

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

Started on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 1:33 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 1:49 PM
Time taken	16 mins 19 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 int main()
3 {
4     int count=0;
5     int n;
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7     int i=1;
8     count++;
9     int s=1;
10    count++;
11    while(s<=n)
12    {
13        count++;
14        i++;
15        count++;
16        s+=i;
17        count++;
18    }
19    count++;
20    printf("%d",count);
21 }
```

	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 ►](#)

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Finding Time Complexity of Algorit...](#) / [Problem 2: Finding Complexity using Counter me...](#)

Started on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 1:52 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:06 PM
Time taken	14 mins 6 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 fun(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            }
25            count++;
26        }
27        count++;
28    }
29    printf("%d",count);
30 }
31 int main()
32 {
```

```
33 |     int n;  
34 |     scanf("%d",&n);  
35 |     fun(n);  
36 | }
```

	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 ►

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Finding Time Complexity of Algorit...](#) / [Problem 3: Finding Complexity using Counter Me...](#)

Started on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:07 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:14 PM
Time taken	7 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

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

	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 ►](#)

[Dashbo...](#) / [My cour...](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-...](#) / [Finding Time Complexity of Algorit...](#) / [Problem 4: Finding Complexity using Counter Me...](#)

Started on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:14 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:23 PM
Time taken	9 mins 1 sec
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 int main()
3 {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int cou=0;
7     int c= 0;
8     cou++;
9     for(int i=n/2;i<n;i++)
10    {
11         cou++;
12         for(int j=1; j<n; j = 2 * j)
13        {
14             cou++;
15             for(int k=1; k<n; k = k * 2)
16            {
17                 cou++;
18                 c++;
19                 cou++;
20             }
21             cou++;
22         }
23         cou++;
24     }
25     cou++;
26     printf("%d",cou);
27 }
```

	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 ►

[Dashboard](#) / [My courses](#) / [CS23331-DAA-2023-24](#) / [Finding Time Complexity of Algorithms](#) / [Problem 5: Finding Complexity using counter me...](#)

Started on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:23 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 9 August 2024, 2:26 PM
Time taken	3 mins 4 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 int main()
3 {
4     int c=0;
5     int rev = 0, remainder;
6     c++;
7     int n;
8     c++;
9     scanf("%d",&n);
10    c++;
11    while (n != 0)
12    {
13        c++;
14        remainder = n % 10;
15        c++;
16        rev = rev * 10 + remainder;
17        c++;
18        n/= 10;
19        c++;
20    }
21 }
22 //print(rev);
23 printf("%d",c);
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](#)

Jump to...

[1-G-Coin Problem ►](#)

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

Started on Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:22 PM

State Finished

Completed on Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:23 PM

Time taken 21 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
3 int min_coins_for_change(int V) {
4     int denominations[] = {1000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1};
5     int num_denominations = sizeof(denominations) / sizeof(denominations[0]);
6     int count = 0;
7     int remaining_amount = V;
8     for (int i = 0; i < num_denominations; i++) {
9         if (remaining_amount == 0) {
10             break;
11         }
12         int num_notes = remaining_amount / denominations[i];
13         count += num_notes;
14         remaining_amount -= num_notes * denominations[i];
15     }
16
17     return count;
18 }
19
20 int main() {
21     int V;
22     scanf("%d", &V);
23     printf("%d\n", min_coins_for_change(V));
24     return 0;
25 }
```

	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	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:24 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:24 PM
Time taken	12 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
3 void sort(int arr[], int n) {
4     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
5         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
6             if (arr[i] > arr[j]) {
7                 int temp = arr[i];
8                 arr[i] = arr[j];
9                 arr[j] = temp;
10            }
11        }
12    }
13 }
14
15 int content_children(int g[], int s[], int g_length, int s_length) {
16     sort(g, g_length);
17     sort(s, s_length);
18     int i, j;
19     for (i = j = 0; i < g_length && j < s_length; j++) {
20         if (s[j] >= g[i]) i++;
21     }
22     return i;
23 }
24
25 int main() {
26     int g_length, s_length;
27     scanf("%d", &g_length);
28     int g[g_length];
29     for (int i = 0; i < g_length; i++) scanf("%d", &g[i]);
30     scanf("%d", &s_length);
31     int s[s_length];
```

```
32     for (int i = 0; i < s_length; i++) scanf("%d", &s[i]);
33     printf("%d\n", content_children(g, s, g_length, s_length));
34     return 0;
35 }
36 }
```

	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	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:24 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:25 PM
Time taken	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

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 int main()
4 {
5     int n;
6     scanf("%d",&n);
7     int a[n];
8     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
9         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
10    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {
11
12        for ( int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
13            int t;
14
15            if (a[i] < a[j]) {
16                t = a[i];
17                a[i] = a[j];
18                a[j] = t;
19            }
20        }
21    }
22    int sum=0,h;
23    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
24    {
25        h=pow(n,i);
26        sum+=h*a[i];
}

```

```
27 }  
28 printf("%d",sum);  
29 }
```

	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	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:25 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:25 PM
Time taken	12 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
4 int compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
5     return (*(int*)b - *(int*)a);
6 }
7
8 int main() {
9     int n;
10    scanf("%d", &n);
11    int arr[n];
12    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
13        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
14    }
15    qsort(arr, n, sizeof(int), compare);
16    int sum = 0;
17    for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
18        sum += arr[n-i-1] * i;
19    }
20    printf("%d\n", sum);
21    return 0;
22 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 2 5 3 4 0	40	40	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 2 2 2 4 4 3 3 5 5 5	191	191	✓
✓	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	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:25 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Saturday, 24 August 2024, 3:26 PM
Time taken	14 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 }
```

	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, 1:37 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 30 August 2024, 2:40 PM
Time taken	1 hour 3 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

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 countZeros(int arr[], int left, int right)
3 {
4     if (left > right)
5     {
6         return 0;
7     }
8     if (left == right)
9     {
10        return arr[left] == 0 ? 1 : 0;
11    }
12    int mid = (left + right) / 2;
13    int leftCount = countZeros(arr, left, mid);
14    int rightCount = countZeros(arr, mid + 1, right);
15    return leftCount + rightCount;
16 }
17 int main()
18 {
19     int m;
20     scanf("%d", &m);
21     int arr[m];
22     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
23     {
24         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
25     }
26     int zeroCount = countZeros(arr, 0, m - 1);
27     printf("%d\n", zeroCount);
28 }
29
30

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 1 1 1 0 0	2	2	✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	0	✓
✓	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	8	✓
✓	17 1 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, 2:43 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 30 August 2024, 2:52 PM
Time taken	9 mins 19 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 `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 2 3	3
7 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	2

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int Majority(int nums[], int size)
4 {
5     int count = 0;
6     int candidate = nums[0];
7     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
8     {
9         if (count == 0)
10        {
11            candidate = nums[i];
12        }
13        if (nums[i] == candidate)
14        {
15            count++;
16        }
17        else
18        {
19            count--;
20        }
21    }
22    count = 0;
23    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
24    {
25        if (nums[i] == candidate)
26        {
27            count++;
28        }
29    }
30 }
```

```

29     }
30     if (count > size / 2)
31     {
32         return candidate;
33     }
34     return -1;
35 }
36 int main()
37 {
38     int n;
39     scanf("%d", &n);
40     int *nums = (int *)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
41     if (nums == NULL)
42     {
43         return 1;
44     }
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
46     {
47         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
48     }
49     int mElement = Majority(nums, n);
50     printf("%d\n", mElement);
51     free(nums);
52     return 0;

```

	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, 6 September 2024, 2:45 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 6 September 2024, 2:56 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

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 Format

First Line Contains Integer n – Size of array

Next n lines Contains n numbers – Elements of an array

Last 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 left, int right, int x)
3 {
4     if (left > right)
5     {
6         return -1;
7     }
8     int mid = (left + right) / 2;
9     if (arr[mid] == x)
10    {
11        return arr[mid];
12    }
13    if (arr[mid] < x)
14    {
15        if (mid + 1 <= right && arr[mid + 1] <= x) {
16            return findFloor(arr, mid + 1, right, x);
17        }
18        return arr[mid];
19    }
20    return findFloor(arr, left, mid - 1, x);
21 }
22 int main() {
23     int n, x;
24     scanf("%d", &n);
25     if (n <= 0)
26     {
27         return 0;
28     }
29     int arr[n];
30     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
32     }
33     scanf("%d", &x);
34     int floorValue = findFloor(arr, 0, n - 1, x);
35     if (floorValue == -1) {
36         printf("There is no floor value for the given x.\n");
37     } else {
38     }
39     printf("%d\n", floorValue);
40 }
41 return 0;
42 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	6 1 2 8 10 12 19 5	2	2	✓
✓	5 10 22 85 108 129 100	85	85	✓
✓	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	Thursday, 12 September 2024, 2:49 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 17 October 2024, 1:54 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

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 findPair(int arr[], int left, int right, int x) {
3     if (left >= right) {
4         return 0;
5     }
6     int sum = arr[left] + arr[right];
7     if (sum == x) {
8         printf("%d\n%d\n", arr[left], arr[right]);
9         return 1;
10    }
11    if (sum > x) {
12        return findPair(arr, left, right - 1, x);
13    }
14    return findPair(arr, left + 1, right, x);
15 }
16 int main() {
17     int n, x;
18     scanf("%d", &n);
19     int arr[n];
20     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21         scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
22     }
23     scanf("%d", &x);
24     if (!findPair(arr, 0, n - 1, x)) {
25         printf("No\n");
26     }
27     return 0;
28 }
```

	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	Thursday, 17 October 2024, 1:54 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 17 October 2024, 1:57 PM
Time taken	2 mins 23 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	12 34 67 78 98
67 34 12 98 78	

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 - 1; 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     return 0;
38 }
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 67 34 12 98 78	12 34 67 78 98	12 34 67 78 98	✓
✓	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, 18 October 2024, 1:57 PM

State Finished

Completed on Friday, 18 October 2024, 2:04 PM

Time taken 7 mins 29 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 long long int count(int n) {
3     if (n == 0) return 1;
4     if (n == 1) return 1;
5     if (n == 2) return 1;
6     long long int dp[n + 1];
7     dp[0] = 1;
8     dp[1] = 1;
9     dp[2] = 1;
10    for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++) {
11        dp[i] = dp[i - 1] + dp[i - 3];
12    }
13    return dp[n];
14 }
15 int main() {
16     int n;
17     scanf("%d", &n);
18     printf("%lld\n", count(n));
19     return 0;
20 }
21

```

	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, 18 October 2024, 2:05 PM

State Finished

Completed on Friday, 18 October 2024, 2:20 PM

Time taken 15 mins 9 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 is the position of the top left white rook. He is 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 100
3 int max(int a, int b) {
4     return (a > b) ? a : b;
5 }
6 int maxPath(int n, int board[MAX][MAX]) {
7     int dp[MAX][MAX];
8     dp[0][0] = board[0][0];
9     for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
10         dp[0][j] = dp[0][j - 1] + board[0][j];
11     }
12     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13         dp[i][0] = dp[i - 1][0] + board[i][0];
14     }
15     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
16         for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
17             dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]) + board[i][j];
18         }
19     }
20     return dp[n - 1][n - 1];
21 }
22 int main() {
23     int n;
24     int board[MAX][MAX];
25     scanf("%d", &n);
26     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
28             scanf("%d", &board[i][j]);
29         }
}
```

```

30 } ,
31 printf("%d\n", maxPath(n, board));
32 return 0;
33 }
34

```

	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, 18 October 2024, 2:20 PM

State Finished

Completed on Friday, 18 October 2024, 2:25 PM

Time taken 4 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

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

Solving 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	✓
✓	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 Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:31 AM

State Finished

Completed on Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:37 AM

Time taken 5 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

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 int longestNonDecreasingSubsequence(int arr[],int n) {
3     int dp[n];
4     int i,j,maxLength = 1;
5     for (i=0;i < n;i++) {
6         dp[i]=1;
7     }
8     for (i=1;i < n;i++) {
9         for (j=0;j<i;j++) {
10            if (arr[j] <= arr[i] && dp[i] < dp[j] + 1) {
11                dp[i] = dp[j] + 1;
12            }
13        }
14    }
15    for (i=0; i<n;i++) {
16        if (dp[i] > maxLength) {
17            maxLength = dp[i];
18        }
19    }
20
21    return maxLength;
22 }
23
24 int main() {
25     int n;
26     scanf("%d",&n);
27     int arr[n];
28     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
29         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
30     int result = longestNonDecreasingSubsequence(arr, n);
31     printf("%d\n", result);
32
33     return 0;
34 }
```

	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, 2:22 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 16 August 2024, 2:22 PM
Time taken	25 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 1 2 3 4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

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

	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, 2:23 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 16 August 2024, 2:23 PM
Time taken	11 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 1 2 3 4	

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

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

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

Started on	Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:28 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:35 AM
Time taken	6 mins 41 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:
 1. Line 1 contains N1, followed by N1 integers of the first array
 2. 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 int main()
3 {
4     int t;
5     scanf("%d",&t);
6     while(t!=0)
7     {
8         int n;
9         scanf("%d",&n);
10        int a[n];
11        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
12            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
13        int m;
14        scanf("%d",&m);
15        int b[m];
```

```

16   for(int i=0;i<m;i++)
17     scanf("%d",&b[i]);
18     int low,high,mid,f;
19     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
20     {
21       f=0;
22       low=0,high=m-1;
23       while(low<=high)
24     {
25         mid=(low+high)/2;
26         if(b[mid]==a[i])
27         {
28           f=1;
29           break;
30         }
31         else if(b[mid]<a[i])
32         {
33           low=mid+1;
34         }
35         else
36         {
37           high=mid-1;
38         }
39       }
40       if(f==1)
41         printf("%d ",a[i]);
42     }
43   t--;
44 }
45 }
```

	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	Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:29 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:35 AM
Time taken	5 mins 57 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 a[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
9     int k;
10    scanf("%d",&k);
11    int f=0;
12    for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)
13    {
14        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
15        {
16            if(a[j]-a[i]==k)
17            {
18                f=1;
19                break;
20            }
21        }
22        if(f==1)
23            break;
24    }
25    if(f)
26        printf("1");
27    else
28        printf("0");
29 }
```

	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.

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

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

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Started on Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:30 AM

State Finished

Completed on Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 8:36 AM

Time taken 5 mins 45 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 searchpair(int key,int j,int n,int a[],int diff)
3 {
4     for(int k=j;k<n;k++)
5     {
6         if(a[k]-key==diff)
7             return 1;
8     }
9     return 0;
10 }
11 int main()
12 {
13     int n;
14     scanf("%d",&n);
15     int a[n];
16     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
17     {
18         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
19     }
20     int k;
21     scanf("%d",&k);
22     int result=0;
23     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
24     {
25         result=searchpair(a[i],i+1,n,a,k);
26         if(result==1)
27         {
28             printf("1");
29             break;
30         }
31     }
32     if(result==0)
33         printf("0");

```

```
34 }  
35 }
```

	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](#)

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