



CodeCheck Report: training7WUKUZ-Z36

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Test Name:

Summary    Timeline    AI Assistant Transcript

Tasks summary

Task	Effective time spent	Score
CountNonDivisible C++20	9 min	100%

Total score



Tasks Details

Medium	1. <b>CountNonDivisible</b> Calculate the number of elements of an array that are not divisors of each element.	Task Score	Correctness	Performance
		100%	100%	100%

Task description

You are given an array A consisting of N integers.

For each number A[i] such that  $0 \leq i < N$ , we want to count the number of elements of the array that are not the divisors of A[i]. We say that these elements are non-divisors.

For example, consider integer N = 5 and array A such that:

A[0] = 3  
A[1] = 1  
A[2] = 2  
A[3] = 3  
A[4] = 6

For the following elements:

- A[0] = 3, the non-divisors are: 2, 6,
- A[1] = 1, the non-divisors are: 3, 2, 3, 6,

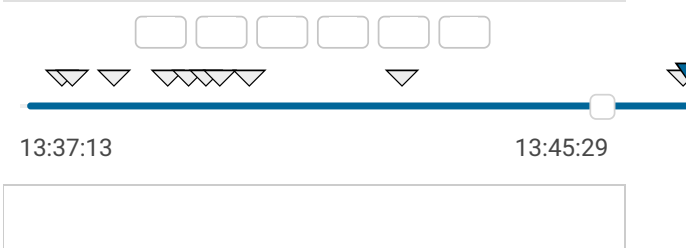
Solution

Programming language used: C++20

Time spent on task: 9 minutes

Notes: not defined yet

Task timeline



- A[2] = 2, the non-divisors are: 3, 3, 6,
- A[3] = 3, the non-divisors are: 2, 6,
- A[4] = 6, there aren't any non-divisors.

Write a function:

```
vector<int> solution(vector<int> &A);
```

that, given an array A consisting of N integers, returns a sequence of integers representing the amount of non-divisors.

Result array should be returned as an array of integers.

For example, given:

```
A[0] = 3
A[1] = 1
A[2] = 2
A[3] = 3
A[4] = 6
```

the function should return [2, 4, 3, 2, 0], as explained above.

Write an **efficient** algorithm for the following assumptions:

- N is an integer within the range [1..50,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [1..2 \* N].

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Code: 13:45:29 UTC, [show code in pop-up](#)  
cpp\_20, final, score: 100

```
1 // you can use includes, for example:
2 // #include <algorithm>
3 #include <unordered_map>
4 #include <vector>
5 // you can write to stdout for debugging pu
6 // cout << "this is a debug message" << end
7
8 using namespace std;
9
10 vector<int> solution(vector<int> &A) {
11     int N = A.size();
12     unordered_map<int, int> count;
13
14     // 1
15     for (int i : A) {
16         count[i]++;
17     }
18
19     // 2
20     vector<int> divisors(2 * N + 1, 0);
21     for (auto &[i, count] : count) {
22         for (int j = i; j <= 2 * N; j += i) {
23             divisors[j] += count;
24         }
25     }
26
27     // 3
28     vector<int> answer;
29     for (int i : A) {
30         answer.push_back(N - divisors[i]);
31     }
32
33     return answer;
34 }
```

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

Detected time complexity:  **$O(N * \log(N))$**

expand all	Example tests	
▶	example	✓ OK
	example test	
expand all	Correctness tests	
▶	extreme_simple	✓ OK
	extreme simple	
▶	double	✓ OK
	two elements	
▶	simple	✓ OK
	simple tests	
▶	primes	✓ OK
	prime numbers	

<div>▶ small_random</div> <div>small, random numbers, length = 100</div>	✓ OK
<div>expand all</div> <div>Performance tests</div>	
<div>▶ medium_random</div> <div>medium, random numbers length = 5,000</div>	✓ OK
<div>▶ large_range</div> <div>1, 2, ..., N, length = ~20,000</div>	✓ OK
<div>▶ large_random</div> <div>large, random numbers, length = ~30,000</div>	✓ OK
<div>▶ large_extreme</div> <div>large, all the same values, length = 50,000</div>	✓ OK