

RAKSHITA N 2024-IT ▾**R2****Started on** Thursday, 18 September 2025, 10:21 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Thursday, 18 September 2025, 11:33 AM**Time taken** 1 hour 11 mins**Marks** 1.00/1.00**Grade** **10.00** out of 10.00 (100%)

Question 1 | Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given an array `nums` of size `n`, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than $\lfloor n / 2 \rfloor$ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [3,2,3]`
Output: 3

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2]`
Output: 2

Constraints:

- `n == nums.length`
- `1 <= n <= 5 * 104`
- `-231 <= nums[i] <= 231 - 1`

For example:

| Input | Result |
|---------------|--------|
| 3 | 3 |
| 3 2 3 | |
| 7 | 2 |
| 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 | |

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 int majorityElement(int* nums, int numsSize) {
4     int candidate = 0;
5     int count = 0;
6     for (int i = 0; i < numsSize; i++) {
7         if (count == 0) {
8             candidate = nums[i];
9             count = 1;
10        } else if (nums[i] == candidate) {
11            count++;
12        }
13    }
14    return candidate;
15 }
16 int main() {
17     int n;
18     scanf("%d", &n);
19     int nums[n];
20     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
21         scanf("%d", &nums[i]);
22     }
23     int result = majorityElement(nums, n);
24     printf("%d\n", result);
25     return 0;
26 }
27
28

```

| | Input | Expected | Got | |
|---|------------|----------|-----|---|
| ✓ | 3 3 2 3 | 3 | 3 | ✓ |
| | | | | |

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 1.00/1.00.

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