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Returns

- $int[n]$: the rotated array

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers that denote n, the number of integers, and d, the number of left rotations to perform.

The second line contains n space-separated integers that describe $arr[]$.

Constraints

- $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq d \leq n$
- $1 \leq a[i] \leq 10^6$

Sample Input

```
STDIN     Function
-----     --------
5 4       n = 5 d = 4
1 2 3 4 5 arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Sample Output

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Explanation

To perform $d = 4$ left rotations, the array undergoes the following sequence of changes:

$$[1,2,3,4,5] \rightarrow [2,3,4,5,1] \rightarrow [3,4,5,1,2] \rightarrow [4,5,1,2,3] \rightarrow [5,1,2,3,4]$$

26

Line: 26 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
5 4
1 2 3 4 5
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
5 1 2 3 4
```

Expected Output Download

```
5 1 2 3 4
```


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Sample Input

```
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 2 4 4 0
0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 1 2 4 0
```

Sample Output

```
19
```

Explanation

arr contains the following hourglasses:

The hourglass with the maximum sum (19) is:

```
2 4 4
  2
1 2 4
```

34

Line: 34 Col: 1

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- Sample Test case 0
- Sample Test case 1
- Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin) Download

```
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 2 4 4 0
0 0 0 2 0 0
0 0 1 2 4 0
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
19
```

Expected Output Download

```
19
```


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For example, if the array $ar = [1, 2, 3]$, $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$, so return 6.

Function Description

Complete the *simpleArraySum* function with the following parameter(s):

- $ar[n]$: an array of integers

Returns

- *int*: the sum of the array elements

Input Format

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

The second line contains n space-separated integers representing the array's elements.

Constraints

$0 < n, ar[i] \leq 1000$

Sample Input

```
STDIN        Function
-----        --------
6            ar[] size n = 6
1 2 3 4 10 11   ar = [1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11]
```

Sample Output

```
31
```

Explanation

Print the sum of the array's elements: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 10 + 11 = 31$.

Line: 20 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

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Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
6
1 2 3 4 10 11
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
31
```

Expected Output Download

```
31
```


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```
STDIN       Function
-----       --------
3           arr[][] sizes n = 3, m = 3
11 2 4      arr = [[11, 2, 4], [4, 5, 6], [10, 8, -12]]
4 5 6
10 8 -12
```

Sample Output

```
15
```

Explanation

The primary diagonal is:

```
11
  5
    -12
```

Sum across the primary diagonal: $11 + 5 - 12 = 4$.

The secondary diagonal is:

```
    4
  5
10
```

Sum across the secondary diagonal: $4 + 5 + 10 = 19$

Difference: $|4 - 19| = 15$

Note: $|x|$ is the absolute value of x.

```
22                  secondary += arr[i][j];
23              }
24          }
25      }
26
27      cout << abs(primary - secondary) << endl;
```

Line: 31 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
3
11 2 4
4 5 6
10 8 -12
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
15
```

Expected Output Download

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21

Sample Output 0

```
2
```

Explanation 0

The distance between points $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$ is $\rho(1, 2) + \rho(2, 1) = 2$.

Sample Input 1

```
7 3
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
6 7
3 6
4 5
5 5
```

Sample Output 1

```
3
```

Explanation 1

The best points are $(3, 6)$ and $(5, 5)$, which gives us a distance of $\rho(3, 5) + \rho(6, 5) = 2 + 1 = 3$.

97

Line: 97 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin) Download

```
2 2
1 2
1 2
2 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
2
```

Expected Output Download

```
2
```


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Return

- *long*: the sum of the array elements

Input Format

The first line of the input consists of an integer n.

The next line contains n space-separated integers contained in the array.

Output Format

Return the integer sum of the elements in the array.

Constraints

$1 \leq n \leq 10$

$0 \leq ar[i] \leq 10^{10}$

Sample Input

```
STDIN                                          Function
-----                                          --------
5                                              arr[] size n = 5
1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005  arr[.
```

Output

```
5000000015
```

Note:

The range of the 32-bit integer is

(-2^{31}) *to* $(2^{31}-1)$ *or* $[-2147483648, 2147483647]$.

When we add several integer values, the resulting sum might exceed the above range. You might need to use long int C/C++/Java to store such sums.

Line: 20 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
1  5
2  1000000001 1000000002 1000000003 1000000004 1000000005
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
1  5000000015
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  5000000015
```


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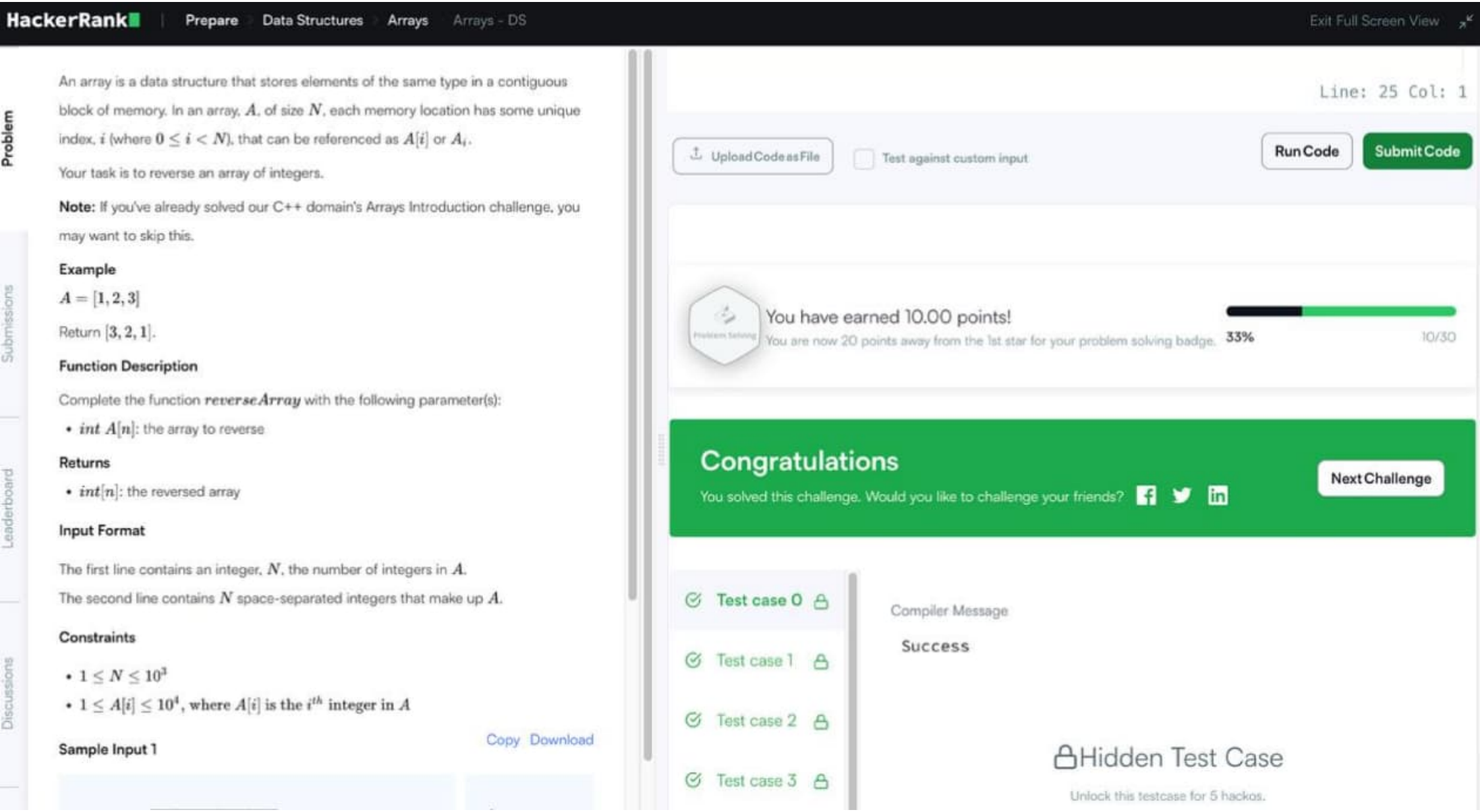

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the number of queries.

Each of the next q lines contains three space-separated integers a, b and k, the left index, right index and number to add.

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 10^7$
- $1 \leq m \leq 2 * 10^5$
- $1 \leq a \leq b \leq n$
- $0 \leq k \leq 10^9$

Sample Input

```
STDIN       Function
-----       --------
5 3         arr[] size n = 5, queries[] size q = 3
1 2 100     queries = [[1, 2, 100], [2, 5, 100], [3, 4, 100]]
2 5 100
3 4 100
```

Sample Output

```
200
```

Explanation

After the first update the list is `100 100 0 0 0`.

After the second update list is `100 200 100 100 100`.

After the third update list is `100 200 200 200 100`.

The maximum value is **200**.

Line: 35 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

- Sample Test case 0
- Sample Test case 1
- Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin) — Download

```
5 3
1 2 100
2 5 100
3 4 100
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
200
```

Expected Output — Download

```
200
```


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Sample Input 3

Copy Download


```
13
abcde
sdaklfj
asdjf
na
basdn
sdaklfj
asdjf
na
asdjf
na
basdn
sdaklfj
asdjf
5
abcde
sdaklfj
asdjf
na
basdn
```

Sample Output 3

```
1
3
4
3
2
```


30

Line: 30 Col: 1

Upload Code as File | Test against custom input | Run Code | Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

- Sample Test case 0
- Sample Test case 1
- Sample Test case 2

Input (stdin) Download

```
4
aba
baba
aba
xzxb
3
aba
xzxb
ab
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
2
```


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Print the ratios of positive, negative and zero values in the array. Each value should be printed on a separate line with **6** digits after the decimal. The function should not return a value.

Input Format

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

The second line contains n space-separated integers that describe $arr[n]$.

Constraints

$0 < n \leq 100$

$-100 \leq arr[i] \leq 100$

Sample Input

```
STDIN        Function
-----        --------
6            arr[] size n = 6
-4 3 -9 0 4 1   arr = [-4, 3, -9, 0, 4, 1]
```

Sample Output

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```

Explanation

There are **3** positive numbers, **2** negative numbers, and **1** zero in the array.

The proportions of occurrence are positive: $\frac{3}{6} = 0.500000$, negative: $\frac{2}{6} = 0.333333$ and zeros: $\frac{1}{6} = 0.166667$.

28

Line: 28 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin) Download

```
6
-4 3 -9 0 4 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```

Expected Output Download

```
0.500000
0.333333
0.166667
```


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Explanation 0

In this example:

- $a = (a[0], a[1], a[2]) = (5, 6, 7)$
- $b = (b[0], b[1], b[2]) = (3, 6, 10)$

Now, let's compare each individual score:

- $a[0] > b[0]$, so Alice receives 1 point.
- $a[1] = b[1]$, so nobody receives a point.
- $a[2] < b[2]$, so Bob receives 1 point.

Alice's comparison score is 1, and Bob's comparison score is 1. Thus, we return the array $[1, 1]$.

Sample Input 1

```
17 28 30
99 16 8
```

Sample Output 1

```
2 1
```

Explanation 1

Comparing the 0^{th} elements, $17 < 99$ so Bob receives a point.

Comparing the 1^{st} and 2^{nd} elements, $28 > 16$ and $30 > 8$ so Alice receives two points.

The return array is $[2, 1]$.

32

Line: 32 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Sample Test case 1

Input (stdin) Download

```
5 6 7
3 6 10
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
1 1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1 1
```


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Initial Values:

$n = 2$

$lastAnswer = 0$

$arr[0]$ = [ ]

$arr[1]$ = [ ]

Query 0: Append 5 to $arr[(\ (0 \oplus 0)\ \%\ 2\ )] = arr[0]$.

$lastAnswer = 0$

$arr[0]$ = [5]

$arr[1]$ = [ ]

Query 1: Append 7 to $arr[(\ (1 \oplus 0)\ \%\ 2\ )] = arr[1]$.

$arr[0]$ = [5]

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Query 2: Append 3 to $arr[(\ (0 \oplus 0)\ \%\ 2\ )] = arr[0]$.

$lastAnswer = 0$

$arr[0]$ = [5, 3]

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Query 3: Assign the value at index 0 of $arr[(\ (1 \oplus 0)\ \%\ 2\ )] = arr[1]$ to $lastAnswer$. Store $lastAnswer$ in your answer array. $lastAnswer = 7$

$arr[0]$ = [5, 3]

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Query 4: Assign the value at index 1 of $arr[(\ (1 \oplus 7)\ \%\ 2\ )] = arr[0]$ to $lastAnswer$. Store $lastAnswer$ in your answer array. $lastAnswer = 3$

$arr[0]$ = [5, 3]

$arr[1]$ = [7]

Return your answer array [7, 3]. The code stub prints its elements on separate lines.

31

Line: 31 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Input (stdin) Download

```
2 5
1 0 5
1 1 7
1 0 3
2 1 0
2 1 1
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
7
3
```

Expected Output Download

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