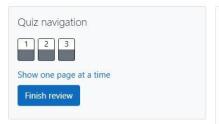
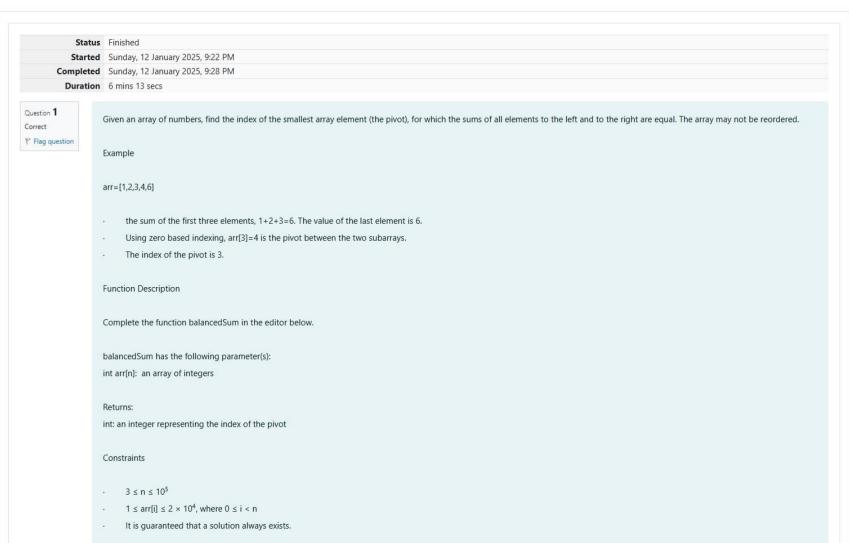


## **SEJALSAI S 2024-CSE**

RFC-CIS

## GE23131-Programming Using C-2024





```
Sample Case 0
Sample Input 0
STDIN Function Parameters
____
4 → arr∏ size n = 4
1 \rightarrow arr = [1, 2, 3, 3]
3
Sample Output 0
2
Explanation 0
· The sum of the first two elements, 1+2=3. The value of the last element is 3.
     Using zero based indexing, arr[2]=3 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
    The index of the pivot is 2.
Sample Case 1
Sample Input 1
STDIN Function Parameters
3 → arr[] size n = 3
1 → arr = [1, 2, 1]
Sample Output 1
1
Explanation 1
· The first and last elements are equal to 1.
     Using zero based indexing, arr[1]=2 is the pivot between the two subarrays.
· The index of the pivot is 1.
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
* Complete the 'balancedSum' function below.
2
4
     * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
     * The function accepts INTEGER ARRAY arr as parameter.
 8
     int balancedSum(int arr count, int* arr)
9 + {
        int totalsum=0:
10
        for (int i =0;i<arr_count;i++){
   totalsum+=arr[i];
11 •
12
13
14
        int leftsum=0;
15 .
        for(int i=0;i<arr_count;i++){</pre>
             int rightsum = totalsum- leftsum - arr[i];
if(leftsum==rightsum){
16
17
                 return i;
18
19
20
             leftsum+=arr[i];
21
        }
        return 1;
22
23 }
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>int arr[] = {1,2,3,3}; printf("%d", balancedSum(4, arr))</pre>	2	2	~

Passed all tests! <

Question 2

F Flag question

Calculate the sum of an array of integers.

Example

numbers = [3, 13, 4, 11, 9]

The sum is 3 + 13 + 4 + 11 + 9 = 40.

Function Description

Complete the function arraySum in the editor below.

arraySum has the following parameter(s):

int numbers[n]: an array of integers

Returns

int: integer sum of the numbers array

Constraints

```
1 \le n \le 10^4
1 ≤ numbers[i] ≤ 10<sup>4</sup>
Input Format for Custom Testing
Input from stdin will be processed as follows and passed to the function.
The first line contains an integer n, the size of the array numbers.
Each of the next n lines contains an integer numbers[i] where 0 \le i < n.
Sample Case 0
Sample Input 0
STDIN Function
5 → numbers[] size n = 5
1 \rightarrow \text{numbers} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
2
3
5
Sample Output 0
15
Explanation 0
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15.
Sample Case 1
Sample Input 1
STDIN Function
2 → numbers[] size n = 2
12 → numbers = [12, 12]
12
Sample Output 1
24
```

Explanation 1

```
12 + 12 = 24
```

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
Reset answer
```

```
* Complete the 'arraySum' function below.
 2
3
    * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
4
    * The function accepts INTEGER ARRAY numbers as parameter.
 5
 6
 8
    int arraySum(int numbers count, int *numbers)
9 ,
10
       int sum=0:
11 ,
       for(int i=0:i<numbers count:i++){
12
           sum=sum+numbers[i]:
13
14
       return sum:
15
16
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>int arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5}; printf("%d", arraySum(5, arr))</pre>	15	15	~

Passed all tests! ✓

## Question 3

P Flag question

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

## Reset answer

	Test	Expected	Got	
~	<pre>int arr[] = {5, 1, 3, 7, 3}; printf("%d", minDiff(5, arr))</pre>	6	6	<b>~</b>

Passed all tests! ✓

Finish review