

1
5 1
1 2 3 4 5

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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int t;
5     scanf("%d",&t);
6     while(t-->0)
7     {
8         int n,m,d,min,temp;
9         scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
10        d=n-m;
11        int arr[n];
12        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
13            scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
14        for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
15        {
16            min=j;
17            for(int k=j;k<n;k++)
18            {
19                if(arr[k]<arr[min])
20                    min=k;
21            }
22            temp=arr[min];
23            arr[min]=arr[j];
24            arr[j]=temp;
25        }
26        int maxsum=0,minsum=0;
27        for(int a=0;a<d;a++)
28            minsum+=arr[a];
29        for(int b=n-1;b>m-1;b--)
30            maxsum+=arr[b];
31        printf("%d\n",maxsum-minsum);
32    }
33 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 2

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag 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

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 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,min1,min2,temp,flag=1;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int vac[n],pat[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8         scanf("%d",&vac[i]);
9     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
10         scanf("%d",&pat[i]);
11     for(int j=0;j<n-1;j++){
12         min1=j,min2=j;
13         for(int k=j;k<n;k++){
14             if(vac[k]<vac[min1])
15                 min1=k;
16             if(pat[k]<pat[min2])
17                 min2=k;
18         }
19         temp=vac[min1];
20         vac[min1]=vac[j];
21         vac[j]=temp;
22         temp=pat[min2];
23         pat[min2]=pat[j];
24         pat[j]=temp;
25     }
26     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
27         if(vac[i]<pat[i]){
28             flag=0;
29             break;
30         }
31     }
32     if(flag==1)
33         printf("yes");
34     else
35         printf("No");
36 }
37 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

You are given an array of n integer numbers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n . Calculate the number of pair of indices (i, j) such that $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and $a_i \text{ xor } a_j = 0$.

Input format

Constraints

$$1 \leq n \leq 10^6$$

$$1 \leq a_i \leq 10^9$$

SAMPLE INPUT

5
1 3 1 4 3

SAMPLE OUTPUT

2

Explanation

The 2 pair of indices are (1, 3) and (2, 5).

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 int main()
3 {
4     int n,count=0;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     int arr[n];
7     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
8         scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
9     for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++){
10         for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++){
11             if((arr[i]^arr[j])==0)
12                 count++;
13         }
14     }
15     printf("%d",count);
16 }
```

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

Passed all tests! ✓

Question 4

Correct

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

You are given an array **A** of non-negative integers of size **m**. Your task is to sort the array in non-decreasing order and print out the original indices of the new sorted array.

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

You are given an array **A** of non-negative integers of size **m**.
Your task is to sort the array in non-decreasing order and print out the original indices of the new sorted array.

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:

$1 \leq m \leq 106$

$0 \leq A[i] \leq 106$

NOTE: The indexing of the array starts with 0.

SAMPLE INPUT

5
4 5 3 7 1

SAMPLE OUTPUT

4 2 0 1 3

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

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

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	5 4 5 3 7 1	4 2 0 1 3	4 2 0 1 3	✓

Passed all tests! ✓