1 /*
2 * Complete the 'getTotalX' function below.
3 *
4 * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5 * The function accepts following parameters:
```

```
THE TUNESTON GEORGE
 6 * 1. INTEGER_ARRAY a
 7 * 2. INTEGER_ARRAY b
8 */
10 int getTotalX(vector<int> a, vector<int> b) {
       int result;
      int maxA= *max_element(a.begin(),a.end());
      int minB= *min_element(b.begin(),b.end());
      vector<int> samples;
      vector<int> samples2;
      for(int i=maxA;i<=minB;i++) {</pre>
         int divided=0;
        for(auto x:a){
             if(i%x==0)
               divided++;
           if(divided==a.size())
               samples.push_back(i);
24
       //cout<<samples.size()<<endl;</pre>
       for(int i=0;i<samples.size();i++){</pre>
          int divided=0;
          for(auto y:b){
              if(y%samples[i]==0)
                   divided++;
           }
           if(divided==b.size()){
34
               samples2.push_back(samples[i]);
       }
       result=samples2.size();
       return result;
41 }
43
```

TESTCASE	DIFFICULTY	TYPE	STATUS	SCORE	TIME TAKEN	MEMORY USED
Testcase 1	Easy	Sample case	Success	0	0.0253 sec	9.11 KB
Testcase 2	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0293 sec	8.92 KB
Testcase 3	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.019 sec	8.95 KB
Testcase 4	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0208 sec	8.76 KB
Testcase 5	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0287 sec	8.93 KB
Testcase 6	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0218 sec	8.86 KB
Testcase 7	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0242 sec	8.99 KB
Testcase 8	Easy	Hidden case	Success	15	0.0226 sec	9.03 KB
Testcase 9	Easy	Sample case	Success	0	0.0227 sec	8.96 KB

No Comments