

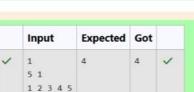
Next line contains <b>N</b> space separated integers denoting the elements of array
Output:
For every test case print your answer in new line
SAMPLE INPUT
1
51
12345
SAMPLE OUTPUT
4
Explanation
M is 1 and N is 5 so you have to calculate maximum and minimum sum using (5-1 =) 4 elements.
Maximum sum using the 4 elements would be (2+3+4+5=)14.
Minimum sum using the 4 elements would be (1+2+3+4=)10.
Difference will be 14-10=4.

## Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2 v int main(){
        int t;
        scanf("%d",&t);
        while(t--){
            int n,m,d,min,temp;
            scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
            d=n-m;
            int arr[n];
9
10
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
11
12 +
            for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
13
                min=j;
                for(int k=j;k<n;k++){
14 +
                     if(arr[k]<arr[min])</pre>
15
16
                     min=k;
17
18
                temp=arr[min];
                arr[min]=arr[j];
19
20
                arr[j]=temp;
21
22
            int maxsum=0, minsum=0;
23
            for(int a=0;a<d;a++)
24
            minsum+=arr[a];
25
            for(int b=n-1;b>m-1;b--)
            maxsum+=arr[b];
26
27
            printf("%d\n", maxsum-minsum);
28
29
```

Input

```
int n,m,a,min,temp;
 6
            scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
 7
            d=n-m;
 8
            int arr[n];
 9
10
            for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
            scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
11
12 +
            for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
13
                min=j;
                for(int k=j;k<n;k++){</pre>
14 +
                     if(arr[k]<arr[min])
15
                    min=k;
16
17
18
                temp=arr[min];
                arr[min]=arr[j];
19
20
                arr[j]=temp;
21
22
            int maxsum=0,minsum=0;
23
            for(int a=0;a<d;a++)
24
            minsum+=arr[a];
            for(int b=n-1;b>m-1;b--)
25
            maxsum+=arr[b];
26
            printf("%d\n", maxsum-minsum);
27
28
29
```



~ 1 2 3 4 5

Passed all tests! <

Question <b>2</b> Correct Marked out of 1.00  Friag question	A new deadly virus has infected large population of a planet. A brilliant scientist has discovered a new strain of virus which can cure this disease. Vaccine produced from this virus has various strength depending on midichlorians count. A person is cured only if midichlorians count in vaccine batch is more than midichlorians count of person. A doctor receives a new set of report which contains midichlorians count of each infected patient, Practo stores all vaccine doctor has and their midichlorians count. You need to determine if doctor can save all patients with the vaccines he has. The number of vaccines and patients are equal.
	Input Format
	First line contains the number of vaccines - N. Second line contains N integers, which are strength of vaccines. Third line contains N integers, which are midichlorians count of patients.
	Output Format
	Print a single line containing 'Yes' or 'No'.
	Input Constraint
	1 < N < 10
	Strength of vaccines and midichlorians count of patients fit in integer.
	SAMPLE INPUT

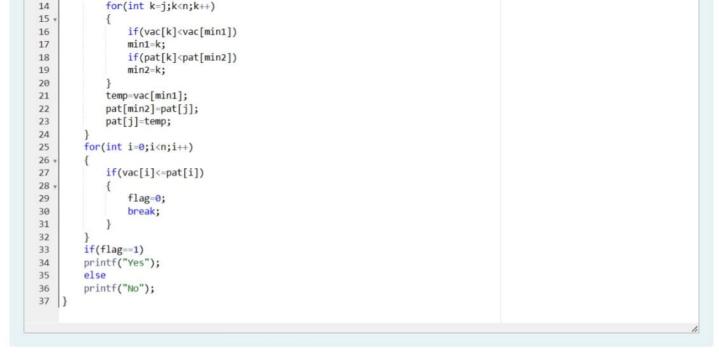
```
5
123 146 454 542 456
100 328 248 689 200
```

## SAMPLE OUTPUT

No

## Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
#include <stdio.h>
 2 * int main(){
         int n,min1,min2,temp;
         int flag =1;
 4
         scanf("%d",&n);
 5
         int vac[n],pat[n];
 6
         for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
         scanf("%d", &vac[i]);
 8
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
 9
         scanf("%d", &pat[i]);
10
11
         for(int j=0; j<n-1; j++)
12 +
             min1=j,min2=j;
13
             for(int k=j;k<n;k++)</pre>
14
15 +
16
                 if(vac[k]<vac[min1])</pre>
17
                  min1=k;
18
                  if(pat[k]<pat[min2])
```

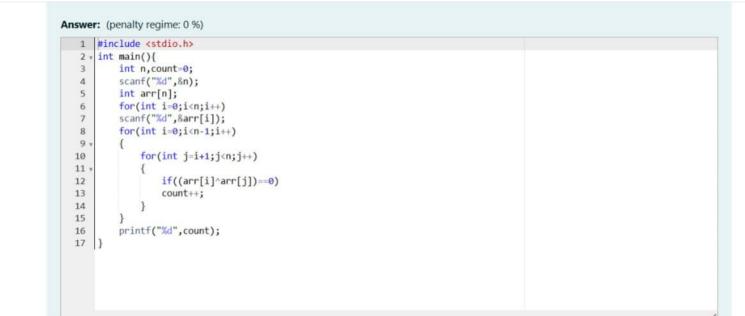


	Input	Expected	Got	
/	5	No	No	~
	123 146 454 542 456			
	100 328 248 689 200			

Passed all tests! ✓

Question <b>3</b> Correct Marked out of	You are given an array of n integer numbers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ . Calculate the number of pair of indices $(i, j)$ such that $1 \le i < j \le n$ and $a_i$ xor $a_j = 0$ .
1.00  Flag question	Input format
	- First line: $n$ denoting the number of array elements - Second line: n space separated integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ .
	Output format
	Output the required number of pairs.
	Constraints
	$1 \le n \le 10^6$ $1 \le a_i \le 10^9$
	SAMPLE INPUT
	5 13143

```
SAMPLE OUTPUT
2
Explanation
The 2 pair of indices are (1, 3) and (2,5).
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
      #include <stdio.h>
   2 + int main(){
           int n, count=0;
    3
           scanf("%d",&n);
   4
   5
           int arr[n];
           for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
           scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
   8
           for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)
   9 ,
               for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)</pre>
  10
  11
                    if((arr[i]^arr[j])==0)
  12
  13
                    count++;
  14
  15
  16
           printf("%d",count);
  17
```



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

Passed all tests! 🗸

Question 4 Correct Marked out of 1.00	You are given an array <b>A</b> of non-negative integers of size <b>m</b> . Your task is to sort the array in non-decreasing order and print out the original indices of the new sorted array.
₹ Flag question	Example:
	A={4,5,3,7,1}
	After sorting the new array becomes $A=\{1,3,4,5,7\}$ .
	The required output should be "4 2 0 1 3"
	INPUT:
	The first line of input consists of the size of the array
	The next line consists of the array of size m
	OUTPUT:
	Output consists of a single line of integers
	CONSTRAINTS:

```
1<=m<=106
0<=A[i]<=106
NOTE: The indexing of the array starts with 0.
SAMPLE INPUT
5
45371
SAMPLE OUTPUT
42013
Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)
      #include <stdio.h>
   2 - int main(){
           int n;
           scanf("%d",&n);
   4
    5
           int arr[n];
           for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
           scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
   8
           int max;
           max=arr[0];
   9
           for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
  10
  11 ,
  12 +
               if(arr[i]>max){
```

```
3
        int n;
        scanf("%d",&n);
 4
        int arr[n];
 5
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
 6
        scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
 8
        int max;
 9
        max=arr[0];
        for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
10
11 ,
12 +
            if(arr[i]>max){
13
                 max=arr[i];
14
15
16
        max++;
        int min=0;
17
        for(int a=0;a<n;a++)
18
19
             for(int b=0;b<n;b++)
20
21 ,
22
                 if(arr[b]<arr[min])</pre>
23
                 min=b;
24
25
             printf("%d ",min);
26
             arr[min]=max;
27
28
```

Inpu	ıt Exp	ected	Got	
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Passed all tests! ✓