
SampleInput:

STDINFunctionParameters

4 → arr[]size=4

1 → arr=[1,2,3,3]

2

3

3

SampleOutput0

2

Explanation0

- Thesumofthefirsttwoelements, $1+2=3$. Thevalueofthelastelementis3.
- Usingzerobasedindexing, $arr[2]=3$ isthepivotbetweenthetwosubarrays.
- Theindexofthepivotis2.

```

1  /*
2   * Complete the 'balancedSum' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int balancedSum(int arr_count, int* arr)
9  {
10     int totalsum = 0;
11     for (int i =0;i<arr_count;i++){
12         totalsum += arr[i];
13     }
14     int leftsum =0;
15     for(int i =0;i<arr_count;i++){
16         int rightsum = totalsum - leftsum -arr[i];
17         if(leftsum==rightsum){
18             return i;
19         }
20         leftsum +=arr[i];
21     }
22     return 1;
23 }
24

```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {1,2,3,3};	2	2	✓

Question2: SumThemAll

Calculatethesumofanarrayofintegers.

Example:

numbers=[3,13,4,11,9]

The sum is $3+13+4+11+9=40$. Function

Description

Complete the function `arraySum` in the editor below.

`arraySum` has the following parameter(s):

`int numbers[n]`: an array of integers

Returns

`int`: integersumofthenumbersarray

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^4$
- $1 \leq \text{numbers}[i] \leq 10^4$

Input Format for Custom Testing

Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.

The first line contains an integer `n`, the size of the array `numbers`.

Each of the next `n` lines contains an integer `numbers[i]` where $0 \leq i <$

n. Sample Input

5 → `numbers[]` size = 5

1 → `numbers` = [1,2,3,4,5]

2

3

4

5

SampleOutput

15

Explanation

1+2+3+4+5=15.

```
1  /*
2   * Complete the 'arraySum' function below.
3   *
4   * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5   * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY numbers as parameter.
6   */
7
8  int arraySum(int numbers_count, int *numbers)
9  {
10     int sum =0;
11     for (int i =0;i<numbers_count;i++){
12         sum = sum+numbers[i];
13     }
14     return sum;
15 }
16
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5};	15	15	✓

Question3:

MinimumDifferenceSum

Given an array of n integers, rearrange them so that the sum of the absolute differences of all adjacent elements is minimized. Then, compute the sum of those absolute differences.

Example

$n=5, arr=[1,3,3,2,4]$

If the list is rearranged as $arr'=[1,2,3,3,4]$, the absolute differences are $|1-2|=1, |2-3|=1, |3-3|=0, |3-4|=1$. The sum of those differences is $1+1+0+1=3$. Function Description

Complete the function `minDiff` in the editor below. `minDiff`

has the following parameter:

`arr`: an integer array

Returns:

`int`: the sum of the absolute differences of adjacent

elements

Constraints

$2 \leq n \leq 10^5$

$0 \leq arr[i] \leq 10^9$, where $0 \leq i < n$

Format

For Custom Testing

The first line of input contains an integer n , the size of `arr`.

Each of the following n lines contains an integer that describes `arr[i]` (where $0 \leq i < n$).

SampleInputForCustomTesting 5

→ arr[] size n = 5

5 → arr[] =[5, 1,3, 7,3]

1

3

7

3

SampleOutput6

Explanation

n=5,arr=[5,1,3,7,3]

If arr is rearranged as arr' = [1, 3, 3, 5, 7], the differences are minimized. The final answer is $|1-3|+|3-3|+|3-5|+|5-7|=6$.

```
2  * Complete the 'minDiff' function below.
3  *
4  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
5  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY arr as parameter.
6  */
7  #include <stdlib.h>
8  int compare(const void *a, const void *b){
9      return (*(int*)a - *(int*)b);
10 }
11 int minDiff(int arr_count, int* arr)
12 {
13     qsort(arr, arr_count, sizeof(int), compare);
14     int totaldiff=0;
15     for(int i =1;i<arr_count;i++){
16         totaldiff += abs(arr[i]-arr[i-1]);
17     }
18     return totaldiff;
19 }
20
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	int arr[] = {5, 1, 3, 7, 3}; printf("%d", minDiff(5, arr))	6	6	✓