Status	Finished
Started	Tuesday, 24 December 2024, 8:21 AM
Completed	Tuesday, 24 December 2024, 9:19 AM
Duration	58 mins 41 secs
Correct	Sunny and Johnny like to pool their money and go to the ice cream parlor. Johnny never buys the same flavor that Sunny does. The only other rule they have is that they spend all of their money.
₹ Flag question	Given a list of prices for the flavors of ice cream, select the two that will cost all of the money they have.
	For example, they have $m = 6$ to spend and there are flavors costing $cost = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]$ . The two flavors costing 1 and 5 meet the criteria. Using 1-based indexing, they are at indices 1 and 4.
	Function Description
	Complete the code in the editor below. It should return an array containing the indices of the prices of the two flavors they buy.
	It has the following:
	· m: an integer denoting the amount of money they have to spend
	cost: an integer array denoting the cost of each flavor of ice cream

# The first line contains an integer, **t**, denoting the number of trips to the ice cream parlor. The next **t** sets of lines each describe a visit. Each trip

**Input Format** 

is described as follows:

The integer *m*, the amount of money they have pooled.

- 2. The integer **n**, the number of flavors offered at the time.
- n space-separated integers denoting the cost of each flavor: cost[cost[1], cost[2],..., cost[n]].

5. If space separated integers denoting the cost of each in

# **Note:** The index within the cost array represents the flavor of the ice cream purchased.

# Constraints

- · 1 ≤ t ≤ 50
  - $2 \le m \le 10^4$  $2 \le n \le 10^4$
  - $2 \le n \le 10^4$  $1 \le \text{cost[i]} \le 10^4$ , "iî[1, n]
- 1 ≤ cost[i] ≤ 10<sup>4</sup>, " i î [1, n]
   There will always be a unique solution.

## Output Format

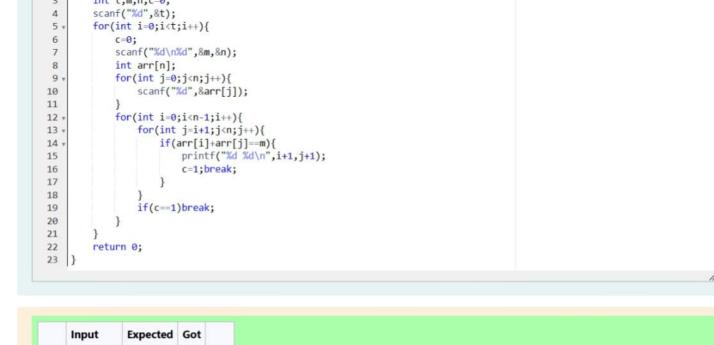
For each test case, print two space-separated integers denoting the indices of the two flavors purchased, in ascending order.



Sample Input

```
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
       #include <stdio.h>
   2 v int main(){
           int t,m,n,c=0;
           scanf("%d",&t);
   4
           for(int i=0;i<t;i++){
   5 +
               c=0;
   6
               scanf("%d\n%d",&m,&n);
               int arr[n];
   8
               for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
   9 +
                   scanf("%d",&arr[j]);
  10
  11
  12 v
               for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++){
  13 +
                   for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++){</pre>
  14 +
                       if(arr[i]+arr[j]==m){
                            printf("%d %d\n",i+1,j+1);
  15
                            c=1;break;
  16
  17
  18
                   if(c==1)break;
  19
  20
  21
```

22	return }					
	Input	Expected	Got			
,	2	* 4		,		
~	2	1 4	1 4	~		
	4	1 2	1 2			
	5					
	1 4 5 3 2					
	4					



	Input	Expected	Got	
/	2	1 4	1 4	~
	4	1 2	1 2	
	5			
	1 4 5 3 2			
	4			
	4			
	2 2 4 3			

Passed all tests! <

Question <b>2</b> Correct Marked out of 5.00	Numeros the Artist had two lists that were permutations of one another. He was very proud. Unfortunately, while transporting them from one exhibition to another, some numbers were lost out of the first list. Can you find the missing numbers?
₹ Flag question	As an example, the array with some numbers missing, <b>arr</b> = [7, 2, 5, 3, 5, 3]. The original array of numbers <b>brr</b> = [7, 2, 5, 4, 6, 3, 5, 3]. The numbers missing are [4, 6].
	Notes
	· If a number occurs multiple times in the lists, you must ensure that the frequency of that number in both lists is the same. If that is not the case, then it is also a missing number.
	You have to print all the missing numbers in ascending order.
	· Print each missing number once, even if it is missing multiple times.
	<ul> <li>The difference between maximum and minimum number in the second list is less than or equal to 100.</li> </ul>
	Complete the code in the editor below. It should return an array of missing numbers.
	It has the following:
	· arr: the array with missing numbers
	· brr: the original array of numbers
	Input Format

Question 2

n - the size of the first list, arr

There will be four lines of input:

The next line contains n space-separated integers arr[i]

m - the size of the second list, brr

The next line contains m space-separated integers brr[i]

### Constraints

- $1 \le n, \, m \le 2 \times 10^5$  $n \le m$
- $1 \leq brr[i] \leq 2 \times 10^4$
- $X_{max} X_{min} < 101$

# **Output Format**

Output the missing numbers in ascending order.

#### Sample Input

10

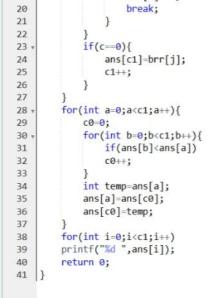
203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206

```
203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206
13
203 204 204 205 206 207 205 208 203 206 205 206 204
Sample Output
204 205 206
Explanation
204 is present in both arrays. Its frequency in arr is 2, while its frequency in brr is 3. Similarly, 205 and 206 occur twice in arr, but three times in
brr. The rest of the numbers have the same frequencies in both lists.
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
       #include <stdio.h>
   2 v int main(){
            int n,m,c,c1=0,c0;
            scanf("%d",&n);
    4
            int arr[n];
    5
            for(int a=0;a<n;a++){
   6 v
                scanf("%d",&arr[a]);
    8
            scanf("%d",&m);
    9
            int brr[m],ans[m];
   10
   11 v
            for(int b=0;b<m;b++){
   12
                scanf("%d",&brr[b]);
   13
            for(int j=0;j<m;j++){</pre>
   14 *
   15
                c=0;
```

```
13
14 ,
        for(int j=0;j<m;j++){
            c=0;
15
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
16 +
                if(arr[i]==brr[j]){
17 ,
18
                    c=1;
                    arr[i]=-1;
19
20
                    break;
21
22
23 4
            if(c==0){
24
                ans[c1]=brr[j];
25
                c1++;
26
27
28 1
        for(int a=0;a<c1;a++){
29
            c0=0;
            for(int b=0;b<c1;b++){
30 +
                if(ans[b] <ans[a])
31
32
                c0++;
33
            int temp=ans[a];
34
35
            ans[a]=ans[c0];
36
            ans[c0]=temp;
37
        for(int i=0;i<c1;i++)
38
        printf("%d ",ans[i]);
39
40
        return 0;
41
    Input
                                                       Expected
                                                                    Got
```

204 205 206 204 205 206 🗸

10



Passed all tests! ✓

	Input	Expected	Got	
/	10 203 204 205 206 207 208 203 204 205 206 13	204 205 206	204 205 206	~

Question 3  Correct  Marked out of 5.00	Watson gives Sherlock an array of integers. His challenge is to find an element of the array such that the sum of all elements to the left is equal to the sum of all elements to the right. For instance, given the array <b>arr</b> = [5, 6, 8, 11], 8 is between two subarrays that sum to 11. If your starting array is [1], that element satisfies the rule as left and right sum to 0.
P Flag question	You will be given arrays of integers and must determine whether there is an element that meets the criterion.
	Complete the code in the editor below. It should return a string, either YES if there is an element meeting the criterion or NO otherwise.
	It has the following:
	· arr: an array of integers
	Input Format
	The first line contains <b>7</b> , the number of test cases.
	The next <b>T</b> pairs of lines each represent a test case.
	- The first line contains <b>n</b> , the number of elements in the array <b>arr</b> .
	- The second line contains <b>n</b> space-separated integers <b>arr[i]</b> where <b>0</b> ≤ <b>i</b> < <b>n</b> .
	Constraints
	· 1 ≤ T ≤ 10
	$1 \le n \le 10^5$
	$1 \le arr[i] \le 2 \times 10^4$

### 0 ≤ i ≤ n

#### **Output Format**

For each test case print YES if there exists an element in the array, such that the sum of the elements on its left is equal to the sum of the elements on its right; otherwise print NO.

#### Sample Input 0

2

123

4

1233

#### Sample Output 0

NO

YES

### Explanation 0

For the first test case, no such index exists. For the second test case, arr[0] + arr[1] = arr[3], therefore index 2 satisfies the given conditions. Sample Input 1 3 5 11411 2000 4 0020 Sample Output 1 YES YES YES **Explanation 1** In the first test case, arr[2] = 4 is between two subarrays summing to 2. In the second case, arr[0] = 2 is between two subarrays summing to 0.

In the first test case, arr[2] = 4 is between two subarrays summing to 2.

In the second case, arr[0] = 2 is between two subarrays summing to 0.

In the third case, arr[2] = 2 is between two subarrays summing to 0.

#### Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
2 v int main(){
        int t,n,Is,rs,m;
        scanf("%d",&t);
 4
        for(int i=0;i<t;i++){
            Is=0;
            rs=0;
            scanf("%d",&n);
            int arr[n];
10
            for(int j=0; j<n; j++)
            scanf("%d",&arr[j]);
11
12
            m=n/2;
13 v
            if(arr[m]==0){
                 for(m=0;(arr[m]=0)&& m<n;m++);
14
15
            for(int j=0; j<=m; j++)
16
17
            Is=Is+arr[j];
            for(int j=m;j<n;j++)</pre>
18
19
            rs=rs+arr[j];
            printf("%s\n",(Is==rs)?"YES":"NO");
20
21
22
        return 0;
23
```

```
for(int j=0;j<n;j++)</pre>
10
             scanf("%d",&arr[j]);
11
12
             m=n/2;
             if(arr[m]==0){
13 +
                 for(m=0;(arr[m]=0)&& m<n;m++);
14
15
16
             for(int j=0;j<=m;j++)</pre>
             Is=Is+arr[j];
17
             for(int j=m;j<n;j++)</pre>
18
             rs=rs+arr[j];
19
             printf("%s\n",(Is==rs)?"YES":"NO");
20
21
22
         return 0;
23 ]
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
~	3	YES	YES	~
	5	YES	YES	
	11411	YES	YES	
	4			
	2000			
	4			
	0020			
~	2	NO	NO	~
	3	YES	YES	
	1 2 3			
	4			
	1233			

Passed all tests! <