# **Shailesh Tiwari application for Quality Engineer**

#### **Shailesh Tiwari**

Total points: 9 (Cutoffs: 12, 8)

Date: 9 mar 2020 Percentile Score: 44 ?

Cheating: --

Technical Interview Cleared: X

Email: tiwarsha@gmail.com

Time taken: 0h:45m

<u>Distribution Of Scores</u>

Status: Open

### **Detailed Scores**

Detailed scores by section. Avg time is the average time taken by this candidate per question of this section.

Section	<b>Points</b>	Dist 1	Time	Dist 2	Avg time
<b>Programming</b>	0		0h:34m		0h:34m
Java Knowledge	5/10		6m:35s		1m:19s
Web		_		_	
APIs/REST/HTTP	4/8		4m:52s		1m:13s
Knowledge		_		_	

## **Answers**

## Answers(s) for Online Test for Quality Engineer

## **Feedback Summary**

Compilation Errors:

The public class in your code must be named Main.

# Enumerate centuries

**Programming** 

## **Enumerate centuries:**

Consider this <u>C Program</u>, <u>C++ Program</u>, <u>Java Program</u>, <u>C# Program</u>, or <u>Python Program</u>. It reads integers from the standard input (until it gets a negative number) and puts them into an array. After that it calls <u>processArray</u> on the array, and then prints the contents of the array on standard output.

Currently, processArray does not modify the array. You have to change this program so that any sequence of two or more consecutive numbers greater than or equal to 100 in the array are removed from the array and replaced by a single number representing the length of that sequence. The processArray method should modify the array in-place (preferably without creating a new array), and it should return the new length of the modified array.

For example, if these numbers were provided on the standard input:

22

113

135

62

14

161

129

375

66

7

Then the program should print:

Note that the sequence 113, 135 has been replaced by 2 and the sequence 611, 129, 375 has been replaced by 3.

Please read this example carefully to make sure you really, *really* understand what the program is supposed to do. If your submission is rejected by the system, it is very likely that you did not read the instructions properly, or did not study the example closely.

Please make sure of the following:

- You *must* submit a full, working, program. Please compile, run, and check the output of your program before submitting it.
- If you're using C, please make sure to use only standard C. Do not use proprietary Microsoft or Turbo-C extensions. Specifically, do not use clrscr, getch, or conio.h.
- Do not print anything extra to the standard output. Any unnecessary printf/println/putchar will result in a program disqualification.
- You must write this program in one of the languages supported by the system. See the dropdown list at the bottom of this page to see which languages are supported. If you write your program in C, Java, C++, C#, or Python you can use this <u>C Program</u>, <u>C++ Program</u>, <u>Java Program</u>, <u>C# Program</u>, or <u>Python Program</u> as a starting point. That will make your job easier. For the other languages, you have to write the whole program yourself.

## **Answer**

#### Feedback:

### Compilation Errors:

The public class in your code must be named Main

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public class P7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a[] = { 22, 113, 135, 62, 14, 161, 129, 375, 66, 7, -1 };
        Object b[] = processArray(a);
        System.out.println(Arrays.deepToString(b));
```

```
}
public static Object[] processArray(int a[]) {
        List<Integer> finalArry = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
                if (a[i] > 0) {
                         int j = i + 1;
                         if (a[i] > 100 \&\& a[j] > 100) {
                                 int count = 1;
                                 while (a[j] > 100) {
                                         count++;
                                         j++;
                                 }
                                 finalArry.add(count);
                                 i = j - 1;
                         }
                         else {
                                 finalArry.add(a[i]);
                         }
                } else {
                         break;
                }
        }
        Object finalarry[] = finalArry.toArray();
        return finalarry;
}
```

Solution Status: Incorrect. Time taken: 0h:34m, Num attempts: 3, Answered on: 09/03 19:32

Feedback:

}

## Compilation Errors:

The public class in your code must be named  ${\tt Main}$ 

## **Summary**

Shailesh Tiwari

**Total points:** 9 (Cutoffs: 12, 8) **Email:** <u>tiwarsha@gmail.com</u>

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