Date: ...... SHEET No: ......

### WEEK - 1

#### **Problem**

Nitin and Sobhagya were playing a game with coins. If Sobhagya has **more** coins then he is *winning*, otherwise Nitin is winning. **Note** that this means if both Nitin and Sobhagya have the same number of coins, then Nitin is winning.

Initially Nitin has AA coins while Sobhagya has BB coins. Then Ritik came and gave his CC coins to the player who is **not winning** currently, after which Satyarth came and repeated the same process (gave his DD coins to the player who is **not winning** currently).

Find the final winner of the game.

### **Input Format**

- The first line of the input contains an integer TT the number of test cases. The test cases then follow.
- The only line of each test case contains four space-separated integers AA, BB, CC, and DD.

### **Output Format**

For each test case, output on a single line N if Nitin is the final winner of the game, or S if Sobhagya is the final winner of the game.

```
t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
    c = list(map(int,input().split()))[:4] # coins
    if(c[0]<c[1]):
        c[0] = c[0]+c[2]
    else:
        c[1] = c[1]+c[2]
    if(c[0]<c[1]):
        c[0] = c[0]+c[3]
    else:
        c[1] = c[1]+c[3]
    if (c[0]==c[1] or c[0]>c[1]):
        print("N")
    else: print("S")
```

**Time Complexity** : O(n)

Date :	SHEET No:
Space Complexity : O(n)	
<b>Result:</b> Successfully Executed the Program.	

Date: ...... SHEET No: ......

### **WEEK - 2**

#### **Problem**

You are given a standard 8 \times 88×8 chessboard which has exactly 22 rooks on it and no other pieces. The rows are numbered 11 to 88 from bottom to top, and the columns are numbered 11 to 88 from left to right. The cell at the intersection of the ii-th column and jj-th row is denoted (i,j)(i,j).

Given the initial positions of the rooks in the form of coordinates  $(X_1,Y_1)(X_1,Y_1)$  and  $(X_2,Y_2)(X_2,Y_2)$ , you need to tell whether the 22 rooks currently attack each other or not. Assume, each square can contain at most one piece.

Rooks can only travel in straight lines along the row or column they are placed at, and can't jump over other pieces. For a more detailed explanation of the moves of rooks, along with images, please click here.

### **Input Format**

- The first line contains TT the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow.
- The first line of each test case contain four space-separated integers each  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $Y_2X_1,Y_1,X_2,Y_2$   $(X_1,Y_1)(X_1,Y_1)$  is the position of the first rook and  $(X_2,Y_2)(X_2,Y_2)$  is the position of the second rook.

# **Output Format**

For each test case, output on a single line YES (without quotes) if the rooks attack each other, and NO otherwise.

You may print each character of the string in uppercase or lowercase (for example, the strings YeS, YES, yes and yeS will all be treated as identical).

```
t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
    m = list(map(int,input().split()))[:4] # moves
    if( m[0]==m[2] or m[1]==m[3] ):
        print("YES")
    else:
print("NO")
```

**SHEET No:.....** Date : ..... **Test Cases:** Output: Input: YES 3 YES 2345 NO 3333 2312 Result: 1 ★ rizwan\_rockzz ▼ CODECHEF Upgrade To Pro ← Back to Practice 5 Switch to Old Problems Page < Prev Problem Next Problem > ADVERTISEMENT Two Rooks Problem Code: TWOROOKS Contest Code: COOK136 🗷 Want to Remove Ads? Upgrade To Pro 🤌 Difficulty Rating: 957 Show Tags Statement Hints Submissions Ask a Doubt 不也圆筒" PYTH 3 t = int(input()) \_ in range(t):
m = list(map(int,input().split()))[:4] # moves Problem if( m[0]==m[2] or m[1]==m[3] ):
print("YES") You are given a standard  $8\times 8$  chessboard which has exactly 2 rooks on it and no other pieces. The rows are numbered 1 to 8 from bottom to top, and the columns rint("NO") are numbered 1 to 8 from left to right. The cell at the intersection of the  $\emph{i-}\text{th}$ column and j-th row is denoted (i, j). Given the initial positions of the rooks in the form of coordinates  $(X_1,\,Y_1)$  and  $(X_2,\,Y_2)$ , you need to tell whether the 2 rooks currently attack each other or not. Assume, each square can contain at most one piece. Solution Ask a Doubt Statement Submissions 不 白 圆 戀 Test against Custom Input 1 2 5 2 1 2 1 5 Problem 1 1 8 8 You are given a standard  $8\times 8$  chessboard which has exactly 2 rooks on it and no other pieces. The rows are numbered 1 to 8 from bottom to top, and the columns are numbered 1 to 8 from left to right. The cell at the intersection of the i-th column and j-th row is denoted (i, j). Upload code as file ↑ Compile & Run **Submit Code** Given the initial positions of the rooks in the form of coordinates  $(X_1, Y_1)$  and  $(\mathit{X}_{2},\,\mathit{Y}_{2})$ , you need to tell whether the 2 rooks currently attack each other or not. Assume, each square can contain at most one piece. Status: V Correct Answer Submission ID: 73061326 Rooks can only travel in straight lines along the row or column they are placed at, and can't jump over other pieces. For a more detailed explanation of the moves of rooks, along with images, please click here. Input Format  $\bullet\,$  The first line contains  $\,T$  - the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow. Congratulations on solving the problem. Visit our practice section to solve more interesting View another problem → • The first line of each test case contain four space-separated integers each problems  $X_1,\,Y_1,X_2,\,Y_2$  -  $(X_1,\,Y_1)$  is the position of the first rook and  $(X_2,\,Y_2)$  is the position of the second rook.

# Why only this DS is used?:

This question is all about conditional statements (if, else) successfully executed.

Date :	SHEET No:
Time Complexity : O(n)	
Space Complexity : O(n)	
<b>Result</b> : Successfully Executed the Program.	

### **WEEK – 3**

#### **Problem**

Suppose Chef is stuck on an island and currently he has xx units of food supply and yy units of water supply in total that he could collect from the island. He needs x\_rxr units of food supply and y\_ryr units of water supply per day at the minimal to have sufficient energy to build a boat from the woods and also to live for another day. Assuming it takes exactly DD days to build the boat and reach the shore, tell whether Chef has the sufficient amount of supplies to be able to reach the shore by building the boat?

### Input:

- First line will contain TT, number of testcases. Then the testcases follow.
- Each testcase contains of a single line of input, five integers x, y, x r, y r, Dx,y,xr,yr,D.

# **Output:**

For each testcase, output in a single line answer "YES" if Chef can reach the shore by building the boat and "NO" if not (without quotes).

You may print each character of each string in uppercase or lowercase (for example, the strings "yEs", "yes", "Yes" and "YES" will all be treated as identical).

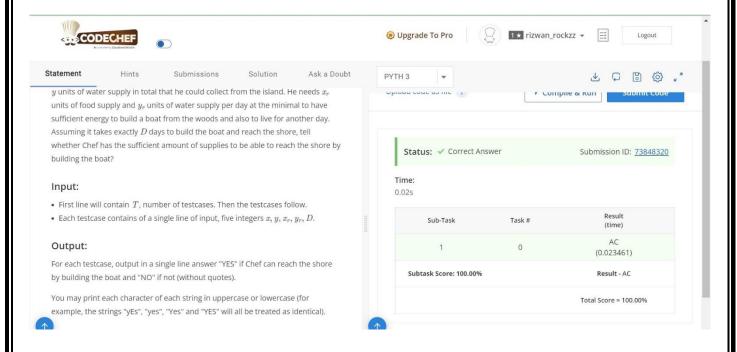
```
for _ in range(int(input())):
    x,y,x1,y1,d = map(int,input().split())
    food = x/x1
    water = y/y1
    mindays = min(food,water)
    # print(mindays)
    # print(d)
    if d<=mindays:
        print("YES")
    else:
        print("NO")</pre>
```

### **Test Cases:**

Input: Output:

3 YES 42111 NO 42131 NO 42422

#### Result:



# Why only this DS is used?:

This question is all about conditional statements (if, else) successfully executed.

**Time Complexity** : O(n)

**Space Complexity**: O(n)

### **WEEK - 4**

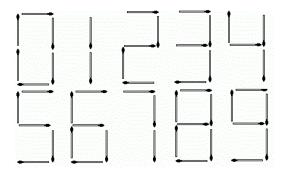
## Task 1

### **Problem**

Chef's son Chefu found some matches in the kitchen and he immediately starting playing with them.

The first thing Chefu wanted to do was to calculate the result of his homework — the sum of AA and BB, and write it using matches. Help Chefu and tell him the number of matches needed to write the result.

Digits are formed using matches in the following



# Input

- The first line of the input contains a single integer TT denoting the number of test cases. The description of TT test cases follows.
- The first and only line of each test case contains two space-separated integers AA and BB.

### **Output**

For each test case, print a single line containing one integer — the number of matches needed to write the result (A+BA+B).

## **Solution:**

for i in c:

#### # cook your dish here

```
nsticks = [6,2,5,5,4,5,6,3,7,6]
for _ in range(int(input())):
    n = 0
    a,b = map(int,input().split())
    c = a+b
    c = str(c)
    # print(c)
```

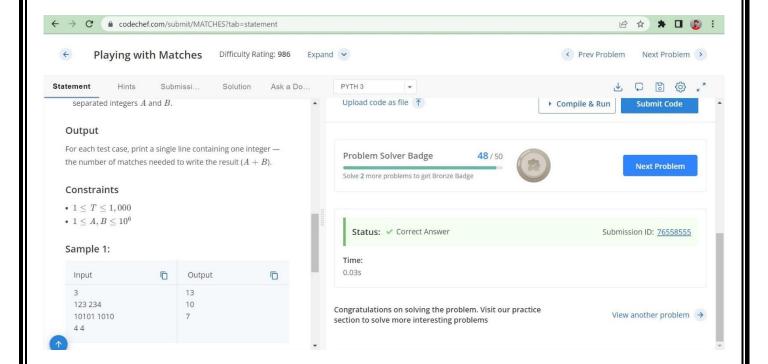
Date: ...... SHEET No: ......

```
# print("val[{}] : {}".format(int(i),nsticks[int(i)]))
n = n+nsticks[int(i)]
print(n)
```

### **Test Cases**

Input:	Output :
3	13
123 234	10
10101 1010	7
4 4	

### **Result:**



# Why only this DS is used?

Counting no of sticks used to build that number using a list.

**Time Complexity**: O(n)

**Space Complexity**: O(n)

## **Task 2:**

#### **Problem**

You are given a binary string AA of length NN.

You can perform the following type of operation on the string AA:

- Choose two **different** indices ii and jj  $(1 \le i,j \le N)$ ;
- Change A\_iAi and A\_jAj to A\_i \oplus A\_jAi $\oplus$ Aj. Here \oplus $\oplus$  represents the <u>bitwise</u> XOR operation.

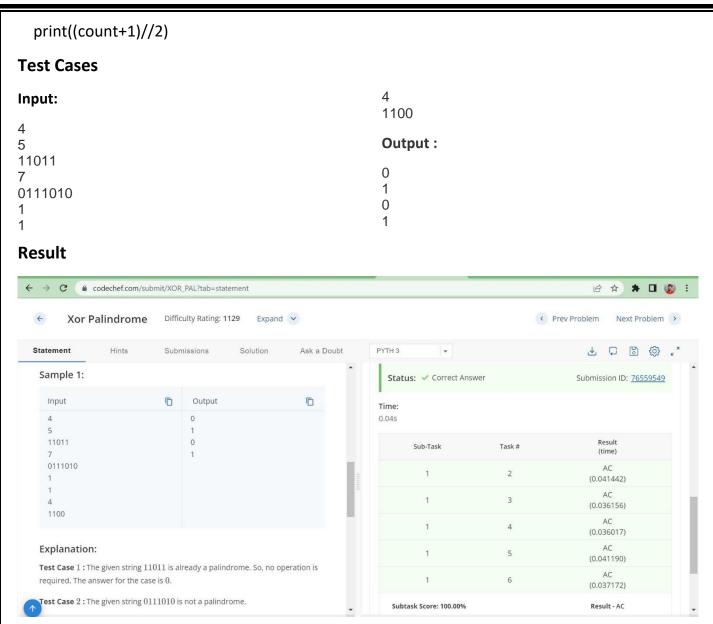
Find the **minimum** number of operations required to convert the given string into a <u>palindrome</u>.

### **Input Format**

- First line of the input contains TT, the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow.
- First line of each test case contains an integer NN denoting the size of the string.
- Second line of each test case contains a binary string AA of length NN containing 00s and 11s only.

## **Output Format**

For each test case, print the **minimum** number of operations required to make the string a palindrome.



# Why only this DS is used?

No special data structure is not used here only a simple logic which is counting no of elements which spoil palindrome and divide it by 2 by adding 1 to sum

**Time Complexity** : O(n)

**Space Complexity** : O(n)

### Task 3:

#### Problem

Chef has NN small boxes arranged on a line from 11 to NN. For each valid ii, the weight of the ii-th box is W\_iWi. Chef wants to bring them to his home, which is at the position 00. He can hold any number of boxes at the same time; however, the total weight of the boxes he's holding must not exceed K at any time, and he can only pick the ith box if all the boxes between Chef's home and the ith box have been either moved or picked up in this trip.

Therefore, Chef will pick up boxes and carry them home in one or more round trips. Find the smallest number of round trips he needs or determine that he cannot bring all boxes home.

### Input

- The first line of the input contains a single integer TT denoting the number of test cases. The description of TT test cases follows.
- The first line of each test case contains two space-separated integers NN and KK.
- The second line contains NN space-separated integers W\_1, W\_2, \ldots, W\_NW1,W2,...,WN.

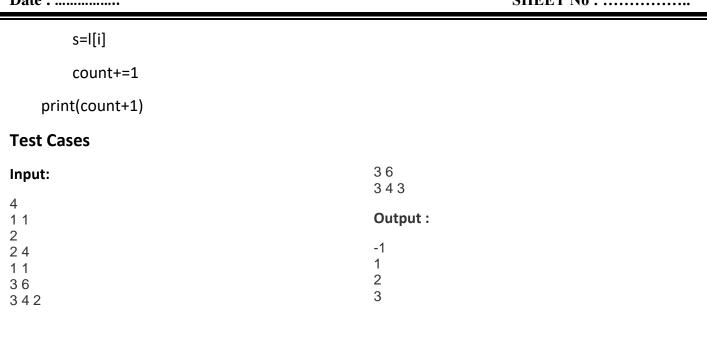
### **Output**

For each test case, print a single line containing one integer — the smallest number of round trips or -1–1 if it is impossible for Chef to bring all boxes home.

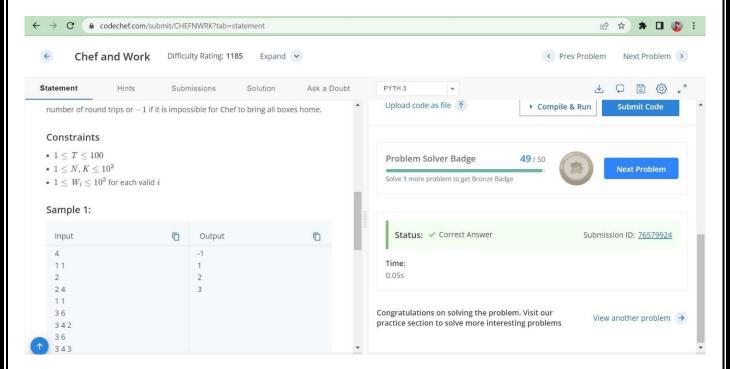
#### Solution

### # cook your dish here

**SHEET No:.....** Date:.....



#### Result



# Why only this DS is used?

No data structure as such we are just using a list to input values and applying logic on it with a for loop

**Time Complexity** : O(n)

**Space Complexity**: O(n)

### **WEEK – 5**

### Task 1

#### **Problem**

On a sunny day, Akbar and Birbal were taking a leisurely walk in palace gardens. Suddenly, Akbar noticed a bunch of sticks on the ground and decided to test Birbal's wits.

There are NN stick holders with negligible size (numbered 11 through NN) in a row on the ground. Akbar places all the sticks in them vertically; for each valid ii, the initial height of the stick in the ii-th holder is A\_iAi. Birbal has a stick cutter and his task is to completely cut all these sticks, i.e. reduce the heights of all sticks to 00. He may perform zero or more operations; in each operation, he should do the following:

- Choose an integer HH and fix the cutter at the height HH above the ground.
- The cutter moves from the 11-st to the NN-th stick holder. Whenever it encounters a stick whose current height is greater than HH, it cuts this stick down to height HH (i.e. for a stick with height h \gt Hh>H, it removes its upper part with length h-Hh-H).
- All the upper parts of sticks that are cut in one operation must have equal lengths.

  Otherwise, the operation may not be performed.

For example, if the heights of sticks are initially [5, 3, 5][5,3,5], then some valid values for HH in the first operation are 33 and 44 — the cutter cuts the upper parts of two sticks and their lengths are [2, 2][2,2] and [1, 1][1,1] respectively. H = 2H=2 is an invalid choice because it would cut the upper parts of all three sticks with lengths [3, 1, 3][3,1,3], which are not all equal. Akbar wants Birbal to completely cut all sticks in the minimum possible number of operations. If you want to be friends with Birbal, help him solve the problem.

### Input

- The first line of the input contains a single integer TT denoting the number of test cases. The description of TT test cases follows.
- The first line of each test case contains a single integer NN.
- The second line contains NN space-separated integers A\_1, A\_2, \ldots, A\_NA1,A2,...,AN.

### **Output**

For each test case, print a single line containing one integer — the minimum number of operations needed to completely cut all the sticks.

```
t = int(input())
for i in range(t):
    n = int(input())
    I = list(map(int, input().split()))
```

I = list(set(I))x = l.count(0)

print(len(l) - x)

#### **Test Cases**

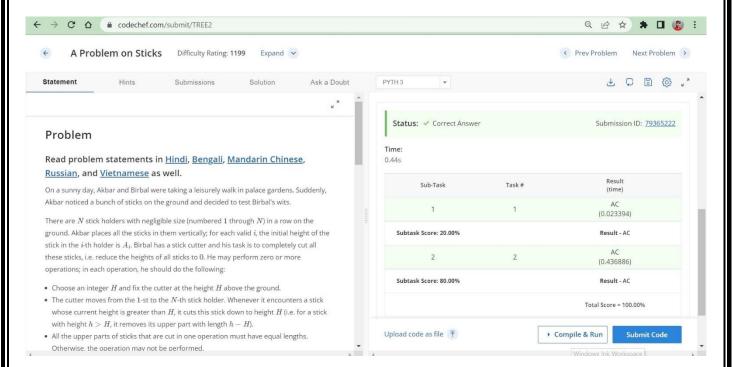
Input: Output:

1 3

3

123

#### **Result:**



# Why only this DS is used?

No special data structure is not used here only a simple logic by using a for loop

**Time Complexity** : O(n)

**Space Complexity** : O(n)

## Task 2

#### **Problem**

Chef is very hungry. So, Chef goes to a shop selling burgers. The shop has 22 types of burgers:

Normal burgers, which cost XX rupees each

Premium burgers, which cost YY rupees each (where Y \gt XY>X)

Chef has RR rupees. Chef wants to buy exactly NN burgers. He also wants to maximize the number of premium burgers he buys. Determine the number of burgers of both types Chef must buy.

Output -1-1 if it is not possible for Chef to buy NN burgers.

### **Input Format**

The first line contains a single integer TT — the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow.

The first and only line of each test case contains four space-separated integers XX, YY, NN and RR — the cost of a normal burger, the cost of a premium burger, the number of burgers Chef wants to buy and the amount of money Chef has.

### **Output Format**

For each test case, output on a new line two integers: the number of normal burgers and the number of premium burgers Chef must buy satisfying the given conditions.

Output -1–1 if he cannot buy NN burgers.

```
t = int(input())
for _ in range(t):
    x,y,n,r = map(int,input().split())
    if y*n <= r:
        print(0,n)
    elif x*n > r:
        print(-1)
    else:
        z = (r - (n*x)) // (y-x)
```

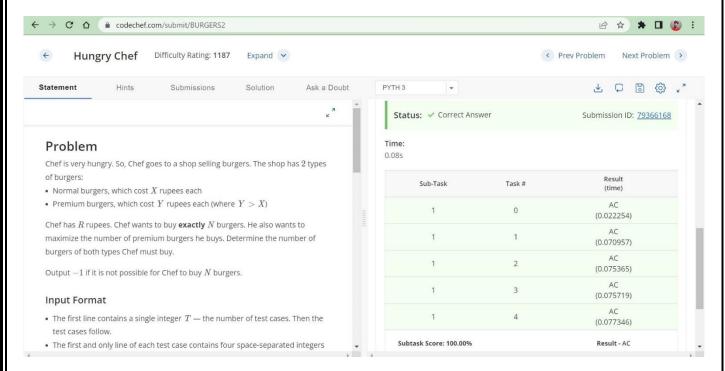
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print((n - z), z)

### **Test Cases**

Input:	Output:
4	4 0
2 10 4 12	8 2
4 8 10 50	-1
99 100 5 10	0 10
9 10 10 200	

### Result:



# Why only this DS is used?

No special data structure is not used here only a simple logic by using a for loop and some conditional statements.

**Time Complexity**: O(n)

**Space Complexity**: O(n)

## Task 3

#### **Problem**

Chef is given a binary string AA of length NN. He can perform the following operation on AA any number of times:

Choose LL and RR (1 \leq L \leq R \leq N)(1≤L≤R≤N), such that, in
the <u>substring</u> A[L,R]A[L,R], the number of 11s is **equal** to the number of 00s
and **reverse** the substring A[L,R]A[L,R].

Find the lexicographically **smallest** string that Chef can obtain after performing the above operation **any** (possibly zero) number of times on AA.

String XX is lexicographically smaller than string YY, if either of the following satisfies:

- XX is a prefix of YY and X \neq YX□=Y.
- There exists an index ii such that X\_i \lt Y\_iXi<Yi and X\_j = Y\_j, \forall jXj=Yj,∀j such that 1 \leq j \lt i1≤j<i.</li>

### **Input Format**

- First line will contain TT, the number of test cases. Then the test cases follow. Each test case contains two lines.
- The first line contains the integer NN, the length of the binary string.
- The second line contains the binary string AA.

#### **Output Format**

For each test case, print the lexicographically **smallest** binary string that can be obtained after performing the operation **any** (possibly zero) number of times.

```
n=int(input ())
for i in range(n):
    t=int(input ())
    a=input ()
    x=a.count('0')
    y=a.count('1')
    print (x*'0'+y*'1')
```

**Output:** 

00011

0000

# **Test Cases**

Input:

2

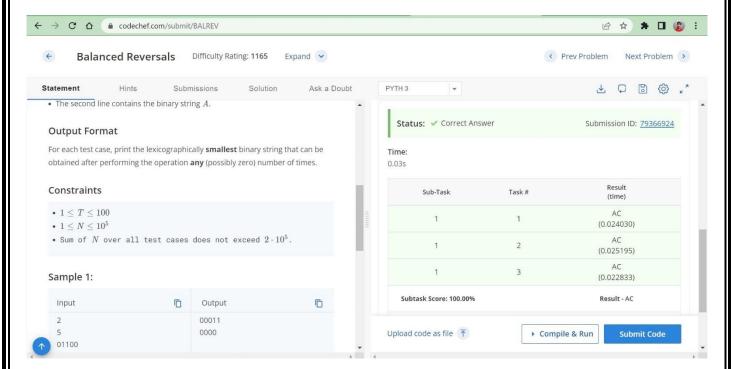
5

01100

4

0000

#### **Result:**



# Why only this DS is used?

No special data structure is not used here only a simple logic by using a for loop and some conditional statements and mathematical expressions.

**Time Complexity**: O(n)

**Space Complexity** : O(n)