Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 6_CY_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 30
Marks Obtained : 30

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Sheela wants to distribute cookies to her children, but each child will only be happy if the cookie size meets or exceeds their individual greed factor. She has a limited number of cookies and wants to make as many children happy as possible. Priya decides to sort both the greed factors and cookie sizes using QuickSort to efficiently match cookies with children. Your task is to help Sheela determine the maximum number of children that can be made happy.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of children.

The second line contains n space-separated integers, where each integer represents the greed factor of a child.

The third line contains an integer m, representing the number of cookies.

The fourth line contains m space-separated integers, where each integer represents the size of a cookie.

Output Format

The output prints a single integer, representing the maximum number of children that can be made happy.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3
1 2 3
2
1 1
Output: The child with greed factor: 1

Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp;
}

int partition(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    int pivot = arr[high];
    int i = low -1;
    for (int j = low; j < high; j++) {
        if (arr[j] <= pivot) {
            i++;
            swap(&arr[i], &arr[j]);
        }
    }
    swap(&arr[i+1], &arr[high]);
    return i+1;
```

```
}
void quickSort(int arr[], int low, int high) {
    if (low < high) {
        int pi = partition(arr, low, high);
        quickSort(arr, low, pi -1);
        quickSort(arr, pi + 1, high);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n, m;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int greed[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &greed[i]);
    }

    scanf("%d", &m);
    int cookies[m];
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &cookies[i]);
    }
    quickSort(greed, 0, n - 1);
    quickSort(cookies, 0, m - 1);

    int i = 0;
    int j = 0;
    int count = 0;
    while (i < n && j < m) {
        if (cookies[j] >= greed[i]) {
            count++;
            i++;
            j++;
        } else {
            j++;
        }
    }

    printf("The child with greed factor: %d\n", count);

    return 0;
```

}

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

2. Problem Statement

Ravi is given an array of integers and is tasked with sorting it uniquely. He needs to sort the elements in such a way that the elements at odd positions are in descending order, and the elements at even positions are in ascending order.

Your task is to help Ravi create a program that uses insertion sort to sort the array as per the specified conditions and then print the sorted array. Position starts from 1.

Example

Input:

Size of the array = 10

Array elements = 25 36 96 58 74 14 35 15 75 95

Output:

Resultant array = 96 14 75 15 74 36 35 58 25 95

Explanation:

Initial Array: 25 36 96 58 74 14 35 15 75 95

Elements at odd positions (1, 3, 5, 7, 9): 25 96 74 35 75

Elements at odd positions sorted descending order: 96 75 74 35 25

Elements at even positions (2, 4, 6, 8, 10): 36 58 14 15 95

Elements at even positions sorted ascending order: 14 15 36 58 95

So, the final array is 96 14 75 15 74 36 35 58 25 95.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N, representing the number of elements in the array.

The second line contains N space-separated integers, representing the elements of the array.

Output Format

The output displays integers, representing the sorted array elements separated by a space.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
3 1 4 2
Output: 4 1 3 2

Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include <stdio.h>

// Insertion sort descending for odd positions array
void insertionSortDesc(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int key = arr[i];
        int j = i - 1;

        // Move elements greater than key to the right (descending order)
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] < key) {
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
            j--;
        }
        arr[j + 1] = key;
    }
}

void insertionSortAsc(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int key = arr[i];
        int j = i - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > key) {
```

```
            arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
            j--;
        }
        arr[j + 1] = key;
    }
}

int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    int oddCount = 0, evenCount = 0;
    int oddPos[(n + 1) / 2];
    int evenPos[n / 2];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if ((i + 1) % 2 == 1) {
            oddPos[oddCount++] = arr[i];
        } else {
            evenPos[evenCount++] = arr[i];
        }
    }
    insertionSortDesc(oddPos, oddCount);
    insertionSortAsc(evenPos, evenCount);
    int oddIndex = 0, evenIndex = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if ((i + 1) % 2 == 1) {
            arr[i] = oddPos[oddIndex++];
        } else {
            arr[i] = evenPos[evenIndex++];
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct ***Marks : 10/10***

3. Problem Statement

Marie, the teacher, wants her students to implement the ascending order of numbers while also exploring the concept of prime numbers.

Students need to write a program that sorts an array of integers using the merge sort algorithm while counting and returning the number of prime integers in the array. Help them to complete the program.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of array elements.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the array elements.

Output Format

The first line of output prints the sorted array of integers in ascending order.

The second line prints the number of prime integers in the array.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7
5 3 6 8 9 7 4
Output: Sorted array: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Number of prime integers: 3

Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
bool isPrime(int num) {
```

```
    if (num < 2)
        return false;
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= num; i++) {
        if (num % i == 0)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
void merge(int arr[], int left, int mid, int right) {
    int n1 = mid - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - mid;

    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[mid + 1 + j];

    int i = 0, j = 0, k = left;
    while (i < n1 && j < n2) {
        if (L[i] <= R[j]) {
            arr[k++] = L[i++];
        } else {
            arr[k++] = R[j++];
        }
    }
    while (i < n1) {
        arr[k++] = L[i++];
    }
    while (j < n2) {
        arr[k++] = R[j++];
    }
}
void mergeSort(int arr[], int left, int right) {
    if (left < right) {
        int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;

        mergeSort(arr, left, mid);
        mergeSort(arr, mid + 1, right);

        merge(arr, left, mid, right);
    }
```

```
}
int main() {
    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    }
    mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1);
    int primeCount = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (isPrime(arr[i])) {
            primeCount++;
        }
    }
    printf("Sorted array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");
    printf("Number of prime integers: %d\n", primeCount);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct *Marks : 10/10*